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WOOD'S
Peerless Nasturtiums
unexcelled for
brilliance and
variety of color.

WOOD'S

HIGH GRADE SEEDS FOR 1917

WOOD'S
Prize Head
Late Flat Dutch
Cabbage

WOOD'S
Brunswick
Okra

New Zealand
Spinach

RUBY
KING
PEPPER

WOOD'S
Prolific Bush Lima Beans

T.W. WOOD & SONS,

SEED MERCHANTS - RICHMOND VA

WOOD'S
Golden
Blanching
Celery

WOOD'S
Gigantous Brimmer Tomato
the Largest size and finest quality of Tomatoes

CONSULT THIS ZONE MAP TO ASCERTAIN PARCEL POST RATES AS GIVEN BELOW. ADD AMOUNT OF POSTAGE TO YOUR ORDER IF YOU DESIRE SEEDS SENT BY PARCEL POST.



NOTES ABOUT PARCEL POST

Poison cannot be sent by mail

Weight limit in 1st and 2d zones 50 lbs.; in other zones 20 lbs.

Bulk limit (measurement around package both ways) in all zones, 72 inches.

Liquids and goods packed in glass should be sent by express.

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OUR GREETINGS FOR 1917

THE unprecedented prosperity which is prevailing all over this country, together with the demand from abroad for supplies, has resulted in very high prices for all the farmer's products. It looks now as though these high prices would prevail well into the year 1917, and even higher prices than at present are predicted for nearly all farm products. This should, of course, make for continued prosperity.

All the indications point to a heavy demand for all vegetables in our markets the coming season, owing to the fact that our laboring classes are well employed and able to buy freely for their requirements. The short crop and high prices of potatoes is also another indication in this way, and we believe that our Southern growers will do well to plant liberally of all truck crops for market the coming season.

The crop of cow peas and soja beans this year is very short, and indications are for high prices. This should cause farmers to sow more liberally of clover seed during the month of March on their wheat and fall-sown grain. Clover usually succeeds very well indeed, when sown on grain crops during March, and lightly harrowed in, the harrowing acting as a cultivation and increasing the yield of the grain crop to a considerable extent. Fertilizer can also be applied as a top dressing to good advantage at the same time.

Prices of nearly all seeds have advanced in sympathy with other farm products, and partly owing to increased labor cost of production. We have secured liberal supplies of seeds in nearly all lines, and expect to be able to fill our customer's requirements for the best quality seeds at as reasonable prices as good seeds can be sold.

We have again experienced a large increase in our business, during the past year, which is the best of testimony to the high quality of seeds supplied by us, and the satisfaction which they give to our customers.

With best wishes to our customers for their continued prosperity, and thanking them very heartily for their liberal patronage, we remain

Very truly yours,

Richmond, Va., Jan. 1st, 1917.

T. W. WOOD & SONS.

General Information and Terms of Sale

How to Send Money Money can be safely sent by Bank Check, Postoffice Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter, or Express. Postage Stamp remittances in small amounts are also satisfactory. Customers who have no regular account with us will kindly remit the amount with their orders, or name business references, as customary, before opening new accounts.

SEEDS BY MAIL AND EXPRESS "POSTPAID" means that seeds so quoted in whatever quantity wanted, will be delivered at any post-office in the United States, Alaska, Cuba, Porto Rico, Canada, Mexico, Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Hawaiian Islands, Guam, Samoan Islands and the U. S. Postal Agency at Shanghai, China. At postpaid prices we will deliver by express if you prefer; it is safer.

"BY EXPRESS" means that the purchaser pays the cost of transportation. To points beyond the third zone, it is cheaper to ship by express than by parcel post.

Lower Freight Rates and Quick Shipments For large orders, shipments by freight are much cheaper than by express. Richmond is one of the best distributing points in this country, railroads radiating in every direction, giving prompt and efficient service and low freight rates, so that you can depend on having orders filled promptly and delivered without delay.

Fluctuation in Prices Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets, Grass and Clover Seeds, Seed Grain and other field seeds, fluctuate in price, depending upon market conditions and supplies. The prices given in this catalog are those ruling at the time it is printed the middle of December. We shall take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seeds.

About Warranting Seeds While we use great care, both for our own and our customers' interest, to supply and furnish the best seeds that it is possible to obtain, there are so many conditions—weather and other causes—affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops, that it must be distinctly understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds, which have been generally adopted by the seed trade and which are as follows:

"We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and amount paid for them will be refunded."

Calendar of Monthly Operations — WHAT TO PLANT AND WHEN TO PLANT FOR EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

Applies to sections same climate as Middle Virginia. For other sections allowance must be made, according as they are earlier or later. For instance, Charleston, S. C., district, plans should be considered for two weeks earlier in the Spring and two weeks later in the Fall.

January. Prepare hot beds and sow early cabbage, lettuce, radish, beet, cauliflower and onion. Top dress asparagus beds with manure, also give an application of salt or kainit. Cut poles and stakes for pole beans and peas. Sow pansy and other flower seeds in hot-beds for later transplanting. Send in your order for seeds early, so as to have them on hand at the proper time for sowing.

For the Farm.—Top dress with manure, grass and clover fields or fall sown grain. If weather is open, use every opportunity to prepare land for spring crops.

February. Sow in hot-beds or cold frames early cabbage, cauliflower, beet, onion, lettuce, radish; and in hot-beds sow egg plant, tomato and pepper. The last of the month sow in open ground early peas, spring kale, rhubarb and horse radish roots, beets, spinach, carrot, celery, radish and parsley. Set out asparagus roots, onion sets, and hardy lettuce plants. Early plantings of potatoes can be made. Hardy flower seeds can be forwarded either by sowing in hot-beds or in pots and boxes in the house for later transplanting. Sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass.

For the Farm.—Prepare plant beds and put in tobacco seed. Sow Canada field peas and oats, and towards end of month, grass and clover seeds can safely be put in. Sow dwarf Essex rape for sheep grazing.

March. This is the active month for sowing all kinds of hardy seeds, and the sooner most of them are sown the better. Sow garden peas for succession, cauliflower, early cabbage seed, onion, celery, spinach, leek, parsley, lettuce, radish, beet, asparagus, carrot, parsnip, salsify, corn salad, collards, kale, rhubarb and early turnip, etc. Under glass, sow tomato, pepper, and egg-plant seed. Plant Irish potatoes, asparagus and rhubarb, horse radish roots, onion sets, etc. Set out cauliflower, cabbage, onions, and lettuce plants, from hot-beds, after they have been hardened by leaving the glass open at night. Sow herbs in a warm border. Prepare melon, cucumber and squash hills for later planting. Sow the hardy kinds of flower seeds, as they will flower earlier. Sow lawn grass.

For the Farm.—March is the best month for sowing grass and clover seeds in the spring. Sow Winter and Spring Oats, Canada Field Peas, Dwarf Essex Rape, and plant Artichokes for hogs and cattle.

April. Plant early potatoes, sow cabbage, lettuce and tomato in open ground for succession. Sow beets, celery, carrot, salsify, parsnip, onion, radish, spring kale, early turnip, kohlrabi, corn salad, collards, nasturtiums and rhubarb, asparagus, globe artichoke, parsley, mangrel wurzels and herbs. Put out cabbage plants, onion sets and asparagus roots; bed sweet potatoes; plant early corn, garden peas, snap beans, and late in the month cucumber, squash, watermelon and cantaloupe can be planted. Vine seeds are tender, so should the weather be cold or wet, defer planting till May. Lawn grass can also be sown any time this month. Sow hardy flower seeds; after middle of the month, half hardy kinds can be sown, and shallias, gladiolus and canna bulbs set out.

For the Farm.—Sow spring oats, clover and grass seeds, but get them in early. Later in the month sow mangrel wurzels for stock, plant corn, cotton, chufas, peanuts, etc.

May. Most of the tender seeds can be sown this month. Asparagus seed can yet be sown, likewise carrot, salsify, parsley, beet, pole and snap beans, sugar corn, and tomatoes, radish, brussel sprouts, broccoli, corn salad, collards and nasturtiums. Plant black-eye peas, lima beans, squash, cucumber, watermelon, cantaloupe, okra and pumpkin. Late cabbage and cauliflower can be sown to make plants for setting out for fall. Set out tomato, pepper and strawberry plants.

For the Farm.—Plant sugar beets and mangrel wurzel for winter feeding. All the sorghums, millets and fodder plants can be sown; likewise cow peas, soja and navy beans. Chufas should be planted now, likewise corn, peanuts and cotton. Set out tobacco plants.

June. Set out cabbage, tomato, egg-plant, pepper and sweet potato plants. Sow tomato for late crop, late cabbage and cauliflower for winter use. Plant collards, okra, watermelon, cantaloupe, cucumber, squash and pumpkin for late use, and radish, pole, navy and snap beans and sweet corn for succession. Plant late potatoes.

For the Farm.—Sow the millets, cow peas, sorghum, soja beans, navy beans, and plant late corn. Plant corn for ensilage.

July. Plant snap beans for succession and sugar corn for late roasting ears. Set out late cabbage and celery plants for winter use. This is the best month to sow rutabagas, but they can also be sown in August. Sow collards, kohlrabi, lettuce, early turnips. Plant cucumbers for pickling and table, and late potatoes for winter use.

For the Farm.—Sow German and Hungarian millet for hay or fodder corn in drills for ensilage or fodder. Cow Peas for hay or as a soil improver. Buckwheat can be sown for bees, as an improver of the soil, and for grain. Plant navy beans. Sow crimson clover at last working of corn or cotton. Sow dwarf Essex rape for sheep and cattle grazing.

August. Continue planting snap beans for the table and pickles. If any cabbage plants remain unplanted, put out at once; likewise celery plants. Sow Wood's Cabbage and Big Boston lettuces for fall heading, likewise endive. Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas sown this month yield a good fall crop. Sow winter radish, endive, collards, parsley, spinach, kale, turnip, rutabaga and Spanish and Italian varieties of onions.

For the Farm.—Crimson clover is one of the best crops grown, and should be sown on every vacant place. If it is not required for feed, it will improve the soil equal to manure when turned under. Rye and barley should be sown for fall and winter grazing and afterwards will make a crop of grain. Sow vetches and rape, and towards the end of the month grasses and clover seed and alfalfa can be safely put in.



Cornucopia, or Horn of Plenty, as exhibited at the Virginia State Fair, October, 1916.

PRODUCTS GROWN FROM WOOD'S SEEDS.

September. OUR FALL CATALOGUE, issued during August, gives full information about all seeds and bulbs for fall sowing; mailed free upon request. Sow lettuce, early cabbage, cauliflower and onion for transplanting in November. Sow cabbage late in the month. Put out onion sets. Sow winter radishes, spinach, turnips, mustard, corn salad, leek, parsley, kale and extra early peas. Dutch bulbs, hyacinths, tulips, etc., can be planted towards the end of this month. Sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass.

For the Farm.—Sow Crimson Clover as early in the month as convenient, though any time during the month will do; it makes fine winter grazing and land will be greatly improved by growing this crop. Winter oats will do well sown this month, as they will get well rooted before winter. Sow all kinds of grass and clover seeds and winter and hairy vetches. Continue to sow barley and rye, as they are useful for winter grazing and cover crop as well as for grain. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape for pigs and cattle.

October. Put out onion sets. Sow cabbage (early sorts), turnips for salad, kale, mustard, spinach, collard and lettuce. Towards end of the month set out cabbage and lettuce plants to stand out during the winter. Sow lawn grass seed. Fall seeding does better than spring seeding. Plant hyacinths, tulips, etc. Sow pansy seed in cold frames for spring plants. Plant strawberries.

For the Farm.—All kinds of grass and clover seeds can be sown this month, but the earlier clover seed is put in the better. Sow wheat, oats, rye, barley, vetches and rape. If you have not received a copy of our Fall Catalogue, giving full information in regard to these crops, write for a copy.

November. Sow lettuce and early varieties of cabbage in cold frames. Set out cabbage, lettuce and strawberry plants. Plant out asparagus, rhubarb and horse radish roots. Lawn grass can yet be sown, but the earlier it is put in the better. Flowering bulbs can be put in this month.

For the Farm.—Wheat, rye, barley, vetches, timothy and herds grass can yet be sown, but the earlier they are put in the better. Sow Canada field peas. Rye makes a fine soiling and cover crop. Sow it liberally on all vacant lands.

December. Cabbage and lettuce can be sown towards the end of the month in hot-beds or cold frames, and beets, radish and lettuce can be forced for winter use. The winter growing of lettuce in hot-beds usually proves very profitable and satisfactory. Plant Marrowfat Peas for market or garden use. Canada field peas can also be sown, but when seeded during the winter should be put in deeper than usual.

"WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL," issued monthly, gives full information as to crops that can be planted to advantage and profit each month throughout the year. Mailed free on request.

Wood's Seeds of Special Merit

NEW HONEY DEW MELON—The Sweetest Melon Grown.

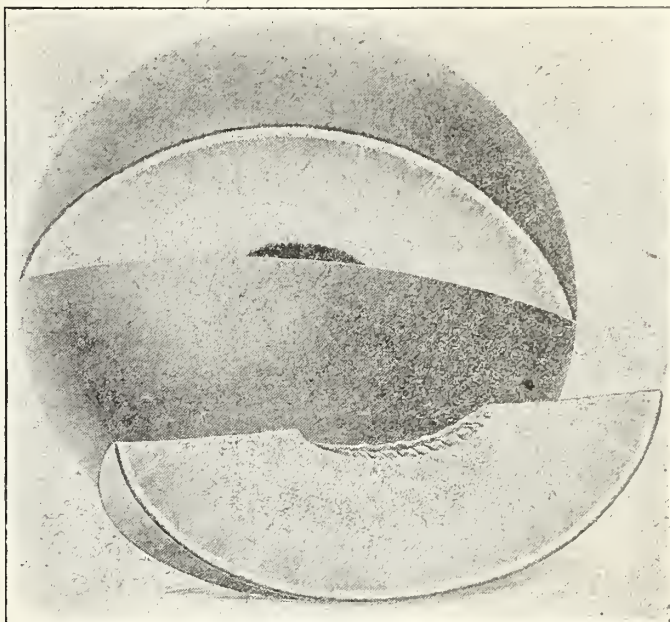
This new melon has been quite generally sold in hotels and first-class restaurants during the past season, and created quite a sensation on account of its sweetness and fine flavor. It has netted enormous profits to the few growers who were fortunate enough to grow them, the melons selling at very high prices whenever offered in our markets.

The flesh is rich green and very sweet; seed cavity small, making it a very thick-fleshed melon. The size runs six to seven inches in diameter, from top to bottom, and eight inches in length, making it slightly oblong in shape. The rind is a light green to dull white when ripe, and very tough, making it a remarkably good shipper.

It is rather late in maturity, and an excellent melon to plant to come in after other varieties. In the West and California it is grown both early and late, for shipping late in the season, the melons being sold and shipped as late as the month of November in that section. The vines are vigorous, and usually set six to ten melons to the hill.

This new melon has not been very generally grown in the East as yet, but if it succeeds and does anything like as well as it has done in the West the past season, it will prove to be one of our most valuable and profitable melons. We recommend to our melon growers to test this melon thoroughly the coming season, and particularly recommend it for the private gardener, on account of its superior table qualities.

Per pkt., 10 cts.; ounce, 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90 cts.; lb., \$3.00.



SPICY PINK CANTALOUPE

A new introduction which originated in the famous Rocky Ford district, noted for producing so many fine melons, including our Netted and Edem Gem.

This melon is of a deep salmon-fleshed color, and of sweet, spicy, aromatic flavor. It is oval in shape, somewhat similar in appearance to the Edem Gem. Has close netting, and makes a very attractive appearance as a market or table melon. We believe when its good qualities become fully known it will be one of the most popular melons, both for home and market.

Pkt., 10 cts.; ounce, 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

WOOD'S BRUNSWICK OKRA

Here is an Okra that should be in every Southern garden. We have gotten okras that we thought were quite prolific, but none that could equal our Brunswick in yielding power.

Although only a little over four feet high, its big pods are produced at every joint, starting a few inches from the ground. These pods average six to seven inches long, four to five inches in circumference, and are so full of meat as to practically eliminate the ridge so common to most varieties. Another very distinct advantage is that it does not harden up as quickly as other kinds. You will find it remarkably free from shap-pointed pods, the thickness being carried well out to the end of the pod.

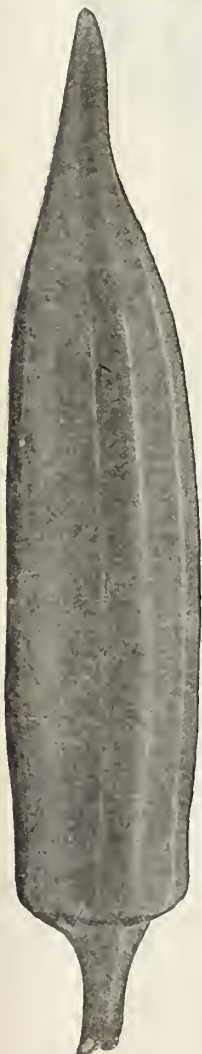
Pkt., 10 cts.; ounce, 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

GOLD LINED ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE

The Gold-Lined Rocky Ford Cantaloupe is a distinct advance and genuine improvement over the Rocky Ford Netted Gem. It is the result of several years' careful selection by a progressive grower. The shape of this melon is ideal, being slightly oval, and it is heavily netted over the entire surface. The flesh is as thick at the bloom end as elsewhere, and the flesh of the entire melon is noticeably thick, fine grained and sweet. The color of the rind is green, with a gold margin next to the seed cavity. This Gold-Lined Rocky Ford is superior to ordinary types in shape, size and quality, and is the ideal melon, both for shippers and for table use. Cut in half, it is just the right size, shape and thickness of meat to make it an ideal table melon, and is very attractive.

We strongly recommend this new melon both to our private and market growers, believing that it will prove to be one of the most popular melons in cultivation when its merits become fully known.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35. By express, lb. \$1.25.



NEW
BRUNSWICK
OKRA

Pimento Peppers

A new and improved pepper, recommended particularly on account of its decidedly superior qualities. It is very sweet and delicious, and entirely free from pungency. The hull or meat is from two to three times as thick as that of the old Bell types, yielding about one-half more edible product to the same measurement.

The Pimento Pepper can be eaten raw like an apple, can be stuffed with meat and baked, can be used as a salad, and also canned for use at any time of the year. This variety is also particularly desirable for making Spanish omelets and cooking with fried potatoes and other dishes, adding very much to the flavor and attractiveness of dishes of this kind.

The color of the pepper when ripe is a beautiful scarlet red. It is smooth and uniform in shape, so that the skin can be easily slipped off after burning over a hot fire for a few seconds or by boiling a few minutes in hot water. They can also be pared like an apple, by using a sharp knife.

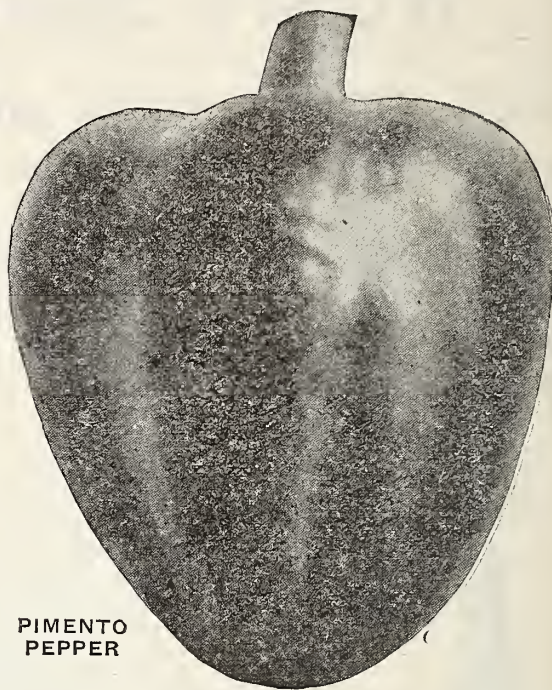
It is very productive, yielding heavy crops until cut off by frost. In consequence of the many superior and valuable qualities of this pepper, it is likely to prove one of the most valuable sorts for market growers and canners, and also for home use. We strongly recommend it, believing it will prove to be one of the most popular peppers in cultivation.

Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; ¼ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.60 postpaid. By express \$3.50 per lb.

Pimento Pepper is fine, sweet, mealy and prolific.—MISS MARY LAURENS HINTON, Raleigh, Wake Co., N. C., Nov. 6, 1916.

The Pimento Pepper was excellent. Most desirable.—S. W. ANDERSON, Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va., Oct. 5, 1916.

Pimento Peppers were very satisfactory. We were very much pleased with the peppers.—LELA BURNEY, Hemingway, Williamsburg Co., S. C., Oct. 5, 1916.



PIMENTO
PEPPER

New Bush Cantaloupe

This distinct introduction differs from other cantaloupes in the fact that it grows in true bush form, enabling it to be planted closer together than other kinds, making it particularly desirable for small gardens; also, enabling a much larger production from the same area of land than other kinds. The bush also is of very attractive appearance in the garden, making practically as many leaves as are on the running vines, the leaves growing so compactly that the plant can be grown on about one-half the space usually required. The fruit is small, but of excellent flavor and quality. They are produced in abundance, and require good land and the liberal use of manure in the hills in order to grow to best advantage. The melons are of somewhat similar shape to the old Jenny Lind, but decidedly superior, in quality, flavor and productiveness, to that variety.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. By express, \$2.00 per lb.

SOJA BEANS—A Profitable Crop

We call special attention to the information which we give about Soja Beans on page 88 of our Catalog. We believe that this crop is one of the best and most satisfactory crops, both to grow for a crop of shelled beans or summer forage crop, and also for a crop for fattening hogs and cattle. We strongly recommend more extensive growing of this valuable crop.

The following are letters giving our customers' experience with the Soja Beans the past season:

Considers Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans Superior to Cow Peas as Land Improver.

The Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans I got from you last spring gave good satisfaction. I have seeded the soja for several years and have been so well pleased with them that I have discontinued seeding cow-peas, believing the Soja to be equal to, if not superior, to them as a land improver, as I have observed that the nodules on their roots are larger and more numerous than on the pea, and I think they are much easier to handle in curing and putting into the barn. I find that stock of all kinds like them and improve on them, and they can be fed with much less trouble and waste.—JNO. P. HAMILTON, Charles Co., Md., Oct. 9, 1916.

Hogs, Horses and Cows Eager for Soja Beans.

The Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans have been uniformly satisfactory. One field on which no fertilizer was used showed very heavy growth of vine, averaging as high as a man's hips, and so dense one could not walk through it. Hogs, horses and cows seem equally eager for them.—CHAS. P. BARNUM, Montgomery Co., Md., Oct. 8, 1916.

Tarheel Black Sojas Surpass Other Kinds for Hay.

I have grown the Tarheel Black Soja Beans for two years. I don't think anything of its kind can surpass it for hay, as it makes an enormous growth from 4 to 4½ feet tall. I don't think it will ripen so as to get a crop of beans in my part of this state. I sow about the last of May after the ground has been thoroughly cultivated 2 or 3 times to kill all weeds.—JAS. L. KARICKHOFF, Upshur Co., W. Va., Oct. 17, 1916.

Consider Tarheel Soy Beans far Superior for a Forage Crop.

I have planted Tarheel Black Soy Beans furnished by you for two years. I consider them far superior for my section (Nottoway Co.) to any other soy beans I ever tried and I have used several different kinds.—J. P. AGNEW, Nottoway Co., Va., Oct., 1916.

The Hollybrook Early Soja Beans purchased of you last spring greatly pleased me. Grew 3½ feet high and filled with beans from the bottom to the very top. Planted in same lot with peas along side of them yielded 3 bushels beans to one of peas.—B. P. WILLIAMSON, Wake Co., N. C., Nov. 14, 1914.

Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato

Still Maintains Its Pre-eminence as One of the Largest and Most Solid and Finest Quality of Any Tomatoes Grown.

We have never introduced or sold anything that equalled the satisfaction given to our customers by this splendid tomato. Our customers are enthusiastic in its praise, wherever it is grown, and we are continually in receipt of letters expressing the great satisfaction with its fine qualities. We give full description of this variety on page 41 of this catalog.

Price: Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00.

The following are extracts from customers' letters who grew this variety the past season:

Can't Praise Brimmer Too Highly.

I have raised Brimmer Tomatoes for three years, and can't praise them enough or too highly.—MRS. RIORDAN, Bealeton, Fauquier Co., Va., May 8, 1916.

Brimmer Tomato Finest We Ever Raised.

We think the Brimmer is the finest tomato we ever raised. It is best for slicing raw, best cooked, best for canning, and the green ones make the best sweet pickle.—MRS. B. A. HORNE, Monroe, Union Co., N. C., March, 1916.

Comparison Between the Brimmer and Other Tomatoes.

Your Brimmer Tomatoes are the grandest I have ever seen. There is no comparison between them and other tomatoes.—MRS. F. E. COKER, Cades, Williamsburg Co., S. C., Feb. 17, 1916.

Brimmer Tomato Fruit Delicious—Yielded Abundantly

I have raised tomatoes for several years, and have never raised any that were as good as the Brimmer, which I raised last year. The stalks grew to a good height and the fruit is most delicious, besides yielding abundantly.—S. T. CRAVER, Cana, Yadkin Co., N. C., March, 1916.

Brimmer Tomatoes Weigh 3 Pounds Each.

The Brimmer Tomatoes were sure fine. Everybody who saw them said they were the finest they ever saw. Some of the tomatoes weighed three pounds apiece, so I thought I would try them this year.—MRS. J. C. UNDERWOOD, Summerville, Chattooga, Ga., Feb. 7, 1916.



Brimmer Far Superior to Any Other Tomato.

The Brimmer Tomatoes I grew from your seed last year were far superior to any other tomatoes grown in this section in both size and quality. Of course, I expect to include a liberal supply of them in my order for other seeds later.—C. O. SPARLING, Ellenboro, Rutherford Co., N. C., Feb. 2, 1916.

Brimmer Weighed from 3 to 4 lbs.—Finest Ever Saw.

I grew those Brimmer Tomatoes last year that weighed from 3 to 4 lbs., and I thought they were the finest tomatoes I ever saw.—MRS. LIZZIE HENDERSON, Avon, Nelson Co., Va., Feb. 14, 1916.

The New Excel Water Melon

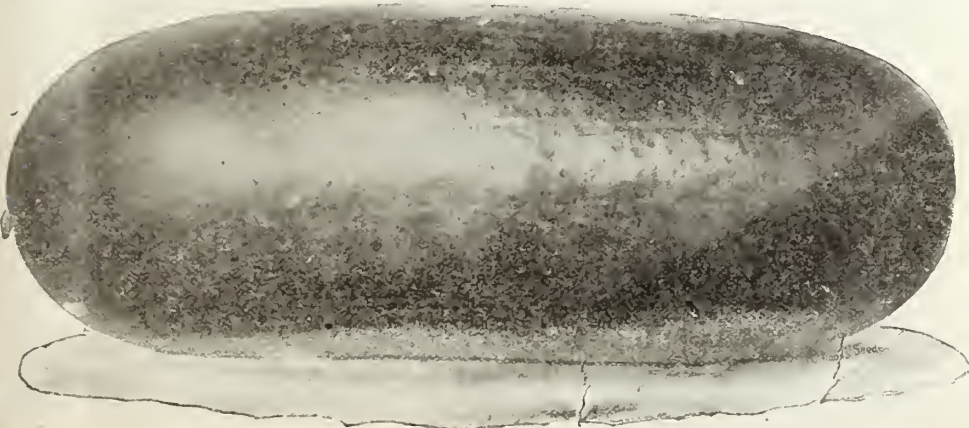
We offered this new melon to our customers for the first time last season, and it has given excellent satisfaction wherever grown, and it promises to become one of the most popular varieties, both for market and home use.

The melon itself makes, to use the words of one grower, an admirable and enticing appearance, being of an attractive dark green color, and long, oval shape. It has thin and tough rind, which makes it an excellent shipping melon. The quality of the

meat is first class, being of a beautiful red, crispy appearance, making it most attractive as a table melon.

This variety is distinct in having both white and black seed; black, however, predominating. One of the strong points as a shipping melon is its keeping quality. This makes it particularly valuable for melon growers in the South to ship to Northern markets. At the same time, its fine table qualities make it a most desirable sort, both for home use and for growers who grow for local market.

Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1/4 lb. 20c.; lb. 75c. postpaid; by express 65c. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60c. lb.



Pamunkey Ensilage Corn

This splendid ensilage corn is increasing in popularity very rapidly wherever it is grown, and we believe it is unquestionably the best and largest-yielding ensilage corn grown. Wherever it is grown, our customers are enthusiastic in its praise. It is a specially selected strain of ensilage corn, selected by ourselves. It grows very tall, attaining a height of 12 to 15 feet. It is prolific in its nature, having two to six ears to the stalk, making a heavy, thick growth of fodder.

We strongly recommend this variety for all sections, believing it will out-yield any other kind in cultivation.

The following are extracts from letters from our customers who are enthusiastic in their praise of this splendid ensilage variety:

Filled 120 Ton Silo with Pamunkey Ensilage Off 5½ Acres.

I want to buy some more Pamunkey Ensilage Corn. I filled a 120 ton silo with it last year off 5½ acres.—B. R. MILLER, Rappahannock Co., February 8, 1916.

Pamunkey Ensilage Corn Far the Finest of Ensilage Corns.

Pamunkey Ensilage Corn is the finest Ensilage corn I've ever seen.—C. W. HARMAN, Pulaski Co., Va., Oct. 6, 1916.

Pamunkey Ensilage Corn as a Silo Filler Has No Equal.

I am very much pleased with the Pamunkey Ensilage Corn I got. I think as a silo filler it has no equal.—H. C. MARSHALL, Jefferson Co., W. Va.

Price of Pamunkey Ensilage Corn: Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 80 cts.; bus. \$2.00; in 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.90 per bus.

Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corn

This continues to be one of the most popular and satisfactory of ensilage corns, making a very large growth of thick, succulent fodder. We have sold it largely for a number of years, and not only to farmers in our section, but also in the North and West, and it has distinctly proven its superiority for ensilage and fodder purposes wherever it is grown. For Northern planting, climatic change makes Southern corn especially valuable for fodder and ensilage purposes. **Pkt. 10 cts.; peck 70 cts.; bushel \$1.75; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.65 per bushel.** Special prices on large lots.

Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corn yields an immense crop

Have used your Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corn since 1908 and have not had a crop to fail. With us it yields an immense crop for the silo, just after the rush of fall seeding and getting the field corn in shock is over.—FRED MILLER, Holmes Co., O., Feb. 10, 1915.

Eureka Ensilage Corn

The Eureka Ensilage Corn is a very popular and desirable ensilage corn. It grows very tall and leafy, and is very productive. It is a short-grained, but one of the most productive, both in growth of fodder and grain, of any of the standard varieties. Its great value for ensilage is due to its enormous growth and great productiveness of leaves. It originated in Virginia, and is Virginia-raised corn, but is very generally used and sold for ensilage in the North and West, and gives the best and most satisfactory results. **Qt. 25 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bushel \$1.90; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.85 per bushel.**

The Eureka Ensilage Corn was excellent. The fodder attained a height of 16 and 17 feet. People around here very much pleased with it.—JNO. D. BARNEY, Hardy Co., W. Va., Oct. 20, 1916.

I bought a few bushels of the Eureka Ensilage Corn from you last year. It is certainly good, and makes more feed than any other I have tried. I planted forty acres of it last year, and made twelve barrels per acre, and I think the biggest growth of fodder we have had on the land. I don't think it can be beat for filling silos.—J. P. MIDDLETON, Fauquier Co., Va., Mar., 1916.

Pamunkey Ensilage Corn Makes an Enormous Yield.

The Pamunkey Ensilage Corn I bought from you last spring has been harvested and made an enormous yield. I feel sure that some of the strongest land made 100 bushels to the acre. Stalks were large and tall, some of it being 16 feet high or more. I planted 12 acres and filled two silos, one 12x24 and the other 12x28, and had 8 loads left over. I feel sure that any one using this corn will be well pleased with it in every respect.—GEO. E. FRANCISCO, Warren Co., Tenn., Oct., 1916.

Pamunkey Ensilage Corn Far the Finest Piece of Corn in Neighborhood.

I will give you a statement of how much Pamunkey Ensilage Corn I made on 4 acres of ground. I filled a 55-ton silo and had at least 5 tons left over. It was the finest piece of corn ever seen in my neighborhood before.—H. H. BRILLHART, Roanoke Co., Va., Oct. 8, 1916.

Cocke's Prolific Ensilage Corn

This is a most valuable type of ensilage corn, being amongst the tallest growing of corns; well foddered, makes several ears to the stalk, and a most valuable ensilage variety. **Quart 20 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bushel \$1.90; in 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.85 per bus.**

Virginia Horse Tooth Ensilage

A type of corn that is very largely used for ensilage purposes, with the best and most satisfactory results. It is a large, deep-grained white corn; shape of grain somewhat resembling a horse's tooth, hence the name. **Quart 20 cts.; peck 70 cts.; bushel \$1.75; 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.65 per bushel.**

I have been using your ensilage seed corn nearly every year for 5 or 6 years and it has given me good results.—R. A. WILKINS, Prince William Co., Va., October 7, 1915.



PAMUNKEY ENSILAGE CORN GROWN
FROM OUR SEED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

WOOD'S SEED POTATOES

We do one of the largest businesses in Seed Potatoes in the South, our trade every year experiencing a constant and steady growth, resulting from the fact that our Seed Potatoes have acquired the very best reputation for quality, productiveness and satisfactory crop results.

Our Seed Potatoes are all specially grown for seed purposes, in the best potato districts in this country, and are very much superior to the stocks ordinarily sold.

Our Maine-Grown Seed Potatoes are all inspected while growing and before shipment, and shipped to us under the State Department of Agriculture Maine Seed Improvement certificate. We always use every care possible to supply our customers with best quality obtainable, free from scab or any injurious diseases.

The Second Crop Potatoes which we here offer are grown on the Eastern Shore, from selected Maine-grown stocks. These potatoes are planted in July or early in August, and the crop dug late in the fall, which enables them to be furnished in the very best and most vigorous condition for planting in the early spring. Second Crop Seed Potatoes average a little smaller in size than Maine-Grown Seed Potatoes, and consequently plant a little farther than those kinds.

Our Northern-Grown Seed Potatoes are grown principally in New York State and the State of Michigan.

TRIUMPH, or RED BLISS

—An extra early potato, round in shape, pink skin, white flesh, and of handsome appearance. This seems to be specially adapted to Southern soil and climate, and is a great favorite with Southern truckers. Is also largely grown for second crop, and sold in Northern markets for New Bermuda Potatoes during the late winter and early spring.

MAINE-GROWN RED BLISS.—Peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.50; barrel, about \$6.50.

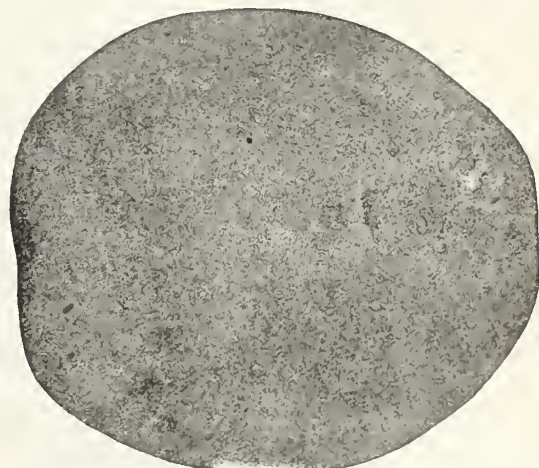
SECOND-CROP RED BLISS.—Peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.50; barrel, about \$6.25.

Red Bliss Potatoes, Second Crop, Yield More Than Other Kinds.

My Second Crop Irish Potatoes are fine. I like Red Bliss best of all because they make so many more than any other kind I've tried. You will receive my order for all my seed potatoes next year if nothing happens from now. I have used your seed for four years and I know them to be good.—J. A. MITCHELL, Powellsville, Bertie Co., N. C., Nov. 10, 1916.

Red Bliss Potatoes Extra Fine.

The Red Bliss Irish Potatoes we got of you were certainly extra fine, in fact, your garden seed are all that could be desired.—WM. C. FOSTER, Deleon Springs, Fla., Volusia Co., May 8, 1916.



Second Crop Red Bliss Potatoes Superior to Anything I Have Had.

I have used the Second Crop Red Bliss Potatoes for 2 years and I think they are superior to anything I have had in several years. This year I had the smoothest, largest potatoes on the market here, and sold at an advance in price over other kinds every day.—J. M. AMOS, Columbus, Muscogee Co., Ga., Oct. 24, 1915.

Maine-Grown Red Bliss Triumph Potatoes Give Most Satisfactory Results.

For the past several years I have planted Maine-grown Red Bliss Triumph Potatoes bought from you. In the meantime I have planted other varieties, but I have found the most satisfactory results, both as to yield and quality, from the Maine-grown Red Bliss Triumph.—B. F. McLEAN, Maxton, Robeson Co., N. C., Oct. 11, 1916.

FULL-SIZED BARRELS.—Remember, we always ship in full-sized, eleven-peck, double head barrels, and not in the under-sized barrels or cloth-head barrels which are frequently used. Our potatoes are not only superior quality, but our mode of putting them up makes them much more presentable, and the quantity contained in the barrel will also average considerably more than in the under-sized barrels ordinarily used. Special prices quoted on large lots of potatoes.

SEED POTATOES IN BAGS.—We can also supply potatoes shipped in bags (165 lbs., 11 pecks) when desired, but shipment in barrels is better and more satisfactory, as it prevents potatoes from bruising and potatoes carry better in barrels.

PRICES OF POTATOES FLUCTUATE.—The prices quoted here are about as we expect them to be, but we shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time upon request, or will fill any order entrusted to us at lowest prices at the time the order is received.

Irish Cobbler Potatoes

Selected and Grown Specially for Seed Purposes, Superior Both in Quality and Productiveness.

We have never sold a variety of potatoes of which we have received more uniformly, satisfactory and enthusiastic reports from our customers, and we recommend it strongly as a most desirable and productive extra early variety of excellent table qualities; and it produces smooth, round, plump and handsome tubers, ready for market ten to twelve days earlier than Early Rose. The tubers are a beautiful creamy white, eyes strong, well developed and slightly indented. Flesh white, skin even and slightly netted, which in potatoes always proves a distinctive mark of fine quality. The Irish Cobblers are better adapted for planting in light loamy or sandy soils.

Irish Cobblers Beat All in Yield, Size, Smoothness and Table Qualities.

I have planted several other varieties of potatoes, but the Irish Cobbler beats them all in yield, size, smoothness and table use. The barrel I ordered from you last spring yielded 60 bushels. One bushel of them that we planted in the garden made 25 bushels.—I. C. WOODRUFF, Moxley, Wilkes Co., N. C., Nov. 1, 1915.

Wood's Maine-Grown Irish Cobbler Potatoes Finest We Have Had in Several Years.

Our Potatoes, Irish Cobblers, are the finest we had in several years, in spite of the adverse season. After planting we had six weeks of dry weather, then a long wet season in which the ground was continually under water and still the tubers were fine, so large, smooth and mealy.—MRS. T. GALT, Marion, Smyth Co., Va., Oct. 12, 1916.

More Than Pleased With Our Maine-Grown Irish Cobblers.

I am more than pleased to say the results from the Maine-grown Irish Cobbler Potatoes secured from you were far beyond my expectations. The yield was excellent and the quality, size and shape were superb. I would particularly recommend this potato for this section and its soil.—J. MORTIMER, JR., Darlington, Darlington Co., S. C., Oct. 14, 1916.

Irish Cobbler Potatoes Finest On the Market.

The Irish Cobbler Potatoes in my opinion are the finest on the market. I have tried several different varieties and have found nothing to equal the Cobbler. In fact, they are the only variety of Irish Potatoes I intend planting in the future.—R. H. TROLLINGER, Salisbury, N. C., Rowan Co., Oct. 23, 1915.

Took Prize on Our Cobblers at the Mississippi and Alabama Fair.

I was awarded the prize again at the Mississippi and Alabama Fair on the Cobbler and Triumph Potatoes. I planted after an oat crop. The seed potatoes were fine and in good condition when I got them home.—E. R. SNOWDEN, Lauderdale Co., Miss., Jan. 23, 1916.

We can supply both the Maine-Grown and Second Crop Irish Cobblers, all selected seed stocks.

MAINE-GROWN IRISH COBBLERS. Per peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.50; barrel, about \$6.50. Write for prices in quantity.

SECOND CROP IRISH COBBLERS

—Grown from selected Maine-grown stocks, by the best potato growers in Eastern Virginia. We specially recommend these Second Crop Irish Cobblers, as they have given the most uniformly satisfactory results wherever planted. They are a little smaller in size than the Maine-grown, and this gives them an advantage, as the same quantity will plant more ground than the Maine-grown Cobblers.

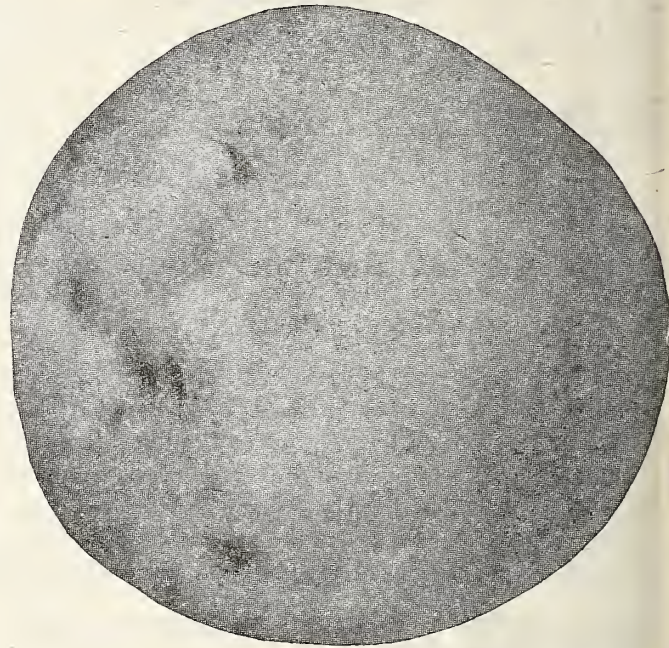
Second Crop Cobblers the Finest I Ever Grew.

The Second Crop Irish Cobbler Potatoes I bought from you last spring were the finest that I ever grew. I let my son have one barrel. Out of my barrel I sold 12 barrels and used for table as soon as large enough and are still using them and have one barrel for seed. They were the prettiest that went to Alexandria market. One dealer bought them all.—S. T. URON, Accotink, Fairfax Co., Va., Oct. 7, 1916.

Second Crop Cobblers Always Give Good Results.

I have always obtained good results from Second Crop Irish Cobbler Potatoes.—S. M. HODGES, Newell, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Oct. 28, 1915.

SECOND CROP IRISH COBBLERS. Per peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.50; barrel, about \$6.25. Write for prices in quantity.



Irish Cobblers Obtained from Us Finest Ever Saw.

There are none equal to the Irish Cobbler Potatoes. Those I got from you are some of the finest I ever saw, in fact, all the seeds I ever got from you were good.—JNO. T. REYNOLDS, Witt, Pittsylvania Co., Va., Oct. 22, 1915.

Second Crop Irish Cobbler Potatoes Very Satisfactory.

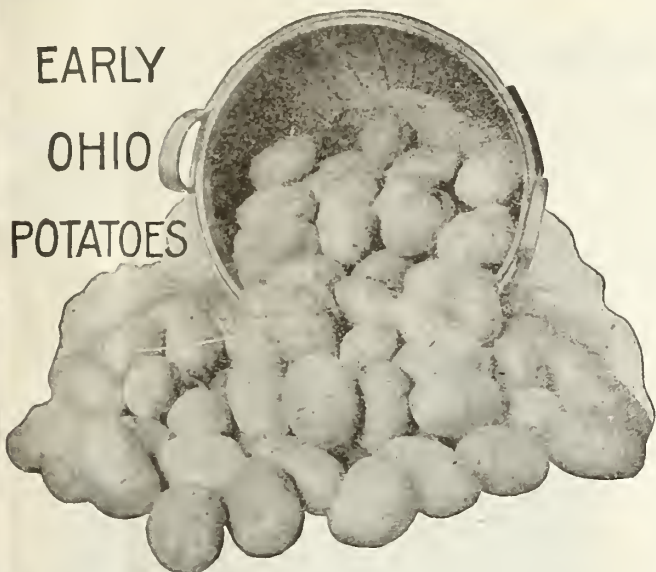
The Second Crop Irish Cobbler Potatoes bought from you last spring proved satisfactory, making a good crop with very few small potatoes. The potatoes bought direct from you prove much more satisfactory than those I have bought from our local dealers.—MRS. WM. McNABB, Cullman Co., Ala., Oct. 10, 1916.

Second Crop Irish Cobblers Give Astonishing Results.

The Second Crop of Irish Cobblers put out in July of last year beat anything in this section. The result was astonishing. Not only was the yield much larger than I expected, but the quality of the potato was superb and the finest winter keepers I have ever seen.—GEO. H. GILDER-SLEEVE, Washington Co., Tenn., Apr. 14, 1915.

SECOND CROP IRISH COBBLERS. Per peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.50; barrel, about \$6.25. Write for prices in quantity.

EARLY OHIO POTATOES



Improved Early Ohio—The popularity of this variety to plant for an early and profitable crop is increasing every year, and customers who once plant our stock of this variety continue to do so in increasing quantities each successive year. The particular advantage of this over other early kinds are that it averages larger, making more large-sized potatoes, and is of decided superiority in table qualities, and truckers or gardeners who want to build up a name for superior quality should plant this variety. The tubers average large in size, are oval, oblong and round at the seed end. It makes an excellent keeper and shipper, and is very productive. From our customers' experience we believe this variety best adapted for planting in loamy or stiff soils. Irish Cobblers seem to do best in light or sandy soils.

IMPROVED EARLY OHIO POTATOES.—Red River Stock—Peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.50; barrel, about \$6.50.

The Early Ohio Potatoes gave perfect satisfaction. I made a good yield without any fertilizer and they are the best keeping potatoes that I ever had and there are no better eating potatoes.—T. B. TYLER, Morrison, Warwick Co., Va., Oct. 19, 1916.

I have planted your Early Ohio Potatoes for the past three years and consider them to be the best early potato on the market for our Piedmont section of N. C. Their quality is unsurpassed.—J. P. ROY, Winston-Salem, Forsyth Co., N. C., Oct. 24, 1916.

Extra Early Sunlight—A new potato which is proving to be a money-maker for truckers wherever planted. It is extra early in maturity, somewhat similar to the Rose in shape, and a white potato of most excellent cooking qualities. Makes a very attractive appearance when dug, and sells at the highest price in our markets, shippers obtaining much higher prices for the Sunlight than for ordinary kinds, on account of its appearance and quality. Wherever it is grown it speedily becomes very popular, and truckers and gardeners are planting it on the largest scale.

MAINE-GROWN EXTRA EARLY SUNLIGHT.—Peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.50; barrel, about \$6.75.

The Extra Early Sunlight Potatoes I bought from you made a splendid crop.—C. M. THONESEN, Lightfoot, James City Co., Va., Oct. 28, 1915.

Spalding's No. 4 Rose—A popular and large-yielding early variety, coming in a little later than the regular Early Rose, but ordinarily gives larger yields and better crop results. It has attained very great popularity in some of our trucking districts, particularly the Eastern Shore district of this State, and in Florida, where it is quite extensively grown. It makes a large-sized round potato of an attractive, pinkish skin, and is of good keeping and shipping qualities, and is excellently adapted for growing either for early or late crop. From the reports of our customers who have grown this, we have no hesitation in recommending it as a most satisfactory and profitable variety.

NORTHERN-GROWN SPALDING NO. 4 ROSE.—Per peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.50; barrel, about \$6.50.



Eureka Extra Early Potatoes

A new introduction in potatoes which has given very satisfactory results wherever it has been grown. It is earlier to mature than the Cobbler, and in some sections is reported to yield large crops. They need higher fertilizing, as they set more potatoes to the hill. This, of course, is a decided advantage when large crops and early maturity are desired.

It is also of superior table qualities, is roundish in shape, has white skin, flesh firm, white and of good flavor when cooked. As a first early potato we strongly recommend this new variety to our customers, believing that in a great many sections it will be found earlier and a better cropper than the famous Irish Cobbler. **Per peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.50; barrel, about \$6.75.**

It gives me pleasure to say that the Eureka Potatoes I bought of you last spring did fine. The yield was so much over the Maine-grown Irish Cobbler Potatoes along side of each other, that I bought five barrels more from you of the Eureka and planted in August for next season's seed. I am much impressed with the Eureka, both in looks and in yield. If they do as well per barrel next season above the Cobblers as they did this season, don't think I will ever plant any more Cobblers.—J. R. McMATH, Hicks Wharf, Mathews Co., Va., Oct. 25, 1915.

Wood's Earliest—This potato was introduced by us several years ago, and still continues to prove one of the most popular extra early potatoes in our list. The potatoes are of beautiful shape, being nearly round, with shallow eyes; flesh pure white; skin white, with slight pink tinge. It is of excellent table qualities. A heavy yielder, and produces nearly all large potatoes.

MAINE-GROWN SEED.—Per peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.60; barrel about \$7.00.

Wood's Earliest Potatoes gave me a lovely crop. Think so much of their keeping qualities. Shall send in my order before long for my early spring crop.—MRS. Z. L. DAVIS, Mackeys Ferry, Washington Co., N. C., Oct. 20, 1915.



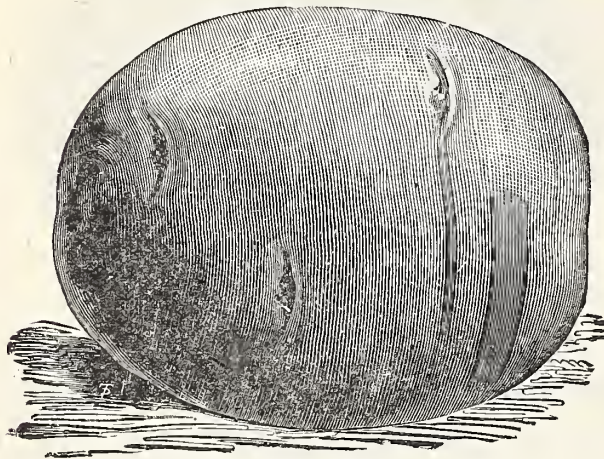
Early Rose.

Early Rose—The Early Rose still continues one of the most popular varieties in our list. It is productive, of most excellent table qualities, and a most satisfactory all-round early variety. The Northern-grown and Maine-grown stocks which we offer are of extra quality and the best of these stocks that can be obtained of this variety.

NORTHERN-GROWN EARLY ROSE.—Peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.50; barrel, about \$6.25.

HOULTON, or MAINE-GROWN EARLY ROSE.—Peck 60 cts.; bushel \$2.50; barrel, about \$6.50.

Main Crop or Late Potatoes



Green Mountain

Green Mountain —A large, handsome, oval white potato. Medium late. One of the finest eating potatoes known to the trade. Shallow eyed, fine-textured, well flavored and a most prolific yielder. It is not susceptible to diseases, and is fast becoming the standard white potato for late planting in this country.

MAINE-GROWN GREEN MOUNTAIN. —Peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.50; barrel, about \$6.50.

My Green Mountain Potatoes produced abundant crop of the finest potatoes we have ever raised. There were no small potatoes in the hill and they were so smooth and white. I think they are the best eating potatoes I have ever eaten.—M. W. ROBINSON, Washington Co., Va., Oct. 26, 1915.

From one barrel of Green Mountain Potatoes planted July 3rd we dug eighty-five bushels of the finest potatoes we ever saw.—JNO. W. WOOD, Linden, Warren Co., Va., June 23, 1916.

Hereby I take the liberty and pleasure to mention to you that at last year's Corn and Agricultural Show at Wilmington, N. C., I was awarded both the first and second prize for your Green Mountain Potato, fall crop, and this year the first prize for same.—W. LEENWENBURG, Watha, Pender Co., N. C., Nov. 22, 1915.

Money-Maker —A long, white potato, similar to the old Burbank, but superior to that variety, both in quality and yield. It makes a very attractive potato, either for market or table purposes, and has given entire satisfaction wherever grown.

NORTHERN-GROWN MONEY-MAKER. —Peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.50; barrel, about \$6.50.

The Money-Maker Potatoes did well for me this year. I like them fine. I raised a nice crop from one barrel this year. I think they are O.K. in every respect.—J. E. GARTEN, Fayette Co., W. Va., Oct. 22, 1915.

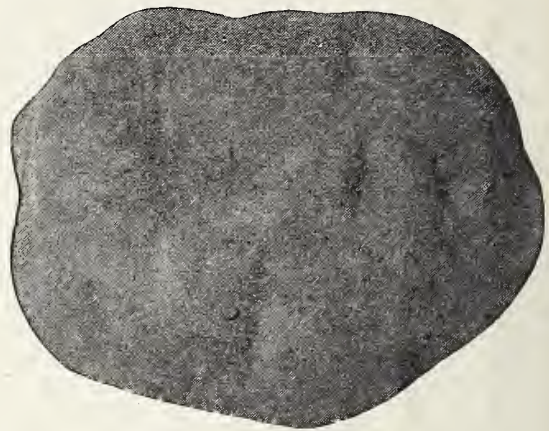
Peerless —A favorite general crop variety; specially adapted for light and medium soils. It is round in shape. One of the largest yielding kinds in cultivation, but for table qualities is not considered quite as good as some other kinds. Peck 70 cts.; bushel \$2.40; barrel, about \$6.25.

Aroostook County Prize Late —A decided improvement on the old Burbank. A long white potato, heavy yielder, of fine table qualities. Fine for main crop, either for private use or market. Peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.50; barrel, about \$6.50.

Peach Blow —An old favorite for late planting. Makes an attractive appearance and is one of the best keepers. Peck 70 cts.; bushel \$2.40; barrel, about \$6.00.

Your Peach Blow Potato is prolific, drought-resistant and all-round fine potato.—J. R. CROMARTIE, Gainesville, Hall Co., Ga., May 12, 1916.

I never made as fine potatoes before in my life as from the Peach Blow Potatoes and all my customers I sold to said the same. I want the same kind again.—L. L. GUPTON, Louisville, Franklin Co., N. C., July 5, 1916.



Peach Blow Potato.

Carman No. 3 —A splendid second-early variety, of perfect form; grows to a large size, almost every potato being of uniform size and shape. It has but few eyes, and they are very shallow. The skin and flesh are white, no hollow or dark spots, and its cooking qualities are very fine; a remarkably handsome potato and very prolific. In many respects this potato resembles the Rural New Yorker No. 2, but is destined to supersede that well-known popular variety.

MAINE-GROWN CARMAN No. 3. —Peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.50; barrel about \$6.50.

Sir Walter Raleigh —The Sir Walter Raleigh is one of the best potatoes for main crop. It is an immense yielder, of fine quality; produces nearly all large potatoes and practically no small ones; the vines grow strong and upright, and are vigorous and thrifty. It comes in about the same time as the Rural New Yorker; the color of the skin is the same, but flesh is whiter and of better quality. In fact, it is claimed to be the whitest variety and the finest grained potato in cultivation. It was introduced by Mr. Carman, who has introduced several of our best and most popular varieties, and it is claimed to be by long odds the best of his introductions. We recommend it very strongly to our customers for late planting.

NORTHERN-GROWN SIR WALTER RALEIGH. —Peck 70 cts.; bushel \$2.40; barrel, about \$6.25.

Rural New Yorker No. 2 —One of the best-yielding late potatoes. Free from blight or rot; color white; form round or oval; smooth skin, shallow eyes, and an excellent market potato.

NORTHERN-GROWN NEW YORKER. —Peck 70 cts.; bushel \$2.40; barrel, about \$6.25.

Late Seed Potatoes for June and July Planting

We usually carry in specially arranged cold storage all the leading varieties of Potatoes, so as to be able to ship them in sound, vigorous condition in June and July. To customers who desire to purchase any special quantities of any varieties, we shall take pleasure in quoting prices at which we can reserve Potatoes for them shipping at that time. Our method of keeping Seed Potatoes for late planting has proved very satisfactory, and has caused the late planting of Potatoes to be a very profitable and satisfactory crop in recent years. Our sales have increased very rapidly each succeeding year, and we recommend very strongly to our customers the desirability and advantage of growing late Potatoes from the Seed supplied by us.

Wood's High-Grade Garden Seeds

"POSTPAID" and "BY EXPRESS"

"Postpaid" means that seeds so quoted in whatever quantity wanted, will be delivered postage paid at any post-office in the United States, Alaska, Cuba, Porto Rico, Canada, Mexico, Canal Zone, Panama, Philippine Islands, Hawaiian Islands, Guam, Samoan Islands and the U. S. Postal Agency at Shanghai, China. At postpaid prices we will deliver by express if you prefer; it is safer.

"By Express" means that the purchaser pays the cost of transportation. To points beyond the third zone, it is cheaper to ship by express than by parcel post.

Note that half-pounds can be ordered at pound rates, pints at quart rates, half-pecks at peck rates and half-bushels at bushel rates, unless otherwise noted.

Our Prices on Bulk Seeds by the pound and bushel are based on the requirements of market gardeners and other large growers, yet, when large quantities are required, we will quote special prices or allow discount when the quantity warrants it.

Wood Quality means a good deal to you. It means that every lot of seeds is thoroughly tested before it goes out and that in turn means satisfaction to both you and us.



ASPARAGUS

Culture.—Asparagus succeeds well in any good rich soil, but a light, warm soil which has been heavily manured for previous crops is best. To grow asparagus roots, soak the seeds in warm water for 24 hours; sow two inches deep in drills two feet apart. When the plants are well up, thin out one inch apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation keeping the plants clean from weeds. The roots can be transplanted, either at one or two years old, either in the fall or spring.

Giant Argenté

—A selection from imported French stock. For a number of years it has been grown by the most successful growers near Charleston, S. C., has become thoroughly acclimated, and in earliness, size and productiveness, is pronounced superior to all other kinds. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express, lb. 50 cts.; 5-lb. lots, 45 cts. lb.**

almetto —A very early and prolific variety, producing an abundance of large, thick, very tender stalks. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, lb. 40 cts.; 5-lb. lots, 35 cts. per lb.**

onover's Colossal —A standard variety of large size and splendid quality; very tender. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, lb. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots, 30 cts. per lb.**

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

CULTURE.—Dig or plow out a trench 15 to 18 inches deep, fill it in plenty of well-rotted manure, covering it with a few inches of soil, then set the roots 1½ to 2 feet apart and cover with 4 inches of soil. In the fall, cut off and burn the top growth, plow, throw down the earth and give a good application of stable manure. Early in the spring fork this in and apply ground animal bone or kainit, and as the asparagus begins to grow, earth up to blanch the stalks as they grow. Do not continue cutting so long, as this exhausts the plants.

FOR FIELD CULTURE the rows may be from 4 to 6 feet apart and the roots set further apart in the rows. A subsoil plow would be used to break the soil as deeply as possible.

ONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—Two-year-old roots. 75 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000. By mail, postpaid, \$1.10 per 100.

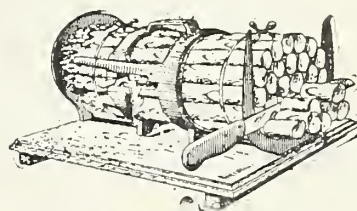
ALMETTO.—Two-year-old roots. 90 cts. per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000. By mail postpaid \$1.25 per 100.

1,000 or more Asparagus Roots—write for special price.

Asparagus Knives



Fifteen inches long; blade 1½ inches wide. By mail, postpaid, 35 cts. each; doz. \$3.15. By express, 30 cts. each; doz. \$3.00.



Asparagus Buncher

Asparagus Bunchers

Can be regulated for stalks of any length from 8 to 12 inches, and 4 to 5½ inches in diameter. Strong and well made. By mail postpaid, \$2.20. By express, \$2.00.

Jute String for tying vegetables.

By mail postpaid, 30 cts. per lb. By express, lb. 20 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.

Raffia —Largely used for tying up asparagus, beets, carrots and all garden vegetables, grape-vines, etc. Every gardener should keep a liberal supply on hand, as it comes in very useful in all fruit and vegetable gardens. By mail, postpaid, lb. 35 cts. By express, lb. 25 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 22 cts. per lb.; 25-lb. lots, 20 cts. per lb.

ARTICHOKE

CULTURE.—The seed of Green Globe Artichoke can be sown in hot-beds in February and transplanted in May, or can be sown outside in April in rows 15 inches apart and 1 inch deep; thin out to 4 inches, and transplant the following spring 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart. Protect in winter with litter or manure.



Green Globe or French Artichoke

GREEN GLOBE.—A favorite French vegetable, grown for the undeveloped flower-heads, which are cooked like Asparagus, and make a most tender and excellent vegetable. Can be eaten with butter sauce or French dressing. It is hardy in Virginia and farther south, and should be largely grown for shipping to Northern markets. Like asparagus, when once planted it lasts for several years. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1.25.**

JERUSALEM.—Grown from roots or tubers. Their greatest value is for feeding to stock, particularly for hogs, making an enormous yield of healthy and nutritious feed. They make a large growth of tops, which can be used for feed. Sometimes used as a vegetable and for pickling. Plant and cultivate like potatoes. For fuller information, see "Farm Seeds." **Qt. 20 cts. (by mail 30 cts.); peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50; in 10-bu. lots and over, \$1.40 per bushel.**

Bush or Snap Beans

CULTURE.—For the earliest crop, plant just as soon as the weather gets warm—in this section, about the 1st of April. To have a succession, plant every two weeks throughout the summer, until the middle of August, or, farther South, as late as September 20th. Late snaps make a very satisfactory crop and should be more generally grown. For field culture, plant in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, 3 inches between the beans, covering about 2 inches. In small gardens, the rows may be only 2 feet apart. Cultivate often until they blossom, not afterward, and never when the vines are wet. One quart will plant 100 feet; 1½ bus. to an acre

Bountiful —As early as the Mohawk, very hardy, remarkably prolific and bears continuously for several weeks. The pods are broad, long, uniform, solid and meaty; the best of the flat-podded varieties. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, qt. 40 cts.; peck \$2.50; bu. \$9.00.**

Longfellow —A remarkably early, round, very prolific bean, bearing pods frequently over 6 inches long, and stringless, except when old. Matures very evenly. **Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 30 cts.; qt. 55 cts. postpaid. By express, pint 25 cts.; qt. 45 cts.; peck \$2.65; bus. \$10.00.**

Extra Early Refugee —Extremely early; very productive; the fleshy round pods ripen well together and stand shipment well. An excellent bean for the early market. **Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 30 cts.; qt. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, pint 25 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; peck \$2.50; bushel \$9.00.**

Refugee, or 1,000 to 1 —One of the best for main crop and late or succession plantings; enormously productive. The snaps are round, tender and of excellent quality. Later than the early kinds, but bears much longer and is more productive. **Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 30 cts.; qt. 55 cts. postpaid. By express, pint 25c; qt. 45c; peck \$2.65; bus. \$10.00.**

Wood's Earliest Red Valentine

—Among green-podded beans there is nothing superior to our strain of Valentine, the true round-podded stock, grown with special reference to productiveness, shape and size of pods, uniformity of ripening and fine quality. Numerous complimentary reports from all sections of the South confirm us in the belief that we have as fine stock of Valentine as can be produced. **Pkt. 5c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c postpaid. By express, pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. \$2.25; bu. \$3.50.**

Black Valentine —The hardest of all beans; will stand more frost than any other sort. On this account particularly recommended for market growers. The pods are long, straight, very handsome, are produced very profusely and present a very attractive appearance on the market. An ideal bean for the earliest market. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 25 cts.; qt. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, pint 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck \$2.25; bushel \$3.50.**

Giant Stringless Green Pod —An exceptionally fine bean for either home use or market; ranks among the earliest, yet in quality and productiveness has no superior. The vines are strong, the pods are long, 5½ to 6½ inches, round, very meaty, perfectly stringless and are borne continuously for weeks. **Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 35 cts.; qt. 60 cts. postpaid. By express, pint 30 cts.; qt. 50 cts.; peck \$3.50.**

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod —One of the most reliable and productive beans in our list. Very early, hardy and vigorous in growth; the pods are round, perfectly stringless, tender and brittle and of the highest quality. We recommend it to both home and market gardener. **Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 35 cts.; qt. 60 cts. postpaid. By express, pint 30 cts.; qt. 50 cts.; peck \$3.25.**

Early Mohawk or Brown Six Weeks —An old popular and standard extra early variety. Hardy; long, green, flat pods, thick and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 30 cts.; qt. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, pint 25 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; peck \$2.50; bushel \$9.00.**

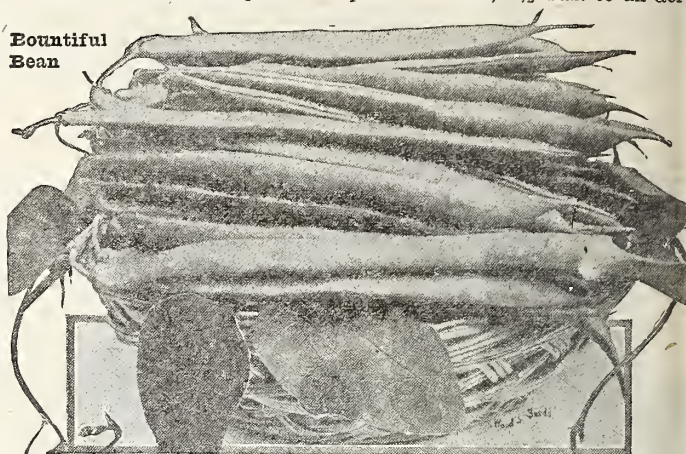
Keeney's Stringless Refugee —A very prolific strain, bearing handsome, broad, nearly round light green pods, 5 to 6 inches long, that are fleshy, tender, brittle and absolutely stringless at all stages of growth. **Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 35 cts.; qt. 60 cts. postpaid. By express qt. 50 cts.; peck \$3.00.**

Hodson Green Pod —A wonderful bearer—often 50 to 60 pods to the plant—one grower picked 135 bushels from a planting of 5 quarts. Stringless when young, an excellent shipper, and so vigorous that it withstands adverse weather conditions to a remarkable degree. A splendid main crop bean. **Pkt. 10c; pint 30c; qt. 50c postpaid. By express, pint 25c; qt. 40c; peck \$2.50; bus. \$9.00.**

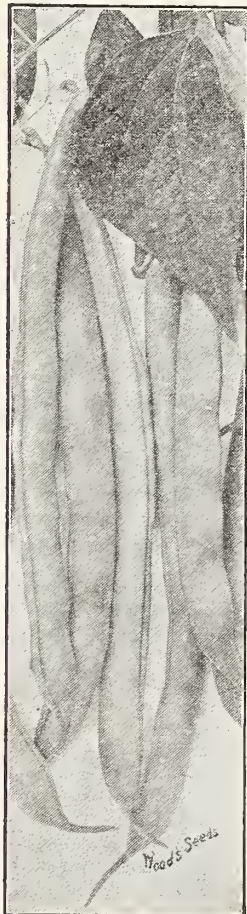
Full Measure —A new prolific stringless green pod variety, of excellent quality. Pods long, round, firm and tender, and remain fit for use many days after maturity. A most valuable and promising variety. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 50 cts. postpaid. By express qt. 40 cts.; pk. \$2.75; bu. \$10.00.**



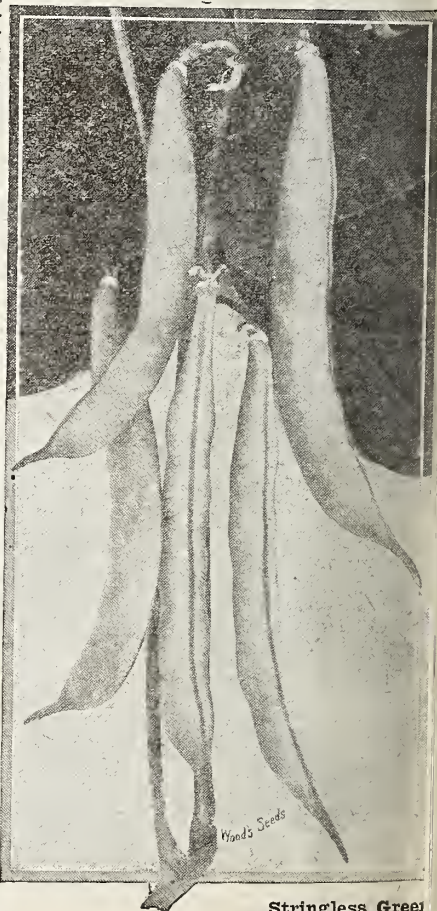
Longfellow Bean



Bountiful Bean



Wood's Earliest Red Valentine Beans.



Stringless Green Pod Bean

Bush or Snap Beans

Yellow or Wax Podded Varieties



**Keeney's
Rustless
Golden
Wax
Bean.**

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax —A vigorous and wonderfully productive bean of excellent quality. Bears continuously for several weeks if picked as soon as ready. The pods are thick, meaty, entirely stringless and tender. The plants throw out long, pod-bearing tendrils, which appear at first like runners, but it is a true bush bean. We recommend it very strongly for its productiveness and fine quality. **Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 35 cts.; quart 65 cts. postpaid.** By express, **pint 30 cts.; quart 55 cts.; peck \$3.50.**

Dwarf Golden Wax —For over thirty years a great favorite for the home garden. The pods are long, semi-round, fleshy, brittle, golden yellow and of first rate quality. The ripe beans make a fine winter shell bean. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express **qt. 50 cts.; peck \$3.25.**

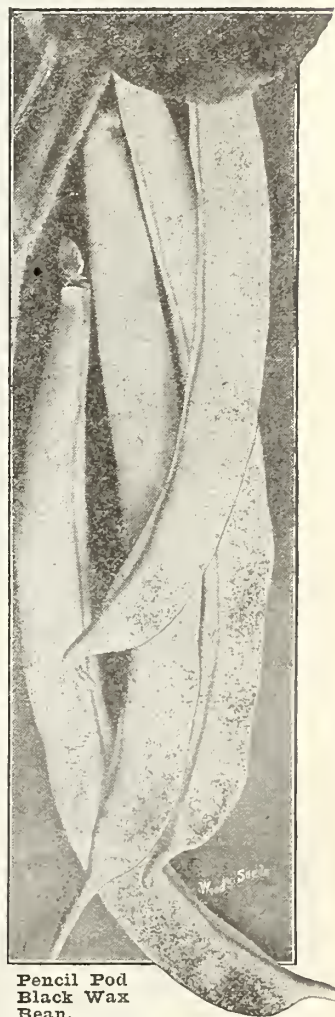
Pencil Pod Black Wax —A fine bean for the home garden and nearby markets. The pods are long, round and of a uniform rich yellow color; tender, absolutely stringless and of the very best quality. They come in early, bear profusely and throughout a long season. **Pkt. 10c; pint 35c; qt. 65c postpaid.** By express, **Pint 30c; qt. 55c; peck \$3.50.**

Dwarf Black Wax —(German Wax). The reliable old Black Wax, but greatly improved in every respect. The vines are vigorous, hardy and productive; the pods are $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, of a clear creamy white color, fleshy, strictly stringless, fine grained, of the best quality and remain fresh a long time. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express **qt. 50 cts.; peck \$3.25.**

Surecrop Stringless Wax —Resembles Currie's Rust Proof, but even **hardier, more rust proof,** and absolutely stringless at all stages of growth. The rich yellow pods measure 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, more than half an inch wide and nearly as thick, and are produced in great abundance. Productiveness is one of its strongest points. Very early; the vines are strong and vigorous. **Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 35 cts.; qt. 65 cts. postpaid.** By express **pint 30 cts.; qt. 55 cts.; peck \$3.75.**



Davis Kidney Wax Beans.



**Pencil Pod
Black Wax
Bean.**

Hodson Wax —A wonderful yielder, the vines being loaded with long, nearly straight, handsome creamy-white pods. It is extremely vigorous, hardy, enormously productive, and thoroughly reliable. We recommend it particularly for shippers and market growers. **Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 30 cts.; qt. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express, **pint 25 cts.; qt. 50 cts.; peck \$3.50.**

Crystal or Cabbage Wax

—Where known this bean is very popular, as, being pure white, it makes a fine dry bean for winter. It is also very desirable for pickling. Very productive, bearing quantities of round, thick, fleshy pods, very brittle and of fine quality. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express **qt. 50 cts.; peck \$3.25.**

Currie's Rust Proof Wax

—As nearly rust-proof as any wax bean can be. The pods are $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, straight, of a beautiful golden color; come early and present a most attractive appearance—all qualities that go to make a first-class shipping bean. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express, **qt. 50 cts.; peck \$3.25.**

The Black Wax Beans are just coming in and I have never seen such fine specimens. They are the wonder of the city and all want to know the variety.—DR. GEO. S. VANN, Etowah Co., Ala.

Wardwell's Kidney

Wax —One of the most popular wax beans for shipping. Yields large crops of long, broad, nearly straight, bright yellow pods that present a handsome appearance on the market. It has proved very profitable with our Southern market growers. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express **qt. 50 cts.; peck \$3.50.**

Davis Kidney Wax

—A valuable bean for market growers; very early and very productive. Peculiar for its even maturity and its uniformly large, straight, clear yellow, symmetrical and attractive pods. The beans are white and make excellent shell beans for winter use. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express, **qt. 50 cts.; peck \$3.25.**

I have had excellent results with your beans and intend to plant them as long as I can get them.—W. E. STONE, Orange Co., Fla.
I have been planting your garden seed for years and have always found them to be fine, better than I could get anywhere else.—ERNEST FANT, Marshall Co., Miss.

Your garden seeds I got of you this spring are all doing fine. Can't say too much in favor of your seeds.—R. C. MAHONEY, Fairfax Co., Va.

I have planted seed from your firm for fifteen years and have had great success with them.—W. A. CRAIG, Montgomery Co., Va.
I am pleased to inform you that I have had splendid results this year in my garden by using your seeds.—J. E. HERNDON, Pittsylvania Co., Va.

Pole or Cornfield Beans

CULTURE.—Pole beans are more sensitive to cold than the bush kinds, and should not be planted before the ground is warm—in this latitude, after May 1st. Set poles 6 to 8 feet long, 3 to 4 feet apart, in 4-foot rows and plant five or six beans 2 inches deep around each pole. They may also be planted in the cornfield and allowed to run up the stalk. One quart will plant 200 hills; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to the acre.

Old Homestead, or Kentucky Wonder

—The most popular and most generally grown of all the pole beans. The long pods, often nine or ten inches long, are borne in large clusters from the top to the bottom of the pole. They are nearly round, crisp and tender. If gathered as they mature they continue bearing throughout the season. **Pkt. 5c; qt. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, qt. 35 cts.; peck \$2.10; bushel \$3.00.

White Kentucky Wonder —(Burger's Stringless Green Pod).

Very early, yet bears for a long season. The pods, 6 to 8 inches long, are borne in clusters, are of a rich dark-green color, very meaty, entirely stringless, tender and of excellent flavor and quality. The pearly white beans make splendid dry beans for winter use. **Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 25 cts.; qt. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, pint 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck \$2.25; bushel \$3.50.

October, or Horticultural — (Wrenn's Egg or Cranberry).

A popular and productive variety for use as snaps or as shell beans. It is especially adapted to mountainous districts, or where the season is short. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 40 cts. postpaid.** By express, pint 15 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$2.00; bushel \$7.75.

Cut Short, or Cornfield

—Very popular throughout the South for planting in corn. Pods fleshy and of good quality. A good and uniform yield and well liked wherever grown. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 40 cts. postpaid.** By express, pint 15 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$2.00; bus. \$7.75.

Virginia Cornfield

—A very early and prolific green-podded pole bean, very popular for growing in corn. The pods grow in clusters, are from 5 to 6 inches long, perfectly round, very fleshy, entirely stringless and of fine quality. The beans are pure white and make a fine dry bean for winter. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, qt. 35 cts.; peck \$2.10; bushel \$3.00.

Fat Horse, or White Creaseback

—One of the earliest and at the same time one of the most productive pole beans, bearing round, fleshy pods in large clusters. The seeds are pure white, giving it additional value as a shell-bean for winter use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 40 cts. postpaid.** By express, qt. 30 cts.; peck \$2.10; bushel \$3.00.

Lazy Wife

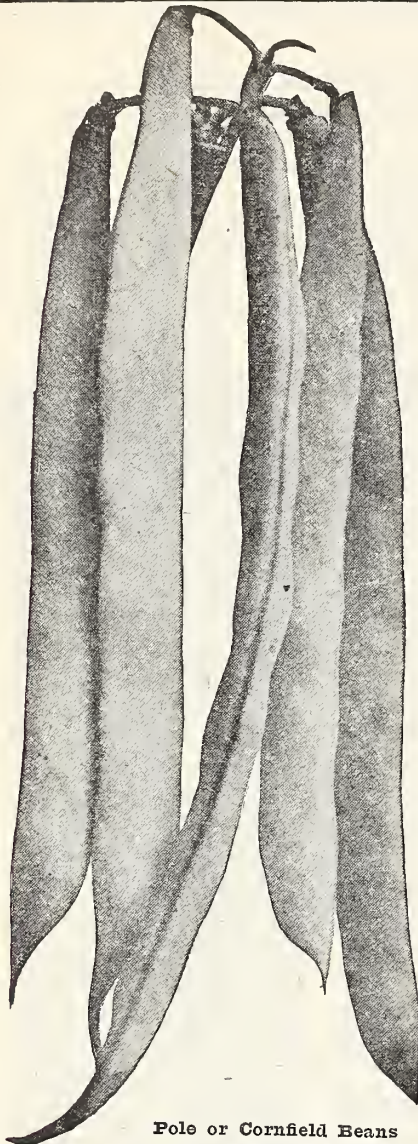
—One of the best and most popular green-podded pole beans, either for snaps, shell beans, or dry beans for winter use. The pods (five to seven inches long) are borne in large clusters, long, broad, thick, fleshy and entirely stringless. The flavor is rich and buttery. **Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 35 cts.; qt. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express, pint 30 cts.; qt. 50 cts.; peck \$3.50.

Golden Cluster Wax

—Very early and continues in bearing for a long season. Pods, 6 to 8 inches long, are borne in abundant clusters, are broad, thick and fleshy and remain in condition for a long time; tender and of the best flavor. The dry beans are large and white and make an excellent dry shell bean for winter. **Pkt. 10c; pint 30c; qt. 55c postpaid.** By express, pint 25c; qt. 45c; peck \$2.75.

Scarlet Runners

—Useful both as a vegetable and for ornamental purposes, producing sprays of bright scarlet flowers. They are used like the lima bean in sections where the summers are short. **Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 25 cts.; qt. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, pint 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck \$2.00.



Pole or Cornfield Beans

Bush Lima Beans

CULTURE.—Lima beans are not as hardy as snap beans and should not be planted before the ground is warm and frost is over. Plant bush limas in 3-foot rows, dropping 3 beans 15 inches apart in the row. For the tall varieties, set 6 to 8-foot poles firmly in the center of the hills 3 feet apart in 4 foot rows before the seeds are planted. Cover the beans $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. One quart of Ford's, Burpee's, Carpinteria, Fordhook and Large Limas will plant 100 hills; one bushel to the acre. One quart of the smaller seeded varieties will plant 200 hills; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to the acre.

Wood's Prolific Bush Lima — Since we introduced this fine bean several years ago, it has so rapidly grown to popular favor that our sales far exceed all other bush lima varieties. It is a distinct and valuable improvement over the original bush lima, makes a larger growth—so much so, that at first it seems as if it would put out runners. It is, however, of the true bush form. It is a larger yielder than other bush limas, being practically loaded down with pods, which are borne from early in the season continuously till frost. Also valuable as a shell bean for winter use. We do not hesitate to recommend it as in every way the best and most prolific of all the bush lima varieties. We are giving especial attention to the selection and growing of this bean, our seed

stocks being carefully rogued so as to secure the true bush form and at the same time special selections are made from plants which show largest yields. Our present stock is superior both in uniformity of growth and yield of beans to what it was when originally introduced. **Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 25 cts.; qt. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, pint 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck \$2.25; bushel \$3.50.

Henderson's Bush Lima

—The original bush lima bean. Valuable for its extreme earliness, yet it continues to grow and set pods right up to frost. Of the true bush type, growing 18 to 20 inches high; very productive and a sure cropper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 40 cts. postpaid.** By express, pint 15 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$2.00; bushel \$7.50.

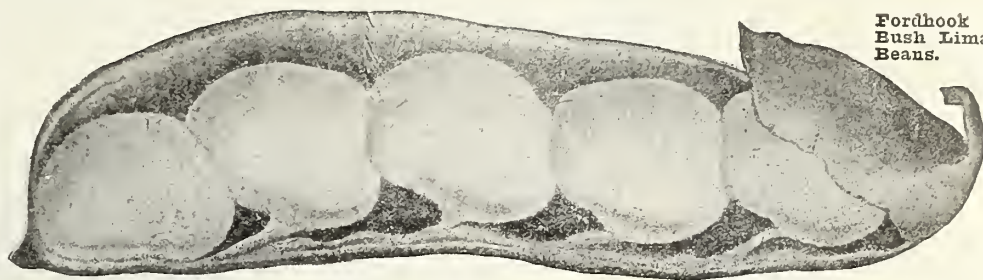


Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans.

Bush and Pole Lima Beans

Fordhook Bush Lima

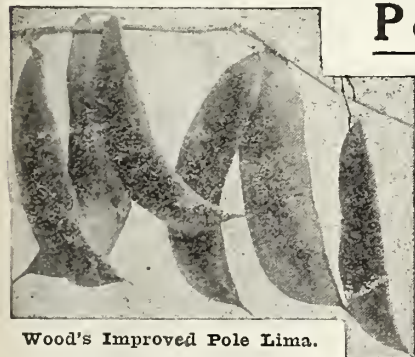
—The dwarf form of the popular "potato lima" and a very decided improvement in large bush limas. The beans are of the large lima type, but are thicker, rounder and of superior flavor. The bush is of stiff, erect habit, holding the beans well off the ground, so that the pods do not become discolored or injured from being beaten to the ground by the wind or rain. Very prolific, the pods each containing four or five large, fat beans lying so closely together that they are flattened on the ends. The pods are so closely packed that they are very easily shelled. The green beans, even when full size, are tender, juicy and sweet. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, qt. 40 cts.; peck \$2.50; bushel \$9.50.



Fordhook Bush Lima Beans.

Burpee's Bush Lima

—The bush type of the well-known, large white pole lima and of equally good quality. The plants are uniformly dwarf and erect, branch vigorously and is an immense yielder. The pods are well filled with very large beans identical in size and luscious flavor with the large white pole lima. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts. By express, qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.90; bushel \$7.25.



Wood's Improved Pole Lima.

Pole Lima Beans

Wood's Improved

Pole Lima (Butter Bean)

—This improved variety is of the same type as the small lima, but the beans are larger, and it is earlier than any of the other pole sorts. It is also remarkably prolific, a continuous bearer,

easy to shell, and a money-maker for the market gardener. The pods are produced in clusters, and it is no uncommon thing to find clusters of pods ready to pull at one time. We strongly recommend it as a distinct and valuable improvement in pole lima beans. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts. postpaid. By express, qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.95; bus. \$7.50.

Small Lima, or Butter Beans —(Sieva or Carolina)

—Earlier, harder and more prolific than the large lima kinds. For years the popular "butter bean" of the South, and more generally grown in that section than any other variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts. postpaid. By express, pint 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.80; bushel \$7.00.

Large White Pole Lima

—The old, reliable and well-known variety. A favorite for both home and market. Pods and beans large, of superior quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts. postpaid. By express, qt. 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.75; bus. \$6.75.

Ideal Pole Lima

—Bears pods 7 to 8 inches long, borne in large clusters, and containing 4 to 6 big, fat butter beans of the finest lima flavor. The superb quality, tenderness and rich flavor with its unusual size and great productiveness render the Ideal the peer of any lima bean grown for use either green or dried. Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 40 cts. postpaid. By express, pint 15 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck \$1.85; bushel \$7.00.

Ford's Mammoth Podded

Pole Lima

—A strong grower and uniformly large podded. It is one of the largest yielders among the pole limas, as well as one of the best flavored. The pods are unusually large, each containing 5 to 7 beans of the finest quality. The vines are vigorous, setting the pods early at the foot of the pole and continue bearing till frost. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts. postpaid. By express, qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.35; bushel \$7.00.

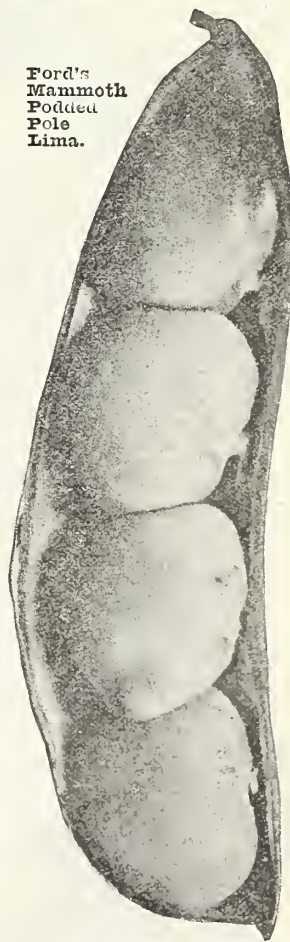
Carpinteria Large Pole Lima

—Has been called "The most perfect pole lima bean." A new variety that in productiveness exceeds all other pole lima varieties. The vine is strong, producing a great abundance of fine, large pods, closely filled with beans of the largest size, and much thicker and plumper than is usually found in pole limas. The color of the bean is distinctive, having a decided greenish tint, an indication of the finest quality. The beans are thin-skinned, extremely tender and of exceptionally fine flavor. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts. postpaid. By express, qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.90; bushel \$7.25.

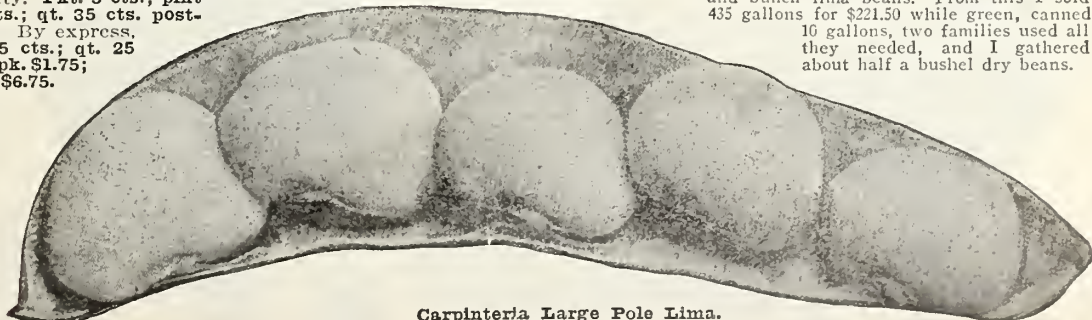
J. W. CATES, Alamance Co., N. C., writes, in Progressive Farmer:—Last spring I planted over half an acre pole

and bunch lima beans. From this I sold 435 gallons for \$221.50 while green, canned 16 gallons, two families used all they needed, and I gathered about half a bushel dry beans.

Ford's Mammoth Podded Pole Lima.



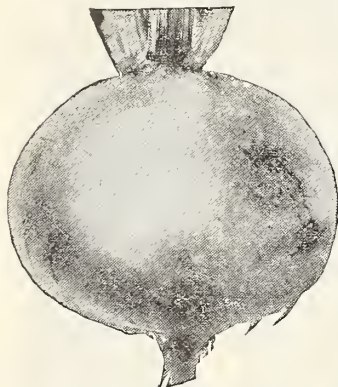
Small Lima, or Butter Bean



Carpinteria Large Pole Lima.

Garden Beets

CULTURE.—For earliest use, sow in hotbeds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves when setting out. For early outdoor crop, sow as soon as the ground can be worked, the main sowing in March or early April; successive plantings may be made till the end of July. Winter beets and mangels should be sown in April, May or June, soaking the seed before sowing. Beets thrive best in light, loose, fresh, clean, deeply-worked soil that has been well manured for the previous crop; smooth roots cannot be grown if fresh manure is used. For field culture, sow in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and cover about one inch. Thin out to 4 inches apart. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; six to eight pounds one acre. For a small garden, the rows need not be more than 15 inches apart. Beets can also be sown in June and July for use during the fall and early winter.



Wood's Crimson Globe.

Wood's Crimson Globe

—If asked to name the ideal beet for the home garden we would unhesitatingly name Crimson Globe. That it has made many fast friends is proved by the fact that fully three-fourths of our general orders call for Crimson Globe in varying quantities. The shape is nearly a perfect globe about 10 inches around with smooth skin free from rootlets; the flesh is a rich blood red, nicely ringed, never stringy, and always tender and sweet. Whether you grow for home use or market you will like our Crimson Globe. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid.** By express, \$1.25 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.15 per lb.

Extra Early Bassano (Sugar Beet).—Very early, sweet and tender. The roots are large, light red with pink flesh. The tops are adapted for use as greens. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.

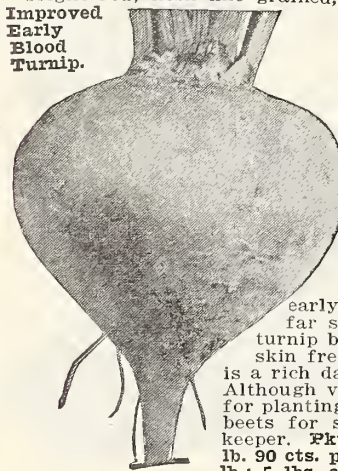
Crosby's Improved

Egyptian —More largely planted for early market than any other kind, and has proved a most profitable and satisfactory crop, particularly with our truckers and large shippers. Of very handsome form, good size, small tops and small tap-root, and above all, of very quick growth. The shape is very desirable, being not quite so flat as the ordinary Egyptian, nor quite as round as Eclipse. It takes on its turnip shape even in very early stages of its growth, a decided advantage for forcing and early cropping. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid.** By express, per lb. \$1.25; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.15 per lb.



Crosby's Improved Egyptian.

Extra Early Eclipse —A very early beet, making handsome, smooth, round roots with small top and small tap-root and nearly as early as the Egyptian. Color bright red; flesh fine grained, sweet and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid.** By express, \$1.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 90 cts. per lb.

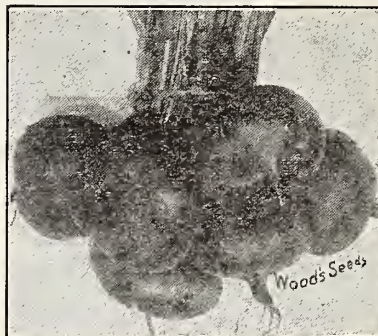


Improved Early Blood Turnip.

Improved Early Blood

Turnip —If you are in doubt about what beet to plant you will not go wrong in planting our Improved Early Blood Turnip. The consistent, steady demand for it shows that it has given unvarying satisfaction and has the indorsement of a large majority of our customers. Although not as

early as Extra Early Egyptian it is far superior in quality. It is a true turnip beet of uniform size with smooth skin free from fibrous roots. The color is a rich dark red; tender, sweet and crisp. Although very early it makes an ideal beet for planting in May, June and July to make beets for storing for winter; it is a fine keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.** By express, 80 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 75 cts. per lb.

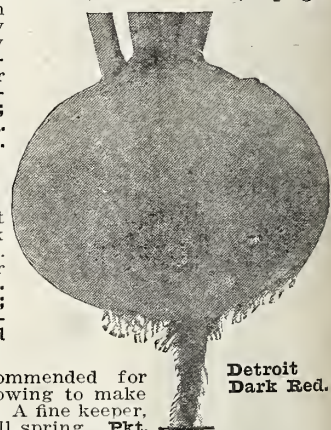


Extra Early Egyptian.

ly good. The beets are nearly round, smooth and excellent keepers. Skin and flesh deep red; crisp and sweet. We can recommend Edmands for quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.** By express, 80 cts. per lb.

Detroit Dark Red —An unusually fine early blood-red, turnip-shaped variety. Has small, upright

tops; fine round shape; skin and flesh dark blood-red; very tender and sweet. Remarkably uniform in growth, and a particularly desirable sort for truckers and market gardeners. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid.** By express, \$1.25 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.15 per lb.



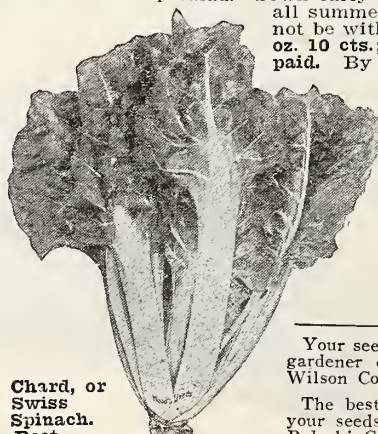
Detroit Dark Red.

Bastian's Early Blood

Turnip —One of the largest beets, yet of quick growth and of high table value. Color bright red. Fine for home garden and market. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.** By express, 80 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 75 cts. per lb.

Long Smooth Blood —Recommended for late sowing to make a crop to put away for winter. A fine keeper, remaining tender and sweet till spring. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. lb.

Swiss Chard or SPINACH BEET.—The stalks when cooked and served like Asparagus make a most delicious salad. The leaves should be prepared like Spinach, kale or turnip salad. Sown early in the spring it yields salad all summer. Grow a row and you will not be without it hereafter. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.** By express, \$1.15 per lb.



Chard, or Swiss Spinach Beet.

Extra Early Egyptian

—Fine for forcing and first early outdoor crop; about ten days earlier than the Early Blood Turnip. Makes fine, smooth, almost flat, very dark-red beets, firm, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.

Edmand's Blood

Turnip —Although quite early, the Edmands is generally grown for main crop and for putting away for winter use, for which purpose it is particularly

good. The beets are nearly round, smooth and excellent keepers. Skin and flesh deep red; crisp and sweet. We can recommend Edmands for quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.** By express, 80 cts. per lb.

Detroit Dark Red —An unusually fine early blood-red, turnip-shaped variety. Has small, upright

tops; fine round shape; skin and flesh dark blood-red; very tender and sweet. Remarkably uniform in growth, and a particularly desirable sort for truckers and market gardeners. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid.** By express, \$1.25 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.15 per lb.

Bastian's Early Blood

Turnip —One of the largest beets, yet of quick growth and of high table value. Color bright red. Fine for home garden and market. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.** By express, 80 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 75 cts. per lb.

Long Smooth Blood —Recommended for late sowing to make a crop to put away for winter. A fine keeper, remaining tender and sweet till spring. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. lb.

Swiss Chard or SPINACH BEET.—The stalks when cooked and served like Asparagus make a most delicious salad. The leaves should be prepared like Spinach, kale or turnip salad. Sown early in the spring it yields salad all summer. Grow a row and you will not be without it hereafter. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.** By express, \$1.15 per lb.

Mangel Wurzel

or **STOCK BEETS.**—On page 78 we offer the best varieties in cultivation. From this list select the kind best suited to your soil. For winter feeding to keep stock in splendid condition and increase the flow of milk, there is nothing so good as stock beets and Belgian carrots.

Your seed are the best that any Southern gardener can plant.—FRED. M. DAVIS, Wilson Co., N. C.

The best garden I ever had came from your seeds.—MISS ROBERTA WEAVER, Pulaski Co., Va.

BROCCOLI

Very similar to cauliflower, the points of difference being that it is generally taller and the heads more divided. Broccoli will stand greater extremes of temperature than cauliflower and is better adapted for late fall planting. Broccoli can be sown either in the spring or fall the same as cabbage. Give them the same culture as required for cauliflower. One ounce will produce about 2000 plants.

EARLY WHITE CAPE.—The best variety. Heads white, compact and hardy; a hardy, vigorous and easily grown sort. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.10 postpaid. By express, \$3.00 per lb.

Brussels Sprouts

On the stalks are produced small cabbage-like heads that are as great a delicacy as cauliflower, and should be cooked in the same way. Sow in May, transplanting 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and cultivate like late cabbage. In the fall break off the leaves to give the heads more room to grow. After being touched by hard frosts the flavor and delicacy are greatly improved. One ounce produces about 2000 plants.

PERFECTION.—A carefully grown strain, very hardy, giving large compact sprouts of good quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. By express, \$2.25 per lb.



Brussels Sprouts

CARROTS

CULTURE.—Sow in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil as early as you can work the ground, in drills 12 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep. For field culture, make the drills 18 to 24 inches apart, thin out to 3 to 4 inches apart; sowings should also be made up to August for a late crop to store for winter. In dry weather soak the seeds before sowing. To store for winter, pack in moderately dry earth or sand in the cellar or put them outside in a well-drained situation, covering with a few inches of straw and 6 to 8 inches of earth to protect from frost. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 lbs. one acre.

Insect Remedy.—If the parsley or carrot worm attacks the foliage, apply Slug Shot while the dew is on.

Early Scarlet Horn —The earliest variety in our list. Blunt-pointed, about 3 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, very fine grained, sweet flavored; deep rich orange color. Fine for bunching. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

Wood's Scarlet Intermediate —A fine and handsome carrot, in form midway between the Long Orange and Early Scarlet Horn. The roots are smooth and handsome, deep orange color, medium length, tapering to a blunt point. The flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.15 lb.

Chantenay, or Model

—One of the best carrots for all purposes. About 6 inches long, blunt ended, smooth, fine grained, sweet and sugary. An excellent table carrot and a heavy yielder. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.15 lb.

Half Long Danvers —One of the most productive, and suits all kinds of soils. The roots are smooth and handsome, deep orange color, medium length tapering to a blunt point. The flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

Oxheart, or Guerande One of the heaviest yielders and the best for stiff and heavy soils where the long varieties would fail. Often 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at the top; nearly oval in shape; the flesh is bright orange, fine grained and sweet. Of the finest table quality, and equally good for stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. By express, \$1.15 per lb.

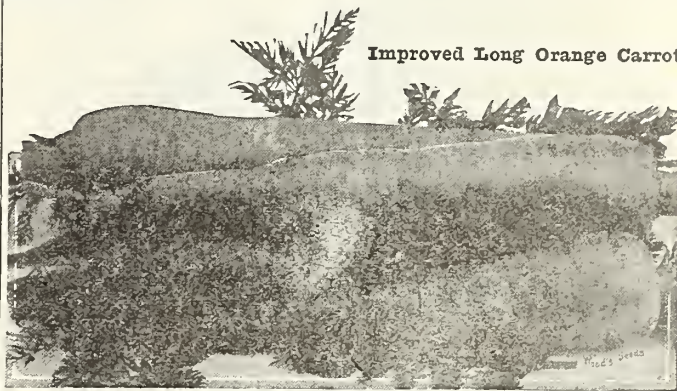
Half Long Scarlet Stump Rooted —Early, without core, smooth skin, bright orange-colored flesh; easily pulled, and well adapted to shallow soils. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. By express, \$1.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 90 cts. per lb.



Wood's Scarlet Intermediate Carrot.



Half Long Danvers Carrot.



Improved Long Orange Carrot

Improved Long Orange —Especially fine on light soils, making long, smooth, tapering roots of a deep orange color, free from side roots and superior in every respect. A fine winter sort for table, market and stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per pound.

STOCK FEEDING

CARROTS

Carrots make a healthy and desirable food for horses, and every horse owner should plant them liberally, so as to give his horse an occasional feed of carrots through the winter. They are also very desirable for feeding to hogs and cattle and make a tonic and alterative food which is of decided benefit. Plant in March, April or May—the earlier the better—in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, at the rate of 3 to 4 lbs. per acre. Cultivate same as for Mangel beets.

Improved White Belgian

—This and the Yellow Belgian are heavy yielders. The roots grow 3 to 4 inches across at the top, and 8 to 10 inches long. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per lb.; 5-lb. lots, 40 cts. per lb.

Large Yellow Belgian

—A good keeper for late feeding. Makes long yellow roots. As fully one-third to one-half of the root grows above the surface, they are easily pulled. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.; 5 lb. lots, 45 cts. per lb.

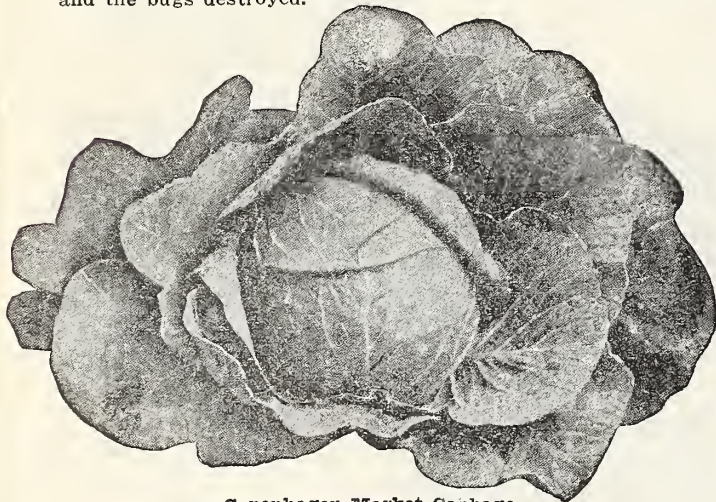


Oxheart, or Guerande Carrot.

Wood's High-Grade Cabbage

CULTURE.—For the earliest setting in the spring, set out in February or March plants which have been wintered over, either in cold frames or out of doors. For a succession sow the early varieties in hot-bed or cold-frame in January, February or early March. Later sow the early varieties out of doors in March or April. For winter cabbage sow in April, May or June, transplanting in July or August, to head up during the late fall and winter. **Fall sowings**, to make plants for setting out in the fall or early spring, should be made after September 20th; if sown earlier they will likely shoot to seed, especially the flatheaded kinds. Early varieties should be set 18 inches apart in 2½ to 3 foot rows; late varieties, being larger, should be set 2 feet apart in 3 foot rows. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; six ounces will make plants for an acre. Use good rich soil, plenty of manure and fertilizer; work frequently and deeply. Plant late crop in May.

Insect Remedies.—For flea-beetle in the seed-bed, apply Slug Shot while the dew is on. For the green cabbage worm apply Slug Shot, or mix one ounce of Paris green to six pounds of flour or land plaster, and apply after a rain or when the dew is on the plants. For the terrapin or spotted cabbage bug, hand-picking is the only remedy. Mustard plants in the rows will draw the bugs from the cabbage, and the mustard can be pulled up and burned and the bugs destroyed.



Copenhagen Market Cabbage.

Copenhagen Market

A round-headed cabbage as early as Wakefield! A strong statement but proved true by six years' test. Its chief features, besides earliness, are remarkable size, averaging ten pounds; compactness, its light green leaves are tightly folded, allowing close planting; even maturity, the field can be cleared at a single cutting. Fine grained, tender, hearts pure white and of exceptionally good quality. Our stock was grown by the originator in Denmark and imported direct. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$3.00 postpaid. By express, \$2.90 per lb.

Wood's Extra Early The Earliest of All Cabbages

The earliest cabbage in cultivation and in every way one of the most desirable extra early varieties. Larger than the Wakefield; not quite as solid, but fully a week earlier. The quality is good, has few loose leaves, and nearly every plant forms a head. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.20; lb. \$4.10 postpaid. By express, \$4.00 per lb.

Early Winnigstadt

One of the best medium early pointed cabbages, very hearty and heading. Heads of good size, very hard and of excellent quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid. By express \$1.65 per lb.

EARLY YORK.—An old favorite, particularly desirable on account of its earliness, tenderness and flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid. By express \$1.40 per lb.

LARGE YORK.—Later than the Early York, but larger. Makes an early cabbage of particularly good quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid. By express \$1.40 per lb.



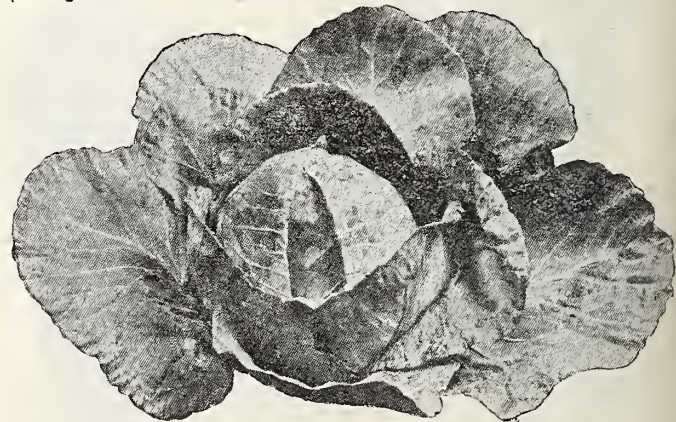
Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Realizing the unusual importance of this universally grown variety our efforts have been unremitting to produce as thoroughbred a strain as it is possible to grow. Sureness to head and regularity in growth have placed our Wakefield at the top in popularity with our Southern growers. We have no fear of praising it too highly—it is indeed a thoroughbred strain. Makes a compact, solid head, with few outside leaves, permitting of close planting. Very hardy, resisting cold and unfavorable conditions, thus insuring the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. By express, lb. \$2.00; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.90 per lb.

Eureka Extra Early

As early as the Wakefield; heads of good size, with few outside leaves; very uniform in growth and remarkably solid for so early a cabbage. We recommend it for extensive cultivation. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid. By express, \$1.90 per lb.



Wood's Charleston Wakefield

All that we say about the purity and excellence of our Jersey Wakefield is equally true of our Charleston Wakefield—it is as pure and true a strain as careful selection can make it. It is a few days later than the Jersey Wakefield, but larger and more solid. Exceedingly hardy, and on account of its earliness and size, is deservedly popular, not only with large market growers, but with private gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. By express, lb. \$2.00; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.90 per lb.

**All Head Early.**

a more spreading habit. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50 postpaid. By express, \$2.40 per lb.

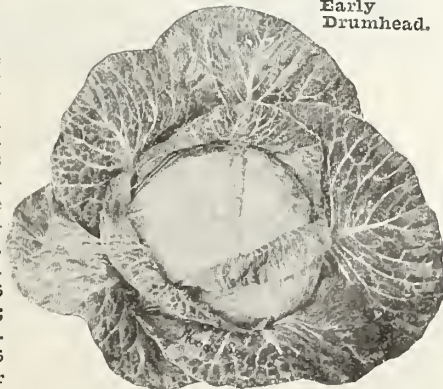
Henderson's Early Summer

—Although introduced a number of years ago, it still holds its place as an ideal second early cabbage. Forms large, flat, round, solid heads weighing usually 8 to 10 pounds, and is a very sure and reliable header. Comes in about 10 days after Early Jersey Wakefield, but it is larger. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. By express, \$1.75 per lb.

**Henderson's Early Summer.****Early Flat Dutch.**

Early Drumhead

—Very popular throughout the South and well deserves its popularity, for it makes a most excellent, sure-heading second early cabbage of as fine quality as anyone could wish. The heads are large, flattened on top, solid, crisp and tender. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. By express, \$1.75 per lb.; 5 lbs. or more at \$1.65 per lb.

**Early Drumhead.**

All Head Early

—A thoroughbred sort, especially recommended on account of its uniform size and shape and reliability for heading. Makes a deep, flat head, solid and uniform in color, shape and size. In tenderness it is unsurpassed. Can be grown either for summer or winter use. By reason of its compactness it can be planted closer and will yield more heads to the acre than varieties of

All Seasons



All Seasons —One of the very best, either for early or late planting. Heads very large and round, often nearly spherical, but usually somewhat flattened. Very solid, and of the best quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts. The plant is very vigorous and sureheading. Remarkable for its ability to withstand hot sun and dry weather. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid. By express, \$1.65 per lb.

Those cabbage seeds I bought of you last spring opened my eyes concerning buying good seeds. All my cabbage have headed fine.—M. J. ALSTON, Halifax Co., N. C.

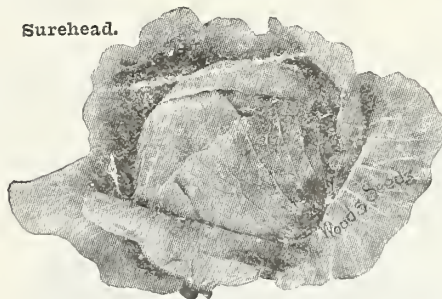
Henderson's Succession

—A splendid sort whether grown for medium early, mid-summer or the late crop, and keeps well for winter use. A little later than the Early Summer, but much larger. Heads deep and solid, of handsome color and of the finest quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. By express, \$2.25 lb.

**Henderson's Succession.**

Your All-Head and Surehead Cabbages cannot be surpassed. Also your June Pink and Matchless Tomatoes and Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans. —MRS. W. W. WOODS, Hampton Co., S. C.

Surehead.



Surehead —As its name indicates, this is a sure header and one of the most reliable main crop and late cabbages. Heads are large, thick, somewhat flattened, very uniform in size and color, firm and solid, keeps well and makes a splendid shipper. Heads ordinarily weigh 10 to 12 pounds each, and of the finest quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid. By express, \$1.65 per lb.

Those cabbage seed I ordered from you last fall were the finest in the community.—A. W. BAILEY, Martin Co., N. C.

Solid South

—A magnificent cabbage, in which we take special pride and which we cannot recommend too highly. Resembles the Early Summer, but is earlier, larger, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves, and is less liable to run to seed when sown in the fall. Does well both for early and late crop, and equally well adapted for the family garden and shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. By express, \$1.75 per lb.

**Solid South.**

Danish Ballhead.

cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. By express, \$1.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots, \$1.65 per lb.

Danish Ballhead

or **HOLLANDER**.—The heaviest cabbage for its size we have ever grown; exceedingly solid and hard; handsome, very hardy, a sure header, a good seller and one of the finest of keepers, making it particularly desirable for shipping long distances. Our stock is grown by the most careful and experienced grower in Denmark, where the finest Ballhead Cabbage in the world is grown, and is imported direct.

Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15

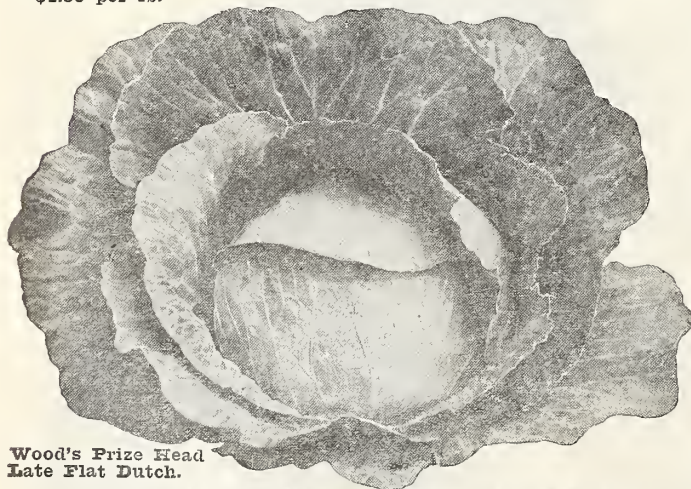
Perfection Drumhead Savoy

—Should be sown in every garden. No other fall and winter cabbage can compare with it in flavor, particularly after it has been touched by frost when it is equal to cauliflower. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid.** By express, \$2.25 per lb.

**Perfection Drumhead Savoy.****Red Mammoth**

—The largest and surest heading red cabbage and the best for pickling. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid.** By express, \$2.25 per lb.

Large Late Flat Dutch —A good strain of this popular winter cabbage. Makes good, large, solid, flat heads that keep well into the winter. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** By express, \$1.50 per lb.

**Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch.****Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch**

This is beyond question the finest strain of Late Flat Dutch to be had anywhere and at any price. We have taken great pains in selecting and breeding up our stock to maintain a high standard. It is a thoroughbred, and will meet every demand for a **first-class hard-heading, long-keeping cabbage**. No better late cabbage was ever offered to our Southern growers, nor one that would make more uniformly large satisfactory profits. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid.** By express \$2.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.90 per lb.

Autumn King.

Autumn King or WORLD BEATER.—A very fine strain, making extra large, solid heads, often weighing 20 to 30 pounds each. Classed among the best winter kinds; an excellent keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid.** By express, \$1.90 per lb.

Large Late Drumhead —A favorite winter cabbage; recommended for its fine large, deep, heavy and solid, long-keeping heads. Has few outside leaves. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.70 postpaid.** By express, \$1.60 per lb.

North Carolina Buncombe —Preferred in some sections to all other winter sorts. The heads are large, firm and solid; a remarkably sure and uniform header, a good shipper and keeps well. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid.** By express, \$2.00 per lb.

Green Glazed or WORM PROOF.—A vigorous growing, worm-resisting variety, succeeding well where other kinds are hard to grow on account of insects. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid.** By express, \$2.50 per lb.

Cabbage Plants —Early varieties, Wakefield, Early Flat Dutch and Early Summer, January till June. **40 cts. per 100, postpaid.** By express, **30 cts. per 100; \$2.50 per 1000.** Late varieties, Late Flat Dutch and Late Drumhead, ready from June till October. **35 cts. per 100, postpaid.** By express, **25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1000.**

**Chinese Petsai.****Chinese Petsai or Celery Cabbage**

A wonderful salad plant growing 15 or 16 inches high, somewhat resembling cos lettuce or probably more like swiss chard. It yields an unusual amount of most excellent salad. Cut up like cabbage and served with mayonnaise or French dressing it makes a splendid cole-slaw. Can be boiled like cabbage if cooked quickly and served with cream sauce, but is without the strong flavor and odor of cabbage. The hearts blanch to a crystalline white; whiter than lettuce and more beautiful than cabbage—every leaf, including the outside ones, is delicate and tender.

Petsai should be of special interest to poultrymen; it is an economical and prolific green food. It is easy to grow, but should be grown in a cool season, as it runs to seed in hot and dry weather. Sow early in the spring and again in July and August, transplanting 18 inches apart in $2\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid.** By express, \$2.50 per lb.

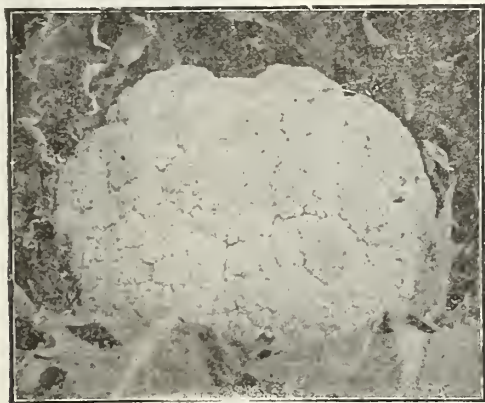
Cauliflower

We supply half ounces Cauliflower seed at the ounce rate.

CULTURE.—Cauliflower requires the same treatment and cultivation as cabbage and can be grown both early and late. Not as hardy as cabbage in resistance to either hot and dry or cold weather. They should have an abundance of water in the summer and protection during cold weather.

For early crop sow in hot-bed in January or February and transplant when proper size and when freezing weather is past. For late crop, sow in May or June and treat exactly like late cabbage. Set out the plants 15 to 18 inches apart in 3-foot rows. The soil in the seed-bed should not be richer than that to which they are transplanted. When the heads are about two inches across, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heads and protect them from the sun and weather; this prevents them becoming bitter and discolored. This may also be done by breaking the ribs of the inside leaves and allowing them to cover the heads. Be sure to transplant to a rich, well-fertilized moist soil or give plenty of water, good and frequent cultivation and cut when the head is hard and compact, as when the heads open the quality is impaired.

Insect Remedies.—The same insects attack both cauliflower and cabbage and the same remedies should be applied.



Wood's Earliest Snowball Cauliflower

Our Snowball is absolutely the best strain we know of. It is the kind that has given many large Florida growers such excellent results.

Wood's Earliest Snowball —There is no better cauliflower strain is as fine as can be had at any price. It is not only the earliest to head, but a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect, pure white heads of the finest quality. We recommend it also for the late summer and fall crop. As well adapted for forcing as for growing out of doors. **Pkt. 15 cts.; ¼ oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$2.00; ¼ lb. \$7.00; lb. \$25.00.**

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt —A first-class cauliflower, ranking next to our Snowball. Produces large, white, close, firm heads of fine quality. It is extra early and a sure header. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 45 cts.; oz. \$1.50; ¼ lb. \$5.00; lb. \$18.00.**

Veitch's Autumn Giant —A valuable late variety, admirably adapted for growing in the fall. The heads are large and white and remain long fit for use. Plant in May and grow like late cabbage, but grow them on good land and do not let them suffer for water. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50 postpaid.**

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—Ready January, February, March, July and August. **60 cts. per 100 postpaid. By express 50 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.**

CRESS

WATER CRESS.—Sow in the spring along the edges of creeks or ponds. Only one sowing is necessary, as it increases rapidly. May also be sown in seed bed in a damp location, and the young plants transplanted to the edges of streams or ponds. It not only makes a desirable and attractive plant, but purifies the water. Is developing into quite a profitable industry for shipment to our larger markets. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.35 postpaid. By express, \$3.25 per lb.**

CURLED CRESS.—Can be sown either in the spring or fall. The plants are cut and tied in bunches in the same manner as water cress. Sow in drills one foot apart. One ounce will sow about 200 feet of drill. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express 45 cts. per lb.**



Collards

One of the most popular Southern vegetables; largely used in place of cabbage. It is hardier and easier to grow than cabbage, can be grown on poorer soil and withstands insect attacks better. Although often sown during the spring and summer, the principal sowings are made in June, July and August, transplanted a foot apart in the row and given frequent cultivation. They make a most excellent vegetable for the late fall, winter and early spring. The flavor is improved by frost. Cultivate like late cabbage.

NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM.—A decided improvement, and has proved very popular wherever grown. Has short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. By express 70 cts. per lb.**

IMPROVED GEORGIA WHITE, or CABBAGE COLLARD.—Called cabbage-collard because of its close bunching habit and general resemblance to a cabbage. Extremely hardy and grows on the poorest soils. As white and crisp as a cabbage. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.**

TRUE GEORGIA or SOUTHERN.—The well-known and popular collard that has been grown for generations in the South. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.**



CORN SALAD or FETTICUS

A most desirable salad. Can be used like lettuce or cooked like spinach. August and September are the best months to sow for use during the fall, and fall seedlings give best results. Sow in shallow drills, about one foot apart. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express 45 cts. per lb.**

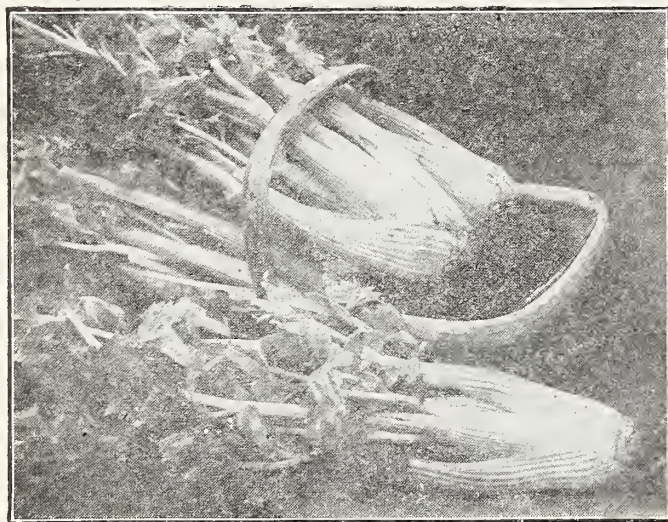
Celery

CULTURE.—Sow in February, March or beginning of April, in drills 8 to 10 inches apart, in a bed of fine, rich soil, covering one-fourth of an inch. If the soil is dry, press the earth with the back of the spade or roller after covering, and keep clear of weeds, or the young plants will be smothered. When four inches high, cut off the tops to make the plants grow stocky. Transplant from July to October. August and September settings succeed excellently and require less labor than if set out earlier. To prepare a bed, throw out the earth to a depth of 6 inches, 4 or 5 inches wide, and put in 3 or 4 inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well, and cover with fine soil. Set the plants 6 to 8 inches apart, press the soil firmly, and earth up two or three times when the plants are large enough, but do not let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top; waterproof felt paper is also used. In such a bed the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out when wanted. In field culture, plants are set 6 inches apart in 4-ft. rows. Celery requires frequent cultivation, and the earth drawn up to the plants as rapidly as they grow. To keep for winter, take up the plants with roots and pack closely, standing upright, on wet soil in a dark cellar. Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 18 inches apart. Celery seeds germinate slowly; cover lightly and keep constantly moist.

Self-Blanching Celeries

This class of celery grows quickly, blanches easily, and is especially adapted for fall and early winter use.

Winter Queen Celery.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

Golden Self Blanching —**FRENCH GROWN.**—Our stock is grown expressly for us by the originator in France and imported direct. It must not be confused with cheap American-grown seeds, which we do not handle at any price. Our strain makes beautiful, stocky, heavy, perfectly solid stalks 18 to 20 inches high, of the most delicate flavor and good keeping quality. Nearly as early as White Plume; heart large, solid, crisp and brittle; excels all others in tenderness and nutty flavor. On account of the European war there will be a very short crop. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 85 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.75; lb. \$10.00 postpaid.**

Improved White Plume —A magnificent celery for early use, and being self-blanching requires but little working; naturally turns white upon reaching maturity. In succulence, crispness and flavor, it is all that can be desired. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid.** By express, \$2.00 per lb.

Winter Celeries This class of celery is of firmer texture, more compact and solid than the self-blanching kinds, and consequently are better keepers. The varieties described below are not surpassed in any particular by any winter celery.

Giant Pascal —In the South this is more generally grown than any other late celery. For fall and early winter it is certainly one of the best. It makes large, thick, solid stalks, with a beautiful creamy-yellow heart; blanches easily and quickly; very crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid.** By express, \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.60 per lb.

Winter Queen —One of the most desirable of winter celeries. Of robust growth, requiring but little labor in earthing up for blanching, and makes heavy, broad and solid heart stalks, which blanch creamy white and tender. Hardy and a splendid keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid.** By express, \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.60 per lb.

Golden Heart —A thoroughly reliable half-dwarf celery and probably the best general purpose variety in our list. Makes a solid stalk of fine, nutty flavor and free from stringiness. Later than the self-blanching varieties, but keeps better. When blanched the hearts are creamy

yellow; solid crisp and of a superb nutty flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.85 postpaid.

By express \$1.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.65 per lb.

CELERY SEED FOR SEASONING.—Ounce 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.

Celery Plants —Giant Pascal, Golden Heart, Winter Queen and White Plume. Ready June, July and August. **By mail postpaid, 50 cts. per 100.** By express 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1000; \$30.00 and over, \$2.75 per 1000. We will quote special prices on lots of five to ten thousand plants.

Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted Celery

Grown exclusively for its roots, which, when cooked, sliced and used with vinegar, make a fine salad.

GIANT SMOOTH PRAGUE.—The best variety; large and smooth roots; excellent keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid.** By express \$2.50 per lb.

Golden Heart Celery.



Giant Pascal Celery



CUCUMBER

CULTURE.—To have the earliest cucumbers, start in pots, small paper boxes, berry boxes or on pieces of sod, grass side down, so that they can be readily transplanted without checking the growth. For the general crop plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, not over an inch deep, in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past thin out to four plants, and give frequent but shallow cultivation. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine it destroys its productiveness. For pickling plant in June or July. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds one acre.

Spray cucumber vines with Bordeaux Mixture to prevent disease and improve the yield.

Wood's Ideal White Spine

—This cucumber meets every requirement of the trucker and shipper. It is not only very early, hardy, productive, uniform in color, shape and size, but it holds its deep rich green color remarkably well. It is the finest type of white spine cucumber and is affected by the hot sun less than any we have ever grown. While we recommend the Ideal particularly for shippers and market-growers, it is equally good for the home garden. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.

Early Fortune —A favorite with market-growers because of its extra earliness and the fine deep green color which it holds long after picking. The shape is uniform and the

quality all that could be desired. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 70 cts. per lb.

Improved Long Green —We have a greatly improved strain that grows 10 to 12 inches long, but makes the best of pickles when young; the full-sized fruits are best for sweet pickles and slicing. Dark green in color; firm and crisp; quality excellent. The vines are vigorous and produce fruits in great abundance. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid.** By express, 70 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 65 cts. per lb.

Davis Perfect —The originator claims that the Davis, when grown outside, will make fruits as near perfect as the finest greenhouse-grown cucumber. It is extra early, makes long, symmetrical fruits of ideal shape and of an intense deep green color, which it retains till almost dead ripe. Has but few seeds and these are so tender as to be almost unnoticeable. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 70 cts. per lb.

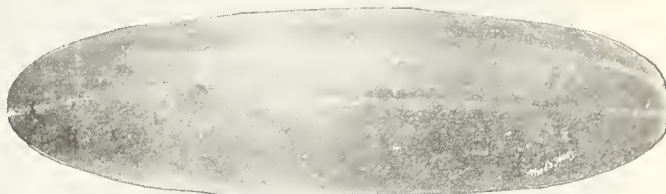
Klondike.



Klondike —Originated in the famous Rocky Ford district, and is one of the best shipping varieties grown in that section which has become famous for both melons and cucumbers. Very early, of desirable shape and keeps its color remarkably well. We recommend it very strongly to our Southern growers as a most profitable variety, particularly for shipping to distant markets. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid.** By express, 70 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 65 cts. per lb.

Siberian or EARLY RUSSIAN.—One of the earliest; very prolific, good size, of splendid quality and shape. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid.** By express 60 cts. per lb.

Japanese Climbing —Ideal for growing on poles or trellis, taking but little room in the garden; bears quickly and sets its fruit constantly throughout the season. Of extra fine quality; dark green color. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express 90 cts. per lb.



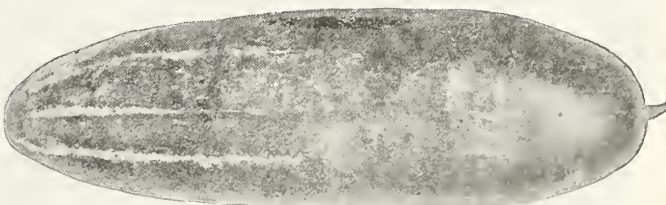
Arlington White Spine Cucumber.

Arlington White Spine —When you see this cucumber in your garden you will agree with us that it is as near perfect as one could wish. The fruits are of good shape, uniformly about 7 inches long, straight and of a rich dark green color. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.

Thorburn's Everbearing —If the fruits are kept gathered the vines will continue bearing in great quantities right up to frost. Four to five inches long and of a rich dark green color. Makes fine small pickles as well as slicing cucumbers. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.

Early Green Cluster —Very early, bearing in clusters of two and three. If kept gathered the vines will continue to set fruit through a long season. Fine for pickles. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.

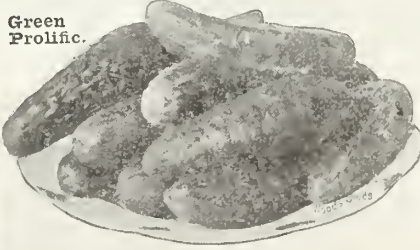
Chicago Pickling —Preferred to all others by many for pickles because of its fine pickling qualities and dark green color. The fruits set quite early and continue throughout a long season. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.



Improved Early White Spine Cucumber.

Improved Early White Spine —The most widely grown of all cucumbers, especially for shipping, although it is grown in nearly every private garden. The fruits are 5 to 7 inches long, smooth, slightly pointed at the ends, of a deep rich color; very prolific and excellent for both table and pickling. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.

Green Prolific or EARLY SHORT GREEN.—An early and very prolific cucumber grown principally for pickling. Fruits 4 to 5 inches long when in table condition, dark green and of fine quality. Will bear through a long season if kept gathered. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid.** By express, 70 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 65 cts. per lb.



Gherkin or BURR.—Grown exclusively for pickling. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.** By express, \$1.15 per lb.

The Klondike Cucumber is the best I ever grew; made a good yield and shipped all O. K.—S. L. PRESCOTT, Bradford Co. Florida.

Garden Corn

The varieties described on this page are not sugar corns. They are hardier and can be planted earlier than any of the sugar corns and make excellent green corn before the sugar corns are ready.

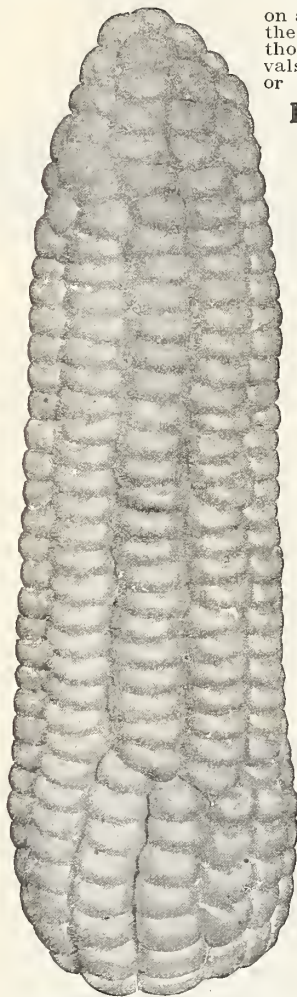
CULTURE.—Corn prefers a rich, warm, well-manured soil, but excellent garden corn may be raised on any good soil that has been deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant the early varieties the last of March or early in April; sweet corns are tender and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation and continue plantings at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting ears. The early kinds can be planted during July or early in August for late roasting ears. One quart will plant 200 hills; 6 to 8 quarts one acre.

Bland's Extra Early —The Earliest Garden Corn in cultivation, ready a week earlier than Extra Early Adams.

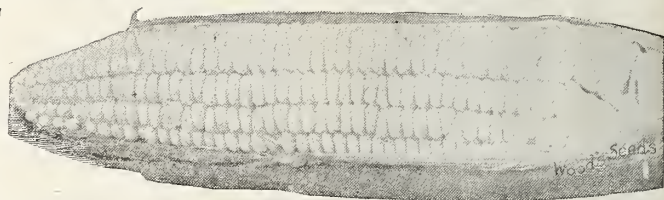
Although we introduced it only eight years ago, so popular has it become that in no season have we been able to fill all our orders. We hope to have a large enough stock this spring, but we urge you to order early, so as to be sure not to miss it. It presents an attractive appearance and is of excellent table quality. Most gardeners take a pride in having the earliest garden in his section, so you will certainly want to plant Bland's. Its greatest value is, of course, its extreme earliness, and in this respect it should prove a money-maker for truckers and market-gardeners. **Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 30 cts.; quart 50 cts. postpaid. By express, pint 25 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; peck \$2.50.**

I have seen a great deal of what others have done with your seeds. Bland's Extra Early Corn is the best I ever tried. I sold \$9.00 worth off of one pint's planting last year. Can anyone beat that? —T. M. DAVIS, McDowell Co., N. C.

I planted Bland's Extra Early last year, and I cannot praise it too highly. It is not only very early, but very prolific. I consider it the best early variety. —MRS. J. S. HENDERSON, Montgomery Co., Va.



Bland's Extra Early Corn.



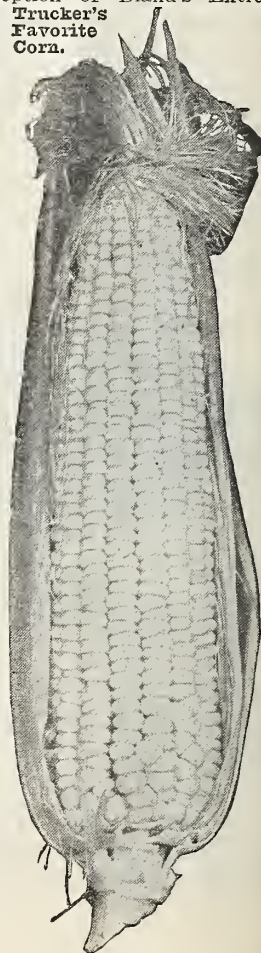
Delicious Cream Corn.

Delicious Cream —In maturity a little later than Early Adams, but makes much longer ears. A strong grower, so strong and vigorous that the worm and sweet corn weevil do not bother it anything like as much as other early garden corns, and it will produce a larger percentage of usable and marketable ears than any other variety. Bears two to three ears to the stalk, of a most desirable size, either for market or table use. The ears have eight to ten rows of bright, attractive grains, well filled out to the tip. Makes beautiful creamy white roasting ears, while its flavor is sweet, tender and delicious. We believe the Delicious Cream Corn will prove to be one of the leading and most popular varieties. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 30 cts. postpaid. By express, pint 15 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.**

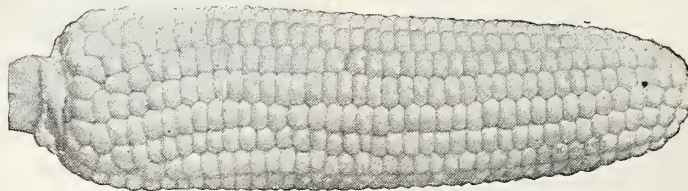
Extra Early Adams —The earliest white corn in cultivation with the exception of Bland's Extra

Early; makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; ears 40 cts. per doz. postpaid. By express, pint 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50; ears 30 cts. per doz.; \$2.25 per 100.**

Trucker's Favorite —One of our customers writes: "I planted May 10th, had roasting ears July 15th, and on

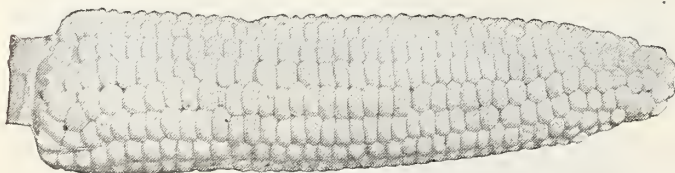


Trucker's Favorite Corn.



Ideal, or Big Early Adams Corn.

Ideal or Big Early Adams —A selection and improvement over the old Early Adams. Makes larger and handsomer ears and deeper grains. Ears measure from 10 to 14 inches in length, with 12 or more rows to the ear. Of excellent table quality, and a decided acquisition. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 30 cts.; ears 50 cts. per doz. postpaid. By express, quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.10; bushel \$3.75; ears 35 cts. per doz.; 100, \$2.50.**



Early Adams, or Burlington Corn.

Early Adams or BURLINGTON. —Similar to Extra Early Adams, but a little later, and makes larger ears. Earlier and harder than the sugar corns, and, as it makes a small stalk, can be planted close together. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; ears 40 cts. per doz. postpaid. By express, pint 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50; ears 30 cts. per doz.; \$2.25 per 100.**

August 30th was making meal from the corn." For a second early to follow Early Adams, this is unquestionably one of the best; or for planting late to mature quickly it is equally valuable. It is a white corn, with good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and makes a most desirable size for roasting ears. Besides being a fine garden corn, it makes a splendid field corn to follow potatoes and other early crops. The fine, large, well-filled ears present a splendid appearance and find a ready sale. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; ears 55 cts. per doz. postpaid. By express, qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.10; bus. \$3.50; ears 35 cts. per doz.; \$2.50 per 100.**

Long White Flint or RARE RIFE. —Makes a splendid long, well-filled roasting ear for second-early use. The best variety for making hominy. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts. postpaid. By express, pt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck 30 cts.; bus. \$2.50.**

Sweet or Sugar Corns



Golden Bantam —The earliest and sweetest yellow grained sugar corn. Although the ears are not large, this is more than made up by its deliciously sweet flavor and tenderness. The ears are about 6 inches long and at least two ears are borne on each stalk. Can be planted earlier than any other sugar corn. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 30 cts.; qt. 55 cts. postpaid.** By express, pint 25 cts.; qt. 45 cts.; peck \$3.25.

Early Mammoth

—A nice combination of size and quality; very much resembles Late Mammoth and, while not as large, is about two weeks earlier. Grains are very white, tender and sugary. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 40 cts. postpaid.** By express, qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.75.

White Evergreen

—A pure white strain of the popular Stowell's Evergreen. The ears are very large and well filled from butt to tip with long, slender, pure white grains of the most delicious sweetness. It yields two or more ears to the stalk, and they remain in roasting ear state as long as any corn grown. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; qt. 55 cts. postpaid.** By express, qt. 45 cts.; peck \$3.25.

Country Gentleman or SHOE PEG.—One of the richest flavored and most popular late sweet corns. Makes a good-sized ear, with a small cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender, pearly-white grains of the best quality. The ears are 8 to 9 inches long, are borne two or more to the stalk, and will keep tender and fit for use for a long season. You will make no mistake in planting Country Gentleman. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 30 cts.; qt. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express, pint 25 cts.; qt. 50 cts.; peck \$3.50.

Hiawatha Sugar —This is the most desirable second early sugar corn for the South. It makes a vigorous and healthy growth and a large-sized ear, nearly always making two perfect ears to the stalk, the ears being nine to twelve inches long, and completely filled from end to end. The grains are large, tender and deliciously sweet. A most desirable sort to follow the early kinds; there is no better mid-season variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 40 cts. postpaid.** By express, pint 15 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.75.

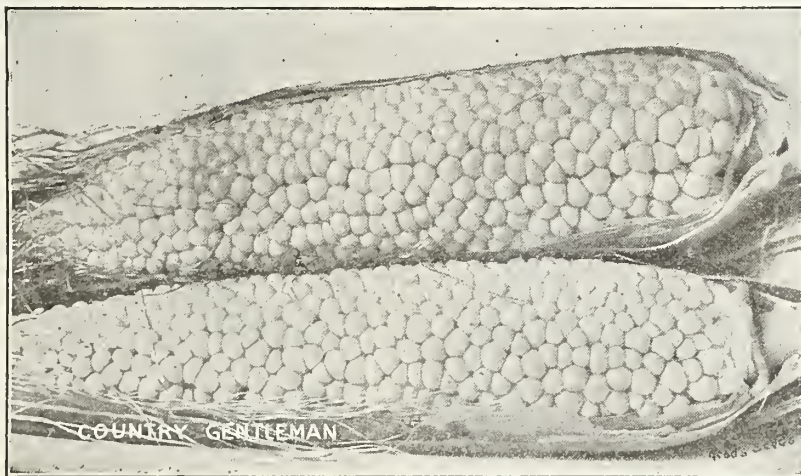
Late Mammoth —The latest but the largest of all sweet corns. The ears are of mammoth size, covered from tip to butt with large, broad grains of the most delicious flavor; sweet and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 40 cts. postpaid.** By express, pint 15 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.85.

Golden Cream —The originator says: "It is good enough to eat raw." It is a cross between Country Gentleman and Golden Bantam; has the color of the latter and the fine quality of the former. It is really a very early yellow Country Gentleman—that means earliness, good size and first class roasting ears. **Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 30 cts.; qt. 55 cts. postpaid.** By express, pint 25 cts.; qt. 45 cts.; peck \$3.25.

Premo Extra Early —The Earliest of all Sweet Corns; from 5 to 7 days earlier than Extra Early Adams. Remarkably hardy for a sweet corn, and can be planted earlier than most other sweet varieties. Considering its extreme earliness the ears are remarkably large and usually two to the stalk. In quality and sweetness it is all that can be desired of an extra early corn. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 40 cts. postpaid.** By express, pint 15 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$2.00.

Extra Early Cory —Next to Premo, the Cory is the earliest of the sweet corns. The ears, while not as large as the later sorts, are handsome, the grains large, broad and white and of remarkably good quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 40 cts. postpaid.** By express, quart 36 cts.; peck \$1.75.

Black Mexican —Although the ripe grains are bluish-black, they are remarkably white when in roasting ear state. In tenderness and fine quality, none can surpass it. For family use we recommend it highly to follow the first early varieties. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 40 cts. postpaid.** By express, pint 15 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$2.00.



Country Gentleman.

Kendel's Early Giant

—The ears are about 8 inches long, remarkably large for so early a corn. They are well filled with pure white grains, very sweet, tender and delicious. Fine for home and market use. **Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 40c postpaid.** By express, pt. 15c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.75.

Stowell's Evergreen

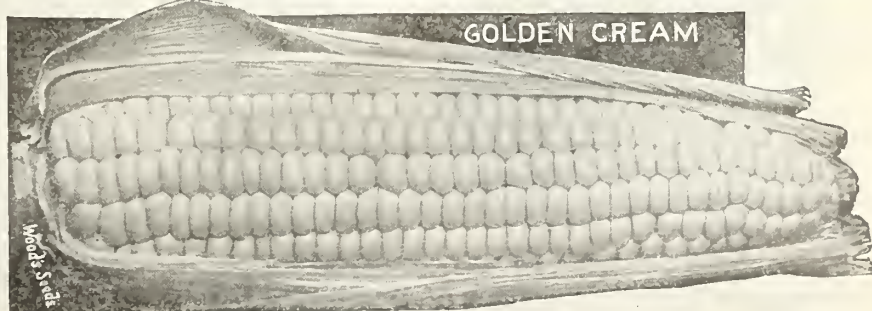
—Has long been a great favorite late corn for home use, market and canning. Aside from the size of the ears, which are very large and well filled, its strong point is that it remains in the green state for such a long season. Grains are deep and sugary. **Pkt. 5c; pt. 30c; qt. 55c postpaid.** By express, pint 25 cts.; qt. 45c; peck \$3.25.

POP CORN MAPLEDALE PROLIFIC.—Very prolific, bearing large ears; the grains are very white. When popped it is pure white and extremely tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; quart 35 cts. postpaid.** By express, pint 15 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.

RICE.—Probably the most popular of all pop corns. It pops pure white; the quality is excellent. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 30 cts. postpaid.** By express pint 15 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.10; bushel \$3.75.

QUEEN'S GOLDEN.—A large-eared and handsome yellow pop corn; grains are large, pop perfectly white and are exceedingly tender. About 6 feet high, and yield three or four ears to the stalk. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts. postpaid.** By express, pint 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.

POP CORN FOR POPPING.—Pint 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts. postpaid. By express pint 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel \$3.40.



EGG PLANT

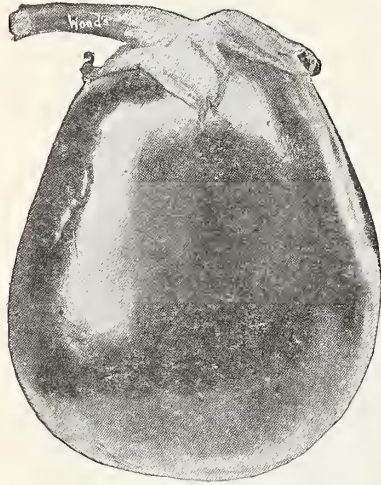
CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed in February or March and keep well protected so that the growth be rapid and not checked. When 2 inches high, transplant to pots, in boxes or in the beds 3 to 4 inches apart, and when frost is past, set out 3 feet apart in a deep, rich loamy soil. Dust lightly with Slug Shot to protect from bugs. Seeds germinate slowly. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.

Insect Remedies.—For cut worm use poisoned bran or poisoned cotton-seed meal, or wrap paper around the stem when setting out. For potato-bug, see under potatoes.

Florida High Bush

—Resists drought and wet weather to a wonderful degree on account of its strong upright growth, the fruits being held well off the ground. Very vigorous and productive, bearing very profusely its large purple fruits of fine shape and quality. An excellent shipper; commission men report they reach market in the best condition and command high prices. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.35 postpaid.** By express, \$3.25 per lb.

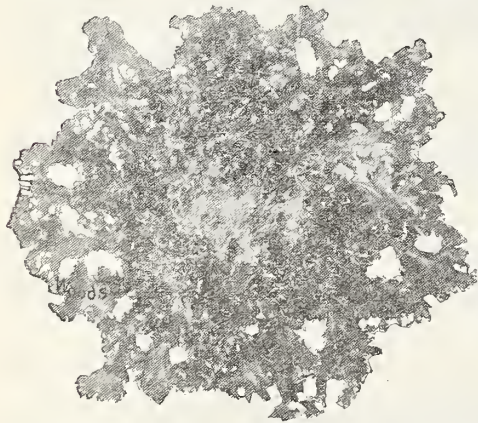
Black Beauty — Nearly two weeks earlier than any other variety, producing large, thick, lustrous, purplish-black fruits of the finest quality. The fruits set freely and develop quickly. It holds its color exceptionally well. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.20; lb. \$4.60 postpaid.** By express, \$4.50 per lb.



Florida High Bush Egg Plant

New York Improved Purple —The most popular variety; vigorous and productive. Fruits of large size, with smooth, glossy, deep purple skin. Our stock is specially selected for size, shape and yielding qualities. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.10 postpaid.** By express, \$4.00 per lb.

EGG PLANTS.—Ready May 1st till July. 25 cts. per dozen; \$1.15 per 100 postpaid. By express 20 cts. per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.



ENDIVE

An Attractive and Appetizing Salad For the Fall and Winter.

CULTURE.—Sow in August in drills 18 inches apart, and thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

GREEN CURLED. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.20 postpaid.** By express, \$1.10 per pound.

WHITE CURLED.—**Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.** By express \$1.15 per lb.

GOURDS

Plant in hills after frost is past and cultivate like squash. Leave 3 or 4 plants to the hill.

DISH-CLOTH.—The lining makes splendid dish-cloths and bath sponges. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

DIPPER.—Useful for making dippers. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

NEST EGG.—A good nest-egg; lasts for years. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.**

MIXED GOURDS.—**Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.**

HORSE RADISH ROOTS

25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 50 cts.; 75 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 20 cts. per doz.; 60 cts. for 100; 500 for \$2.25; \$4.00 per 1000.

KALE or BORECOLE

CULTURE.—Spring or Smooth Kale may be sown either in the spring or fall, making greens earlier than the winter sorts. Make spring sowings in February and March. The Siberian and Scotch are the popular sorts for fall sowing; a limited quantity is also sown in the spring. Sow from August 15th to October 15th, either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart, and give some cultivation, and they will yield greens throughout the winter. Sow 8 lbs. per acre broadcast, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills.



Early Curled Siberian or Blue Kale

Early Curled Siberian BLUE KALE or DWARF GERMAN GREENS.

—A hardy, vigorous spreading green kale, with a distinctive bluish tinge. So hardy that it will stand the winter without protection and make rapid growth in the spring. The leaves are beautifully curled all around the edges and retain their crisp, fresh appearance long after cutting. Slow to run to seed. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.

Green Curled Scotch or Norfolk —The dwarf spreading kale largely grown in the trucking sections of Eastern Virginia and the Carolinas. The leaves are deep green, beautifully curled and crimped. Very hardy and remains crisp long after cutting. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.

Spring Kale —A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety. Sow at intervals of ten days, so as always to have it young and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 30 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 20 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

KOHL RABI

The edible part is the turnip-shaped bulb that grows above ground. Combines the flavor of the cabbage and turnip and makes a splendid dish if used when 2 to 3 inches thick. Sow in drills as early as the ground can be worked, thinning out to stand 5 to 6 inches in the row. For a succession, sow every two weeks till end of April. For fall use, sow in June and July. Makes a fine stock food, yielding 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—The best and earliest small top variety; flesh white and very tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid.** By express \$1.75 per lb.

LEEK

CULTURE.—Superior to onions for soup flavoring, etc. Sow early in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil in drills half an inch deep. When 3 or 8 inches high, trim off the tops and roots and transplant 4 to 6 inches apart in one-foot rows, setting the plants in the ground up to their center leaves, and earth up to blanch the necks. May also be sown in September and transplanted outside in fall or early spring. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

LARGE FLAG.—The standard variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid.** By express \$1.25 per lb.



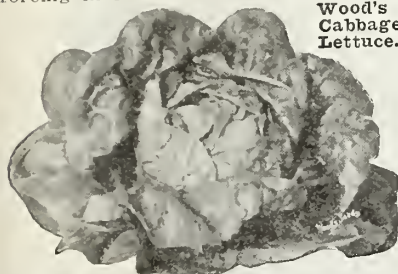
LETTUCE

CULTURE.—Lettuce is easy to grow, but requires rich, moist soil, clean and thorough cultivation and plenty of water to give it that quick-growth on which depends its tenderness and flavor. They may be had at all seasons of the year. The earliest sowings should be made in a hot-bed or in boxes indoors, hardened off and set out 8 to 12 inches apart in 18-inch rows. For a succession sow every three weeks. Sowings may be made in open ground early in the spring and the plants thinned out. For fall use, sow in July and August. Fall sowings of hardy kinds should be made in September; protect with straw or litter and they will head up in the spring, or transplant 9 inches apart under glass or canvas to head up in the winter. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants; 3 pounds will make plants enough for an acre.

Wood's Cabbage Lettuce

There is no better lettuce than Wood's Cabbage, whether for forcing in frames or hot-beds, for early spring sowing outside, for summer growing, for late fall or to stand outdoors all winter. Under all conditions it makes fine, large, solid heads with beautifully blanched hearts. It does not run to seed as quickly as other kinds, and the quality is all that could be desired. Has stood the test for thirty years, and is still our most popular and best selling variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.** By express, \$1.30 per lb.

Wood's Cabbage Lettuce.



California Cream Butter —Does well everywhere and in all seasons. A good shipper, very hardy and especially recommended for outdoor growing. Particularly well suited for growing during the summer. One of the most buttery flavored and best in quality. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.

California Cream Butter.



Deacon —One of the best summer cabbage lettuces for home use; sure heading and reliable; quality excellent; slow to run to seed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express 90 cts. per lb.

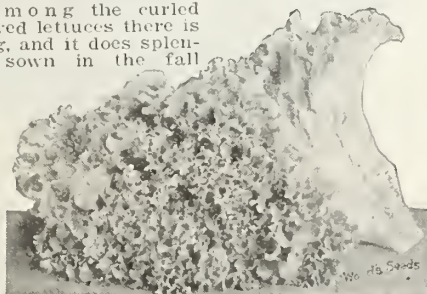
Deacon Lettuce.



Crisp-as-Ice —A very superior family and home market summer lettuce; so crisp, tender and brittle as to fully justify the name. The heads are hard, with rich creamy-yellow hearts. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid.** By express \$1.25 per lb.

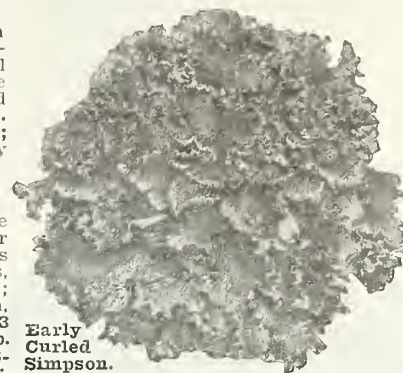
Grand Rapids —Among the curled leaved lettuces there is no better for forcing, and it does splendidly outdoors if sown in the fall or early in spring. It does not form heads, but makes a large compact cluster crimped around the edges; crisp and tender. One of the easiest lettuces to grow under glass. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.** By express, \$1.15 per lb.

Grand Rapids.



Early Curled Simpson

—A sure cropper even under adverse conditions. Makes a well blanched, curly, loose head; early, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.



Early Curled Simpson.

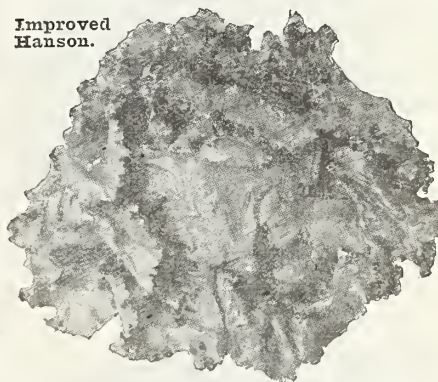
Mammoth Black

Seeded Butter —A sure header and reliable. Makes large cabbage-like heads, creamy white inside; very tender and of rich, buttery flavor. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.

Wood's Improved Big Boston

—Too much praise cannot be given our grand strain of this splendid lettuce. It has steadily gained in popularity until now, throughout the large trucking sections of the South, it is more extensively grown than all other varieties, except our Wood's Cabbage Lettuce. It may be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or in frames under canvas, and always makes large, fine, buttery heads with thoroughly blanched hearts, crisp, tender, white and sweet. We cannot recommend too highly our splendid strain of this most excellent variety. It gives the best of satisfaction under all conditions. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid.** By express, \$1.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots and over, 95 cts. per lb.

Improved Hanson.



Improved Hanson

—One of the best summer lettuces. It makes a large, solid, compact head, exceedingly crisp and very tender and sweet; blanches well; extremely slow to shoot to seed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.

May King

—Extra fine for growing in cold-frames. Makes large solid heads, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, with broad, light green outer leaves

firmly folded. Grown outdoors, it is extremely early; for forcing it is in every way desirable. The center blanches to a rich yellow. A remarkably good all-round first quality early lettuce. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid.** By express, \$1.00 per lb.

Early Prizehead

—One of the best for home-garden, forming a large, loose head; exceedingly tender, crisp and sweet. Fine for home use, but will not stand shipment. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.

Early Prizehead.



Cos, Romaine or Celery Lettuce

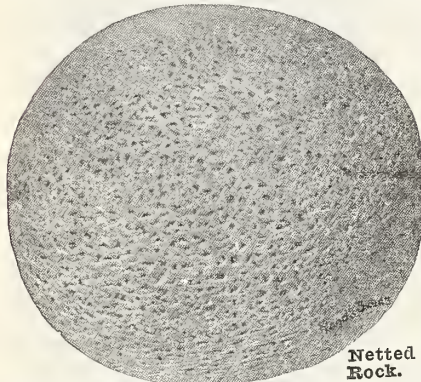
Has no equal for quality. Forms long, conical heads, which, if tied up, blanch pure white and make heads as crisp as celery stalks. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid.** By express, \$1.25 per lb.

Lettuce Plants —Wood's Cabbage and Big Boston. Ready February, March, April, September and October. 35c per 100 postpaid. By express, 25c per 100; \$2 per 1000.

Cantaloupe or Muskmelon

CULTURE.—Prepare hills, 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When danger of frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill and when well up, thin out, leaving 4 strong plants to the hill. To have more and better fruit, pinch off the ends of the vines, especially if the growth is rank. Give frequent but shallow cultivation till the vines cover the ground. Dust with sifted ashes, air-slacked lime, or road-dust, to keep off insects; spray with Bordeaux Mixture to prevent disease and improve the yield. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds to one acre.

Netted Rock or Eden Gem —One of the meatiest of the Rocky Ford type melons; of uniform standard size, covered with a beautiful gray lace-like netting, which, with the small seed cavity, are the most essential points in shipping and keeping qualities. The flesh is green tinged with a delicious salmon pink around the seed cavity. The flesh is firm, but not tough or stringy; sweet, luscious, melting and superb flavor. A heavy yielder, very uniform; few run too large and still fewer are too small. For shippers, also for home growers, we recommend it highly. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid.** By express, 70 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 65 cts. per lb.

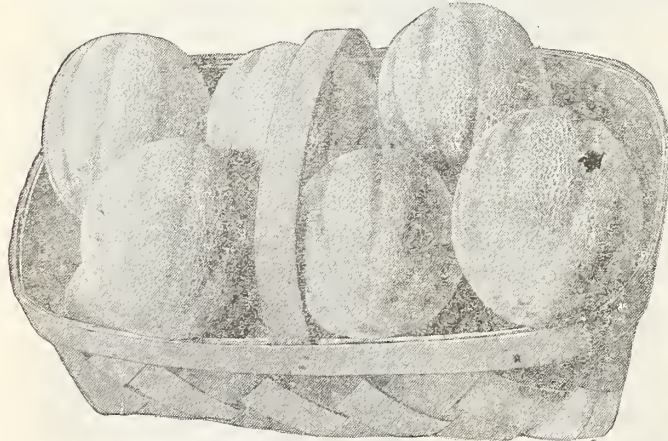


Netted Rock.

Watter's Solid Net Rocky Ford —In the famous Rocky Ford Valley, the Watter's is considered the most perfect of the Rocky Ford melons. The fruits are of even size and shape, very slightly ribbed and the thickest netting of any cantaloupe grown. Keeps hard and firm when shipped long distances and yet is of extra fine quality. The fruits are so uniform that they crate easily. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.** By express 80 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 75 cts. per lb.

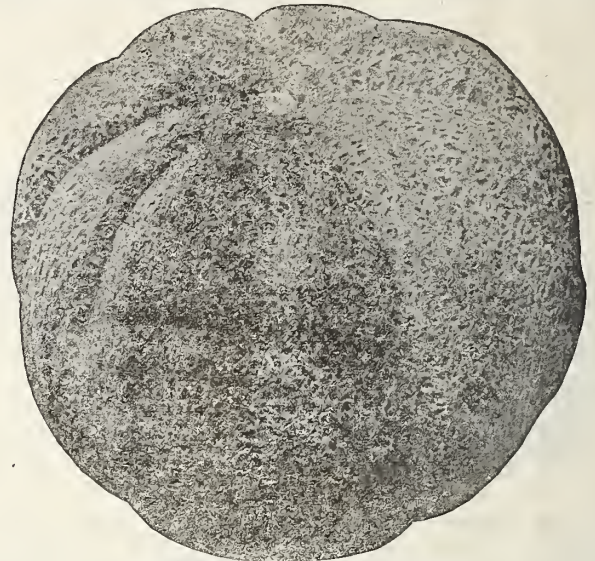
Extra Early Hackensack —Similar to the Large Hackensack; smaller, but 10 days earlier, of equally fine quality, well netted and makes a splendid shipping and market melon. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid.** By express, 60 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 55 cts. per lb.

Baltimore or Acme —A fine melon that always pleases. Fruits are of good size, oval shaped, well ribbed, heavily netted and thick flesh of the best quality. Its attractive appearance makes it a ready seller. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.



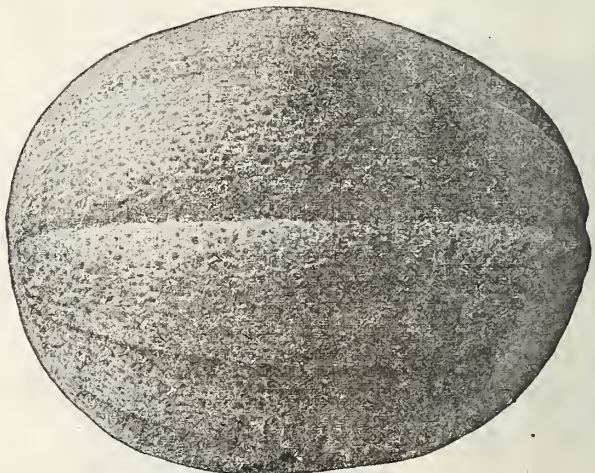
New Early Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.

New Early Rocky Ford —A fine new strain of the Rocky Ford, a week to ten days earlier than the old strain, a little larger, and of superior quality. Its earliness is a distinct advantage to market growers. In shape and characteristics it is similar to the regular Rocky Ford. Its netting is close and deep. In quality it is deliciously sweet and spicy. The seed cavity is small; flesh thick and firm, and of attractive green color. One of our customers grew 1,800 ⅝-bushel baskets on a single acre. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** By express \$1.50 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.40 per lb.



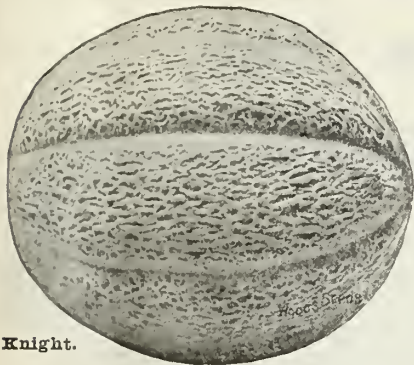
Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe

Extra Early Hanover —The earliest cantaloupe in cultivation, ripening fully ten days ahead of the Rocky Ford. Notwithstanding its extreme earliness, it makes a large-sized melon. It is round, slightly flattened at the ends and well netted—see illustration above photographed from nature. The flesh is green, thick and can be eaten to the very thin skin. This is one of our exclusive introductions and has attained an immense popularity, particularly among market growers. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. lb.



Wood's Perfection Cantaloupe

Wood's Perfection —The best large cantaloupe for main crop. It is the type of melon always in demand in our markets, and for home use there is no better. The flesh is thick, of a beautiful deep rich green color, and of excellent flavor. It is well ribbed and thickly netted; a splendid cantaloupe, whether for home use, market or shipping. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.



Knight.

Jenny Lind —Not a large melon, but very early and very sweet. Round, flattened at the ends; heavily netted. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid.** By express, 60 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. or more, at 55 cts. per lb.

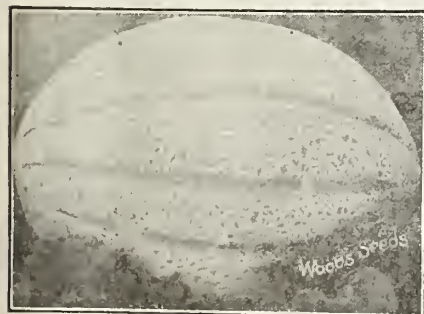
Large Hackensack or **TURNER'S CAP**.—An excellent extra large green-fleshed melon. Fruits round, somewhat flattened, ribs large and densely netted. Flesh is green, thick, juicy and sweet. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid.** By express 60 cts. per lb.

Montreal Nutmeg —The largest nutmeg melon. The flesh is nearly two inches thick; very sweet and luscious. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.** By express 80 cts. per lb.



Rocky Ford Netted Gem Cantaloupe

Rocky Ford Netted Gem —No other cantaloupe finds such ready sale in the large markets; it is always in demand at good prices. Very uniform in size and quality, thickly netted, distinctly ribbed and firm fleshed. We grow our seeds in the famous Rocky Ford Valley, and from the very best type of the genuine Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid.** By express lb. 55 cts.; in 10-lb. lots, 50 cts. per lb.



Wood's Netted Gem.
cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.

Fordhook —The introducer pronounces it the equal of Emerald Gem in delicious flavor and equal to the Rocky Ford in shipping qualities. The rind, though thin, is unusually firm and well netted; the thick salmon-flesh is solid and sweet to the rind—these characteristics make the finest market melons. It is equally good for home use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.** By express 80 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 75 cts. per lb.

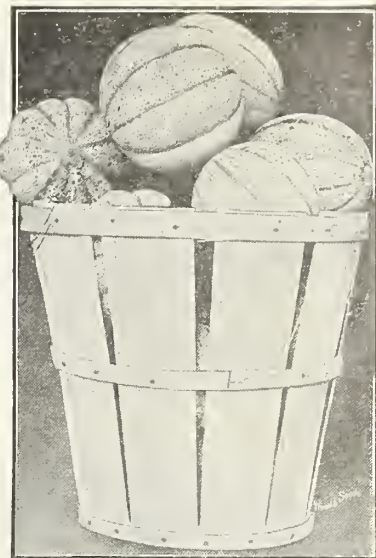
Knight —An ideal shipping melon; about a week earlier than Rocky Ford, just the right size for crating, uniform in shape and size, well netted, thick green flesh of splendid appearance. One of our customers writes: "Nearly all my Knight melons sold in New York for \$2.50 to \$4.50 per crate." **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.** By express, \$1.15 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.10 per lb.

Tip-Top Rightly named, for it is one of the most delicious melons in existence. The fruits are large, have thick orange flesh, sweet, juicy and of the finest flavor even close to the rind. Fine for home use and nearby market. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c postpaid.** By express, lb. 75c.

Osage or **MILLER CREAM**.—A perfectly delicious melon with a fine spicy flavor. The skin is dark green, slightly netted; flesh salmon color. Very productive, a long keeper, a good shipper and fine for home use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.

Emerald Gem

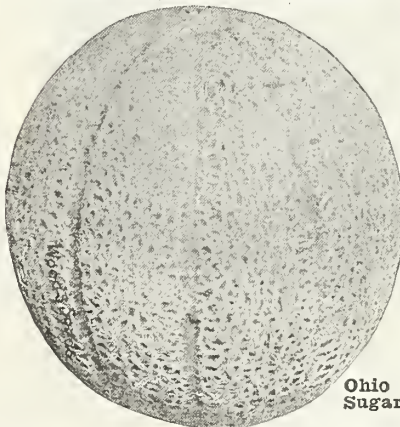
—Has few equals for the home garden, and no melon is more delicious. Of good size, of a deep emerald-green color; the salmon-colored flesh is unusually thick. Don't fail to grow a few. Not a good shipper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.** By express, 80 cts. per lb.



Tip-Top.

Ohio Sugar

—Claimed to be absolutely the sweetest and most luscious green-fleshed cantaloupe now on the market. It is of that desirable size in demand in all markets; round, inclined to oval in shape, heavy in proportion to size because the flesh is so deep and seed cavity small. Distinctly ribbed and thickly netted; color of skin grey-green. Because of its firm flesh and solidity, it makes a good shipper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.



Ohio Sugar.

Netted Nutmeg —The true Nutmeg Cantaloupe, medium size, thickly netted, quite early and always sweet and luscious. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. lb.

Hollybrook Luscious —For flavor and size combined, this is the king of all melons. Too large to be profitable for market—they often weight 15 to 20 lbs. They are ideal for home use. One melon is enough for a large family. Continues bearing till cold weather and holds its splendor up to the very last. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.** By express, \$1.40 per lb.

Hollybrook Luscious.

Banana —Grows 18 to 24 inches long; flesh thick and of the most delicious flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.

Glass Melon or **MANGO**.—For preserving, sweet pickles, mangoes stuffed like sweet peppers, pies, and may be sliced and fried like egg-plant. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid.** By express \$1.25 per lb.



Wood's SOUTHERN GROWN Water Melon Seeds

CULTURE.—Prepare hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way by working in thoroughly rotted manure, or poultry droppings—rich ground gives the plants a good start before insects attack them. When the ground is warm plant 6 or 8 seeds to the hill, covering an inch deep and, when well up, thin out, leaving three strong plants to each hill. Do not grow near pumpkins and gourds. Use the same insect remedies as recommended for cantaloupes. One ounce will plant 30 hills; 3 lbs. one acre.

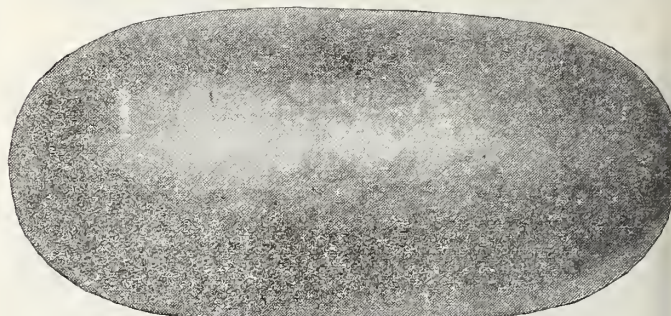
BE SURE TO SPRAY your melons with Bordeaux Mixture (see page 46). It will both improve the yield and prevent diseases that are becoming prevalent in Southern melon fields.

NOTE: Do not confuse our splendid Southern grown melon seeds with those grown in the North and West. There is no comparison between them. Southern grown seeds produce the sweetest and best melons it is possible to grow.



Jackson Water Melon
The Sweetest of all Melons.

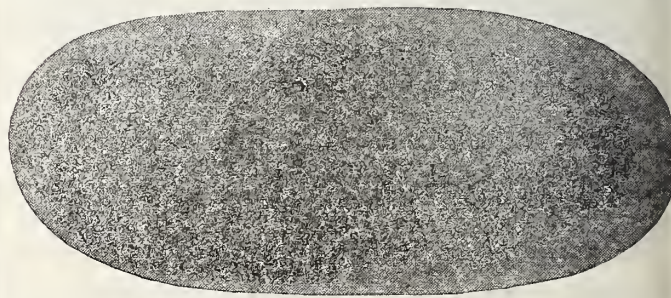
Jackson —If asked to name the sweetest melon for home use, we would name the Jackson. Other kinds may be larger, but none can compare with it in delicious sweetness. It is a long melon with mottled green skin, firm, red meat, and ripens close to the rind. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express 90 cts. per lb.



Halbert Honey Water Melon.

Halbert Honey —The introducer describes this as equal in flavor and as handsome as the Kleckley's Sweets and much more productive. A long early melon, with a dark, rich, glossy green rind, crimson flesh and sweetness that is unsurpassed. Fine for home use and home market, but is too thin and brittle to stand shipment. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid.** By express, 60 cts. per lb.

Kleckley's Sweets —One of the most popular watermelons grown. Dark green skin, thin rind, bright scarlet meat, and solid heart. Flesh very sweet, crisp, sugary and melting, free from stringiness; early to mature and uniform in growth. One of the best in our list for home use and near-by markets. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.



Florida Favorite Water Melon

Florida Favorite —A splendid, large long melon; comes early, ships well, is a fine home melon, and its solid, juicy, bright-crimson meat is deliciously sweet to the thin rind. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express 50 cts. per lb.; 5 lb. lots 45 cts. per lb.



Harris Earliest Water Melon.

Harris Earliest —The earliest variety grown and exceptionally large for so early a melon; handsome, uniformly of long oval shape and of first-class quality. Not only desirable for home use, but fine for shipping. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid.** By express 55 cts. per lb.

New Favorite —Exactly like Florida Favorite, but larger. Equally good in every respect. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid.** By express, 55 cts. per lb.



Carolina Bradford Water Melon

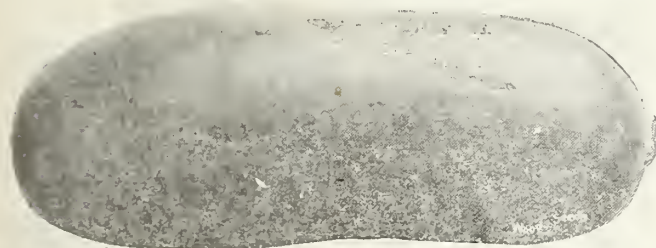
Carolina Bradford —The Bradford is one of the best melons for home use and nearby market, but we do not recommend it for shipping long distances. It is a favorite above all others in sections where it has been grown. Makes a strong healthy vine and very productive. The melons are large, elongated; rind dark green, with darker stripe; flesh red, remarkably tender and sweet. An excellent melon for home use. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express 50 cts. per lb.

Jordan's Gray Monarch or **LONG LIGHT ICING**.—One of the largest melons, and a fine keeper. It is long with skin of mottled gray color and bright crimson flesh. The flavor is sweet and delicious. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid.** By express, 55 cts. per lb.

Mountain Sweet —A fine old melon that for home use is hard to beat. Fruits are oblong, rind thin, flesh bright red, very sweet and solid. Especially good on heavy soil. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express, 40 cts. per lb.

Duke Jones, or Jumbo —Although a shipping melon, it is of such good quality and fine flavor that it is equally well recommended for home use. Extra large and of attractive color and appearance. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express, 50 cts. lb.

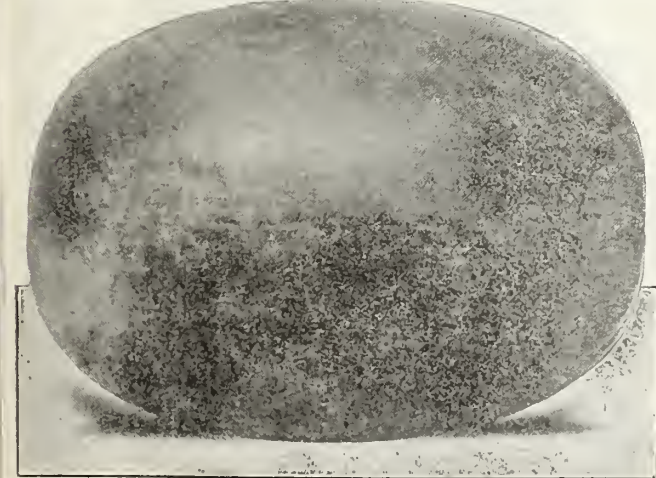
Peerless or Ice Cream —A fine, early melon for home and market. Oval shaped, bright green, finely veined skin, flesh bright-scarlet, solid to the center; very sweet and delicious. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express, 50 cts. per lb.



Tom Watson Water Melon.

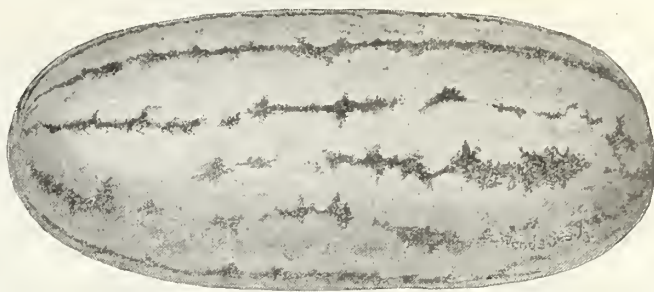
Tom Watson —The most popular shipping melon grown. The melons are large, long and dark-green like the Kieckley's Sweets, but larger and has a tougher rind, giving it exceptionally fine shipping qualities. The flesh is rich red, solid, sweet and luscious and ripens close up to the rind. Although a shipping melon, its fine quality commends it to the private grower. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid.** By express 60 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 55 cts. per lb. Special prices in large lots.

Excel —Many growers claim that for shipping it is even better than Tom Watson. In appearance it strongly resembles the Watson, has a very thin tough rind, is uniformly large, averaging from 40 to 60 lbs., single melons frequently weighing 75 to 80 lbs. On the table it is as attractive and enticing as any melon can be, and its quality is fully equal to its attractiveness. It is an unusual melon in that although a grand shipper it is also one that we can highly recommend for the private garden, the beautiful red meat being decidedly crisp, sweet and luscious, and solid to the center. Seeds are both black and white. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lb. lots, 60 cts. per lb.



Dark Icing Water Melon

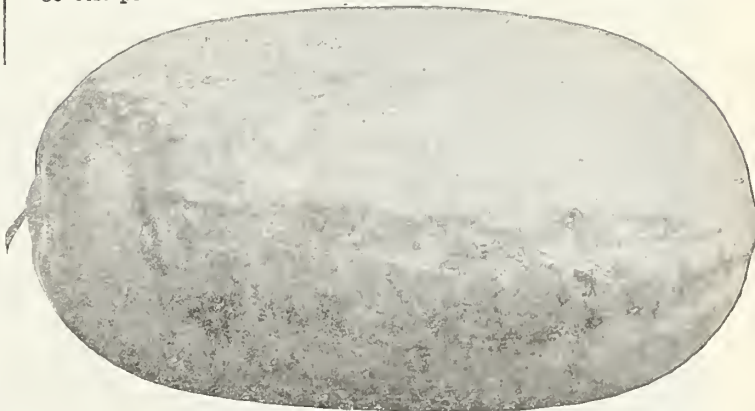
Dark Icing —An extra early and extra good melon for home use and nearby market. One of the most delicious of melons: rich red and sugary to the very thin rind. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid.** By express 55 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 50 cts. per lb.



Improved Georgia Rattlesnake Water Melon

Improved Georgia or **AUGUSTA RATTLESNAKE**.—The old Rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon. Our strain is the result of careful selection by an experienced melon grower through many years of careful and watchful work. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor unsurpassed by any other sort. We strongly recommend it both for shipping and home use. Our improved stock is very much superior to the ordinary Georgia Rattlesnake. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.** By express 80 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 75 cts. per lb.

Sweet Heart —Large and heavy, oval shape, pale green color with distinct netted lines of a darker shade. The solid flesh is deep rich red; crisp and luscious. Extra fine for home use, but bears shipping well. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express, 50 cts. per lb.



Alabama Sweets Water Melon

Alabama Sweets —A very large and attractive oblong melon of the type now in demand. The tough skin is very dark green, with still darker stripes; the flesh is bright red, solid, very sweet and entirely free of stringiness. Under high cultivation they will weigh forty to fifty pounds. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts. per lb.

Pride of Georgia —One of the largest melons in our list. Dark-green rind; oval shape; meat bright red. A desirable variety for home use or market. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid.** By express, 70 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 65 cts. per lb.

Preserving Citron —Makes excellent preserves and sweetmeats. Also used for stock feeding. Keeps for a long time. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express 50 cts. per lb.

Medicinal Watermelon Seeds For making watermelon seed tea which is much used for kidney and bladder troubles. **¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts. postpaid.** By express, 25 cts. per lb.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, in sheds, in hot-beds, or under greenhouse benches, or wherever a uniform degree of temperature and sufficient moisture can be maintained. We issue a special circular giving full cultural directions. If requested, a copy will be sent with all orders for spawn.

BEST IMPORTED SPAWN.—The best made, the bricks being inoculated from the pure test tube culture. **Per brick (about 1-3 lbs.) 30 cts. each; 5 for \$1.25 postpaid.** By express, 20 cts. per brick; 10 bricks for \$1.50.

MUSTARD

CULTURE.—Sow in February, March or April, or in September or October, either broadcast or in rows six inches apart. One ounce sows 80 feet of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. broadcast an acre.

Chinese Broad Leaved —The leaves are twice as large as the White, and the stems more succulent. Ready in six weeks from sowing, and continues till frost. Pleasantly sweet and pungent. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.

Southern Giant Curled —The most popular mustard with Southern growers. It forms a great mass of leaves beautifully ruffled and finely curled and crimped around the edges; succulent, pungent and of sweet flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express 35 cts. per lb.

Ostrich Plume —The most beautiful of all mustards. The leaves are long, ruffled and curled as gracefully as an ostrich plume. Stands summer heat splendidly. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.

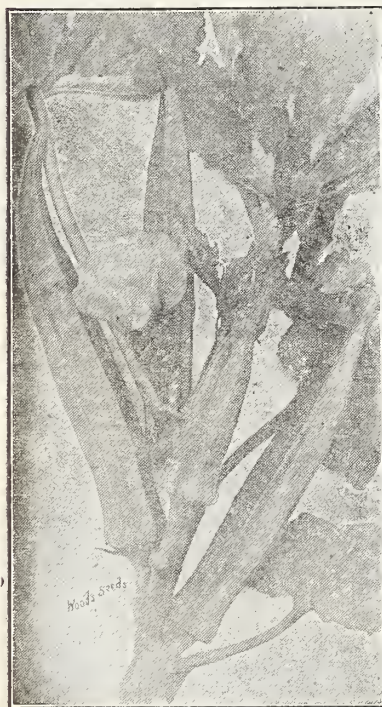
WHITE.—The dark-green, smooth-leaved mustard. Mild and tender when young; grows quickly. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts. postpaid. By express 25 cts. per lb.

BLACK.—Stronger and more pungent than the white. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts. postpaid. By express, 25 cts. per lb.

OKRA or GUMBO

CULTURE.—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 feet apart, and when large enough, thin out to a foot apart in the rows. To keep for winter use, slice the pods into narrow rings when young and tender, string them and hang in the shade to dry; or they may be pickled like cucumbers or may be canned. One ounce will sow 30 feet of drill.

WOOD'S BRUNSWICK OKRA.—See New and Desirable Varieties for full description of this the latest and best introduction in okras.



Kleckley's Favorite

—Produces thick, fleshy pods of exceptional tenderness and flavor. The plants grow 2½ to 3 feet high, close jointed, bearing pods at each leaf-joint, the pods average 6 inches in length by 1¼ inches in diameter at the bottom, and carrying the thickness well throughout the entire length; a most productive and desirable variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.

White Velvet —Bears round, white, smooth pods, unlike other varieties, which are ridged or square-edged. The pods are extra large and are produced in great abundance. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express 35 cts. per lb.

Improved Dwarf

Green Prolific —Of dwarf growth, but immensely productive. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express 35 cts. per lb.

Perkin's Mammoth Podded —A distinct and valuable okra. Its productiveness is something wonderful. The pods shoot out from the stalk within 3 inches of the ground, and the whole plant is covered with them to its extreme height. The pods are of an intense green color, of unusual length, 8 or 9 inches. Very superior for canning. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.

Long Green —Produces in great abundance dark green pods of the best quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express 35 cts. per lb.

NASTURTIUM or INDIAN CRESS

Serves a triple purpose, the flowers for decoration, the leaves for garnishing and salads, and the green seed-pods for pickles. Plant in rows one inch deep in April. One ounce will sow 25 feet.

TALL MIXED.—Plant against fences, trellis or stakes. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid. By express, 55 cts. per lb.

DWARF MIXED.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express 75 cts. per lb.

ONION SETS

Bushel Prices Quoted on Request

CULTURE.—Plant 4 inches apart, in rows half an inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely, except the Potato Onion, which should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and 10 inches apart in the row, and covered about one inch. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in spring.

YELLOW DANVERS.—The most popular yellow onion for spring planting. Qt. 35 cts. postpaid. By express, qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.00.

RED WETHERFIELD.—A large cropper and favorite market variety. Qt. 35 cts. postpaid. By express, qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.00.

SILVER SKIN.—The best white onions for growing from sets in the spring. Mild flavor, good keepers, and large yielding. Qt. 35 cts. postpaid. By express, qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.25.

YELLOW POTATO, MULTIPLIER, or HILL ONION.—Make large reddish-brown onions of mild flavor and excellent cooking qualities. Never makes seed, but divides from the root; the smallest sets produce one to two large onions; medium-sized sets produce as many as twelve medium to small sets, the larger sets make as many as twenty sets in a hill. This is the most popular onion among Southern growers for both home use and market. Small sets (about the size of a hulled walnut). Qt. 35 cts. postpaid. By express, qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.10.

WHITE MULTIPLIER.—Differs from the Yellow Potato Onion in color, being pure white, and does not grow large, but is very productive, of finest flavor, and a better keeper than the Yellow. Qt. 30 cts. postpaid. By express, qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.00.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL.—For Fall planting only. Sow seeds in the spring to make sets to be put out next fall. See page 33.

PARSLEY

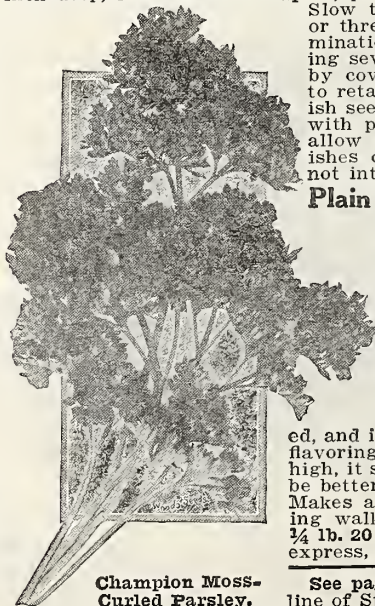
CULTURE.—Sow in February, March or early in April, half an inch deep, in rows a foot apart, pressing the soil after sowing.

Slow to germinate, sometimes two or three weeks in coming up. Germination may be hastened by soaking several hours before sowing, or by covering the rows with boards to retain the moisture. A few radish seeds should be sown in the row with parsley to mark the row and allow early cultivation. The radishes can be pulled early and will not interfere with the parsley.

Plain or Single —Hardier than the curled, stronger flavored; color very dark green; fine for flavoring soups, stews and for drying. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per lb.

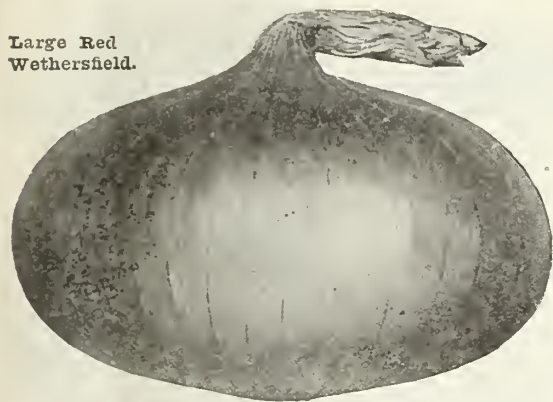
Champion Moss Curled

—The best and most improved strain. It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. If cut when about 3 inches high, it starts a new growth that will be better curled and a brighter color. Makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.



Champion Moss-Curled Parsley.

See pages 47 and 48 for a complete line of Spray Pumps and Insecticides.

Large Red
Wethersfield.

ONION

CULTURE.—Large Onions from Seed.—To grow large onions from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hot-bed or in the open ground later, and when the weather opens and the plants are the size of a goose quill, transplant 4 or 5 inches apart in 12 to 18 inch rows. **Transplanting always increases the yield**, some times doubles the yield. Five to six pounds will plant an acre.

Growing Onion Sets.—To grow onion sets, sow in broad, wide rows in March or early in April, 40 to 50 pounds per acre, and keep clean of weeds. In late summer, or whenever the tops die, remove the sets to a dry place, spreading them out thinly on trays made of laths, piling the trays one on top of another, separated by blocks, so that the air can circulate freely between them. The larger sets should be sold for pickling, and only the smallest retained for planting.

Large Red Wethersfield —The most generally grown and best known red variety. The bulbs are large, somewhat flattened, but thick; skin purplish red; flesh purplish white; very hard and solid; an excellent keeper and a heavy cropper. A good onion for poor and dry soils. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

Yellow Globe Danvers —The best known and most largely grown yellow onion for spring planting. The bulbs are medium to large size, uniformly globe shaped, have small necks and ripen evenly. The skin is light yellow; the flesh is creamy white, crisp and mild in flavor. A fine keeper, matures early and is universally recommended for general crop. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid. By express, \$1.40 per lb.

Silver Skin or **WHITE PORTUGAL**.—Grows to a good size; ripens early and evenly. Flesh and skin pure white; very mild and sweet; a good keeper. Besides making a fine market onion, it is largely grown for bunching, for sets and pickling. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. By express, \$2.25 per lb.

Southport Globe Onions

On account of their beautiful shape, these onions always command a good price on Northern markets. They are heavy yielders, and as they make hard, firm bulbs, they are good keepers. Our stock is grown from a very superior strain.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE.—Skin and flesh silvery white. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$3.10 postpaid. By express, \$3.00 per lb.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.—Fine shape; rich yellow color and a good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid. By express, \$1.65 per lb.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.—A most attractive variety; beautiful shape and of a deep, rich red color. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; \$1.75 per lb. postpaid. By express, \$1.65 per lb.

Bermuda Onions

Although generally sown in the fall, an increasing quantity is sown every spring, the transplanting method being followed. Our stocks are genuine Tenerife grown by the most careful grower who exports them to us direct.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. By express, \$2.75 lb.

WHITE BERMUDA.

—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.10 postpaid. By express, \$3.00 per lb.

RED BERMUDA.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

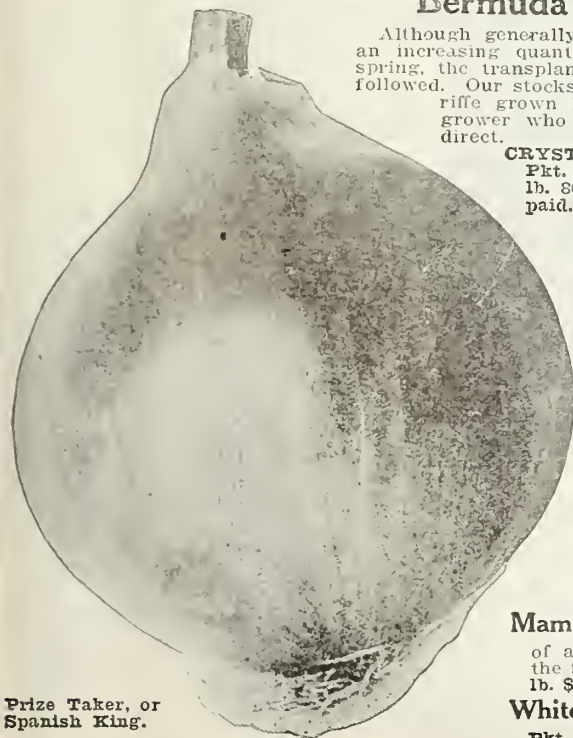
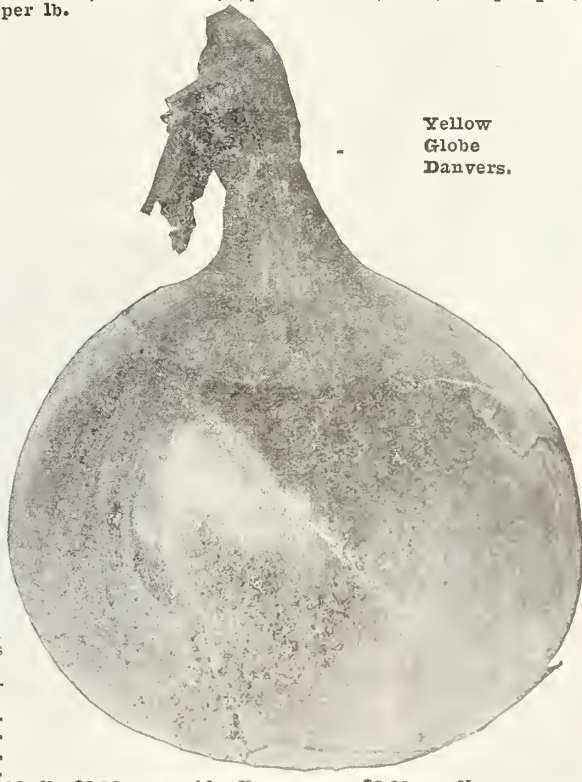
Prize Taker, or Spanish King —Large and of particularly fine flavor like nearly all Spanish onions. The outside skin is a rich yellow straw color; the flesh pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up fine and hard, and makes a very attractive and handsome onion. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid. By express, \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots, \$1.55 per lb.

Copper King —Attains an enormous size, single onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is a reddish color, flesh white, very sweet, mild and tender. Enormous crops may be grown by following the transplanting method described above. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid. By express, \$2.50 per lb.

Extra Early White Pearl —The quickest of the white sorts; makes large pearly white onions, tender, mild and of excellent flavor. Sown in the spring thickly, and the sets put out in the fall, large onions may be had before any other sorts are ready. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$3.10 postpaid. By express, \$3.00 per lb.; in 5-lb. lots and over, \$2.90 per lb.

Mammoth Silver King —One of the earliest and largest of the Italian onions, often growing 6 to 7 inches in diameter. The bulbs are of an attractive shape, flattened but thick. The skin is a clear silvery white, the flesh pure white, mild, sweet and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. By express, \$2.75 per lb.

White Queen or **BARTLETTA**.—An extremely early, pure white onion, making bulbs about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. Mild flavor; fine for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid. By express, \$2.50 per lb.

Yellow
Globe
Danvers.Prize Taker, or
Spanish King.

GARDEN PEAS

CULTURE.—Peas do best in a light, rich loamy soil that has been liberally manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties as early as the ground can be worked, in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, 2 inches deep, giving the later kinds more room between the rows. The wrinkled peas are not as hardy as the smooth kinds and should be planted later; they are, however, sweeter and better flavored. For a succession, plant every two weeks—as late as August for a late crop. The Marrowfats planted in November, December or January, will come in just after the extra earlies. When grown for market, peas are rarely staked; in small gardens grow in double rows, 6 to 8 inches apart, and stake with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during growth. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels for an acre.

Wood's Pedigree Extra Early

—This is all that its name implies, a thoroughbred pea. The pods are well shaped and well filled, containing usually 6 to 8 peas of a beautiful green color, both peas and pods retaining their fresh green color long after being picked, a point of particular value when grown for shipping. We strongly recommend this pea, believing that it will bring increased profits on account of its extreme earliness, well-filled pods, and great productiveness; 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts. postpaid.** By express, qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.75; bushel \$6.50.

Wood's Lightning Excelsior

—Unquestionably one of the best extra early peas for the trucker and gardener. Until the introduction of our Pedigree Extra Early, it stood at the head of the list as to earliness. It is

remarkably prolific. Vines grow $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, strong, vigorous and hardy, standing cold weather better than any other extra early pea we have even known. Ripens uniformly and is one of the most popular and productive of extra early peas, both for shipping, the home market and home use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts. postpaid.** By express, pint 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$6.25.

Thomas Laxton

—Rivals the Gradus in its many fine qualities. A heavy and reliable cropper, bearing uniform, long, straight, square-ended, dark green pods, containing 7 to 8 large, rich-flavored peas of a deep-green color, adding to their attractiveness when served. Almost as early as the extra early smooth peas; 3 ft. high. **Pkt. 10c; qt. 40c postpaid.** By express, qt. 30c; peck \$1.85; bus. \$7.00.

Eclipse, or Surprise

—The Eclipse is a rare combination of earliness, productiveness and fine table qualities. Repeated tests have proved conclusively that it is the very earliest of all the wrinkled peas, almost as early as the smooth, extra early kinds, and of far better quality, though not quite as hardy. The vines grow 2 feet high, require no stakes, and are thickly set with well-filled pods. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts. postpaid.** By express, pint 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$6.00.

Large Podded Alaska

—A valuable strain of the popular Alaska pea, but makes much larger pods and is more prolific. Vines grow about the same height; but the superiority in size of pods and yield makes it a most valuable acquisition. **Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; qt. 35c postpaid.** By express, pint 15c; qt. 25c; pk. \$1.85; but. \$7.00.

Gradus, or Prosperity

—Only a few days later than the Eclipse and remarkable for the large size and fullness of its shapely pods. The vines grow 3 feet high, have heavy stems and produce uniformly large pods 4 inches or more in length. The peas remain tender and sweet for a long time after they are large enough to use. We regard the Gradus as one of the best peas introduced in recent years, and recommend it highly for earliness, size and fine quality. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts. postpaid.** By express, qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.85; bus. \$7.00.

Gradus or Prosperity Pea.

American Wonder

—One of the most popular early varieties and the equal of any in flavor and quality. Strictly a pea for the private garden; it grows 10 to 12 inches high; very early and a prolific bearer. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 40 cts. postpaid.** By express, qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$5.75.

Extra Early Alaska

—Deservedly popular with growers for early market because of its earliness, uniform maturity and abundance of pods which retain their fresh green color long after picking. These qualities make it particularly valuable for shipping. For canning it ranks among the best. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts. postpaid.** By express, pint 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.80; bushel \$7.00.

Nott's Excelsior

—A particularly good extra early dwarf wrinkled pea, coming in only a few days after the extra early, smooth kinds. The pods average 3 inches long, and are full of large peas of unusually sweet flavor. Grows one foot high, of vigorous constitution and great yielding power. **Pkt. 5c; qt. 40c postpaid.** By express, qt. 30c; pk. \$1.65; bus. \$6.00.

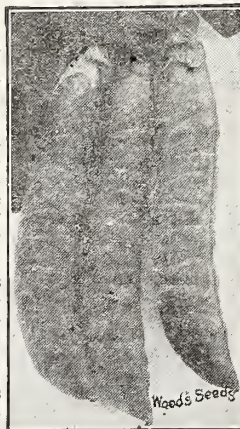
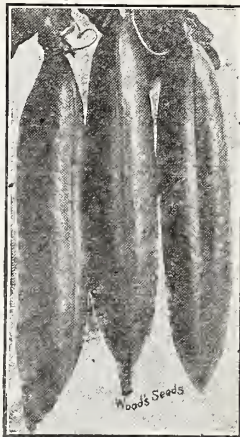
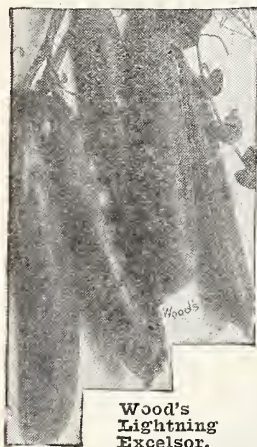
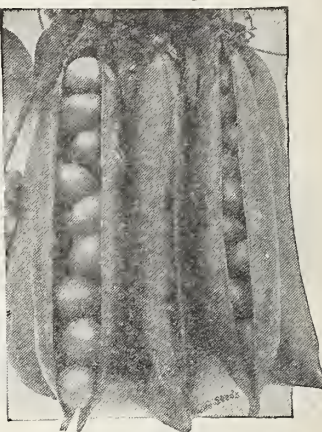
American Wonder.

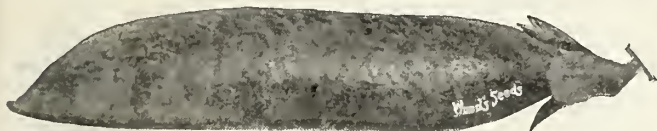
McLean's Little Gem —A favorite early wrinkled variety, maturing a little later than the American Wonder. Dwarf habit, bears abundantly and of excellent quality, being sweet and tender. Height 18 inches. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts. postpaid.** By express, pint 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.40; bushel \$5.50.

Ameer —Resembles Alaska in general habit. Has little longer vine (about 3 feet), and not quite so early, but with larger pods, handsomely shaped. Ripens uniformly; quality excellent. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts. postpaid.** By express, pint 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.85; bushel \$7.00.

Little Marvel —Particularly well suited to small home gardens as well as for market gardening. It is a first early, about 15 inches high, heavily set with large dark pods usually in pairs, that are closely crowded with 6 to 8 green peas of extra fine flavor. As early as American Wonder. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts. postpaid.** By express, qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.85; bushel \$7.25.

First and Best —An excellent strain of first early peas; very popular and largely planted throughout the trucking sections. Height 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts. postpaid.** By express, qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.50; bushel \$6.00.

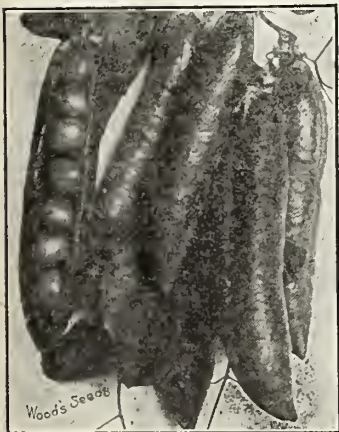


**Tom Thumb Peas.**

Tom Thumb —A very hardy and prolific early pea, growing 10 to 12 inches high, allowing very close planting. Of most excellent quality and considered by many as the best dwarf pea. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts. postpaid.** By express, pint 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.60; bus. \$6.00.

Petit Pois or French Peas —The real French Pea as imported. Vines grow 3 to 4 feet in height. The long, slim pods contain 8 to 10 small peas, of tender, delicate quality; vines vigorous; medium early and prolific. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts. postpaid.** By express, pint 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.40; bushel \$5.00.

Second Early and Late Varieties

**Bliss Everbearing** —Matures soon after

McLean's Gem and continues for a long time in bearing. As the pods are gathered, others mature in succession. Peas are of good size, tender and of fine flavor. The vines are closely jointed and frequently form many stalks from a single root stock. Pods 3 inches long, broad, of good size, and well filled. Height, 2 feet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts. postpaid.** By express, pint 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.35; bus. \$5.00.

The Harvester —A double podded second early pea that resists adverse conditions to a remarkable degree. Quite hardy, a heavy bearer, pods large and of delicious flavor. We recommend it particularly for the private garden. Height, 18 inches. **Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 25 cts.; qt. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, pint 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.00.

Bliss Everbearing Peas.

20 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck \$2.50; bushel \$3.00.

Horsford's Market Garden

—Claimed to be the largest yielding second early pea in cultivation, a single plant bearing 150 pods. Only two feet high, requiring no stakes. A fine market garden pea, and equally good for home use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts. postpaid.** By express, pint 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.35; bushel \$4.75.

McLean's Advancer

—A particularly good bearer, the pods being long and broad and well filled to the ends. The vines grow about 2½ feet high, are vigorous and upright, hardy and very productive; the peas are of most excellent quality. We recommend it highly. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts. postpaid.** By express, pint 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.35; bus. \$4.75.

Dwarf Gray Sugar —Produces an abundance of good sized pods on vines about 2 feet high. Prepare for the table just as you would snap beans. **Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 25 cts.; qt. 40 cts. postpaid.** By express, pint 20 cts.; qt. 30 cts.

Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar

—Without an equal for sweetness, succulence and tenderness. Sliced, boiled and served with butter or sauce, they make a most tempting and delicious dish. Grows 5 to 6 ft. high, requiring support; pods 6 to 7 inches long, 1½ ins. broad, produced continuously. Peas, when shelled, equal to the sweetest wrinkled variety. **Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 30 cts.; qt. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express, pt. 25 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; pk. \$2.50.

McLean's Advancer.**Horsford's Market Garden.**

Champion of England —Universally admitted to be one of the best late peas grown. Highly prized by those who are fond of a large, tender and luscious pea. Hardy and vigorous in growth; pods 3 inches long, broad, nearly straight; medium dark green color. Of delicious flavor, and a very profuse bearer. Especially recommended for the home market. Height, 4 to 5 feet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 35 cts. postpaid.** By express, qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.35; bushel \$5.00.

Dwarf Champion of England or JUNO.

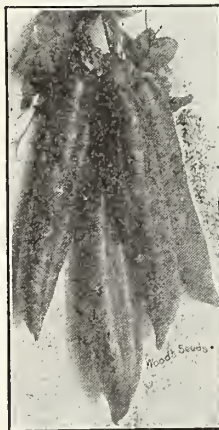
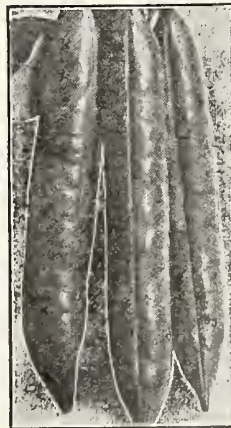
The dwarf type of the old reliable Champion of England, retaining all its excellence, but requires no stakes. A robust and vigorous grower, a great producer of handsome dark-green pods well filled with peas of unsurpassed flavor. The pods are broad and straight, 3 inches long, and frequently borne in pairs. Fine for private use and the home market. Height, 2 ft. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 40 cts. postpaid.** By express, qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.25.

Dwarf Telephone

—A dwarf variety of the famous Telephone, bearing large, handsome

pods of peas of the finest quality, similar to the tall Telephone without the long vines of that kind. An abundant bearer of long, broad, straight pod, about 4½ inches long, well filled, frequently containing 9 and 10 peas; 18 to 20 inches high. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts. postpaid.** By express, quart 30 cts.; peck \$1.30; bushel \$6.50.

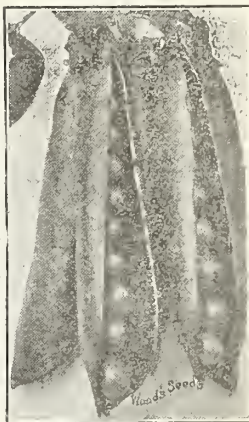
Telephone —One of the most productive of the large podded wrinkled sorts. Of excellent sugary flavor; pods large, generally 5 to 5½ inches long, broad, straight and pointed, and well filled with large peas of delicious flavor. The pods usually contain 6 or 7 peas. Rather late in maturing, but one of the best for main crop. Height, 4 ft. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts. postpaid.** By express, pint 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.65; bushel \$6.00.

**Dwarf Champion of England.****Telephone.**

Marblehead Early Marrowfat —The original claims that this will give more pickings and remain longer in bearing than any other variety. Grows 3½ ft. high, the pods 3 inches long, and contain 6 to 8 peas of extra fine quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pint 20 cts.; qt. 35 cts. postpaid.** By express, pint 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.30; bushel \$4.75.

Large White Marrowfat —A big yielder for mid-summer and late crop. Hardy, strong and vigorous. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts. postpaid.** By express, qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.25; bus. \$4.35.

Black Eye Marrowfat —Largely grown for late crop for home use and market; 3 to 5 feet high; very hardy and productive. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts. postpaid.** By express, qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.20; bushel \$4.00.

**Champion of England.****Dwarf Telephone.****Marrowfat.**

Pepper

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed in February or March and transplant outside in May, 18 inches apart, in 2 or 3 foot rows. When the ground becomes warm, sow outside and transplant as above. Cultivate well and keep free of weeds. Hen manure, liquid manure, or a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are six inches high, will materially increase the yield. One ounce will produce about 1,200 plants.

Giant Sweet Bull Nose

—An extra large and particularly sweet and mild type of Bull Nose. The earliest of the large, sweet mango peppers, uniform in size and shape, and has exceptionally thick flesh; color deep green when young, deep crimson when ripe. Particularly good for stuffing and for salad. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.60 postpaid.** By express, \$3.50 per lb.

Spanish Mammoth

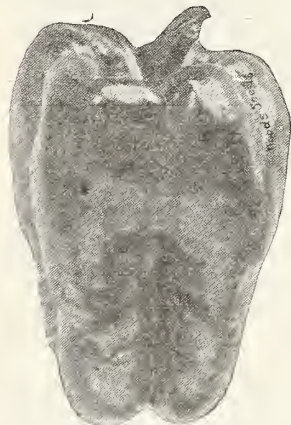
or **SWEET MOUNTAIN.**—A late variety, bearing large, thick fruits often 4 to 5 inches long and 2 to 3 inches across. When ripe, it is a deep, glossy red; the flavor is mild and sweet; fine for mangoes. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.;**



Giant Sweet Bull Nose Pepper.

¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. By express, \$2.25 per lb.

Ruby King —One of the most popular of the large varieties. The peppers are a beautiful bright ruby red color, 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches across. Flesh very thick, sweet and so mild that it may be sliced and served with vinegar, or they may be stuffed as mangoes. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid.** By express, \$2.75 per lb.; 5 lb. lots, \$2.65 per lb.



Ruby King Pepper.

may be sliced and eaten like tomatoes, or stuffed as mangoes. When ripe they are a rich glossy scarlet. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.60 postpaid.** By express, \$4.50 per lb.

Early Neapolitan —Among large, mild, sweet peppers none can compare with Neapolitan in earliness; it beats them all by ten days to two weeks. Its strongest claim, however, is its wonderful bearing power; single plants often yield from 30 to 40 peppers and continue loaded with fruits right up to frost. The skin and flesh are bright red; thick meaty, very sweet and as mild as an apple. They are of good size, generally about four inches long by five to six inches round and keep in nice condition for a long time. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid.** By express, \$2.25 per lb.

Mammoth Golden Queen —Fruits 6 inches long by 9 to 10 inches in circumference, and are borne 12 to 15 to each plant. Mild and sweet. Used as described for Ruby King. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid.** By express, \$2.25 per lb.



Neapolitan Pepper.

Long Red Cayenne —A strong, hot pepper, having long, slender, bright red pods about 4 inches long. Both the green and ripe peppers are used for pickling. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid.** By express, \$2.25 per lb.

Crimson Giant —Among the extremely large, sweet peppers this is one of the earliest to ripen and none surpass it in uniformity of size and shape. The fruits, being exceptionally thick fleshed, average heavier than most large sorts. When young the peppers are deep green, changing when ripe to a beautiful deep crimson. The flavor is so sweet and mild that it may be eaten like an apple. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.60 postpaid.** By express, \$3.50 per lb.

Large Bell or Bull Nose —A large pepper that ripens its fruits early and uniformly. The plants are vigorous and productive, yielding fine crops of large fruits, with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality for use in salads or for stuffing. The ripe fruits are bright crimson. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid.** By express, \$2.25 per lb.

Ruby Giant —A beautiful pepper, being a cross between the Chinese Giant and Ruby King. It combines the large size and productiveness of the Chinese Giant and the attractive shape and color of the Ruby King. The flesh is mild and sweet and may be used for stuffing or sliced and served with tomatoes. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.35 postpaid.** By express, \$3.25 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$3.15 per lb.



Ruby Giant Pepper.

Red Cluster (CHILI).—Splendid hot pepper for making pepper sauce and pepper vinegar. The brilliant scarlet peppers, an inch or less in length, are borne in clusters at the top of the branches. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid.** By express, \$2.50 per lb.

Tabasco —The hottest pepper grown. Bears immense quantities of bright scarlet pods about an inch long. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25.**

PEPPER PLANTS.—Ruby King, Bull Nose and Cayenne. Ready May and June. 20 cts. per doz.; 90 cts. per 100 postpaid. By express, 15 cts. per doz.; 75 cts. per 100; \$6.00 per 1000.

PARSNIP CULTURE.—Parsnips may be planted from as early in the spring as the weather will permit till the middle of June. Plant in a rich, deeply worked, sandy loam. Make the rows 18 inches apart, cover lightly, and when 2 inches high thin out to 4 to 6 inches apart. Parsnips germinate slowly, especially when the ground is dry; a few radish seeds should be planted with them to mark out the row to allow early cultivation. Parsnips are improved by frost, so they can remain in the ground to be dug as wanted, or a portion can be stored for use during severe weather. Yields an immense crop; very valuable for stock of all kinds, especially dairy cattle. One ounce sows 200 feet of drill; 5 lbs. sows an acre.

Wood's Improved —A very fine and greatly improved strain, both in shape of the roots and their flavor. Smooth, not as long as the Hollow Crown, but fine grained, thicker and more easily pulled. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid.** By express, 60 cts. per lb.

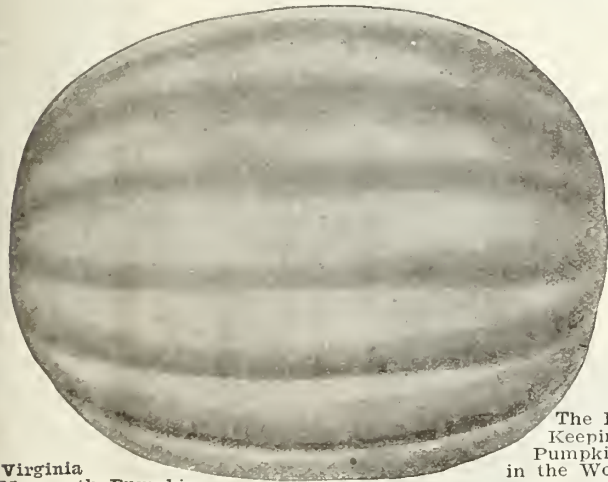
Sugar or Hollow Crown —A standard variety, making long, smooth, white roots, uniform in shape, tender and well flavored. Fine for both table and stock. **Pkt. 3c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c postpaid.** By express, lb. 50c.



Parsnips.

PUMPKIN

CULTURE.—Pumpkins do not require as rich soil as squashes, cucumbers and melons, but on good land the pumpkins will be much larger. Plant in May, in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, and cultivate till the vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn plant at the same time as the corn, in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows, letting the hill of pumpkins take the place of a hill of corn. Do not grow near squashes or melons. Keep off bugs by dusting with Bug Death, Paris Green, or land plaster. One ounce will plant 20 hills; three pounds, one acre.



Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin

The Best Keeping Pumpkin in the World

Virginia Mammoth —We have never grown a pumpkin that combined so many good qualities as the Virginia Mammoth. It not only grows to an immense size, but its keeping quality is most remarkable—we have kept them in fine condition for a whole year after they were taken from the field. It is undoubtedly the best and most productive pumpkin for Southern growers. Oval shaped, the flesh thick, of fine flavor; makes as delicious pumpkin pie as anyone could wish, and is equally good for stock feeding. It is adapted to our climate and our seed is Southern grown, both of which are necessary to raise a fine crop of pumpkins. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.

KEPT A PUMPKIN FOR TWO YEARS.

I see you have seeds of a pumpkin that will keep until late in the spring. I bought seeds of your Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin, grew a few, and kept one of them for two years. Can you beat it?—P. H. YOUNG, Stokes, N.C. Last year we ordered 5 lbs. Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin seeds from you. We offer each year \$5.00 in gold to the person who brings in the largest pumpkin. A lady in this county who won the prize brought in three pumpkins weighing 72, 76 and 77 lbs. respectively.—TRANLER REAL ESTATE CO., Greenville Co., S. C.

I have been using your seeds all the time. I raised the finest pumpkins last year that were ever raised in this country from seeds of the Virginia Mammoth and Large Cheese you sent me.—ISRAEL JOHNSON, Fayette Co., W. Va.

Sugar or Pie Pumpkin.



Sugar or Pie

—Not a large pumpkin—averaging 10 inches in diameter—but one of the sweetest and best for pies. It is fine-grained, deliciously sweet and a good keeper; flesh rich, deep orange-yellow in color. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.

Large Cheese

—A fine pumpkin for both table and stock; nearly 2 feet in diameter; flesh yellow, extra thick, sweet and of the finest quality. An excellent keeper. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.

Tennessee Sweet Potato —For making pumpkin pies we can recommend the Tennessee Sweet Potato as highly as any pumpkin grown. The flesh is thick, fine grained, sweet and delicious. A big yielder, and the pumpkins are of good size. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.

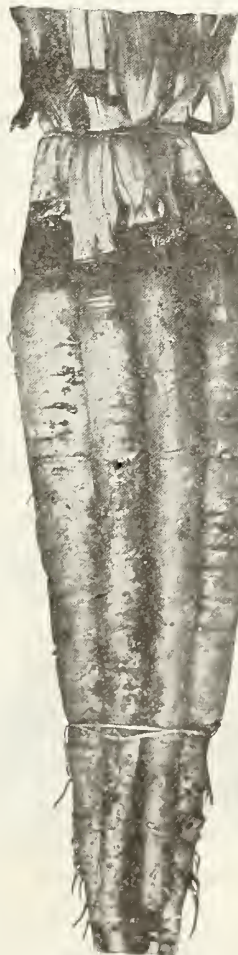
King of the Mammoths ^{or POT IRON}—An immense variety which has taken numerous prizes offered for the largest and best pumpkin grown; single pumpkins sometimes weigh over 100 pounds. Flesh is a rich golden-yellow, a splendid keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express 75 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 70 cts. per lb.

Cashaw or Crookneck —A fine table pumpkin and equally good for stock. Large and very productive; meat is rich yellow, tender and of the best flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

Corn Field Pumpkin —Grown for stock feeding; usually planted in cornfields, making enormous crops. Makes good pies. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.

Medicinal Pumpkin Seed

—For making pumpkin seed tea, etc. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts. postpaid. By express, 25 cts. per lb.



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify

RHUBARB

Rhubarb

Culture.—Rhubarb will not stand extreme heat, so should be grown in a moist or shaded situation. Sow in March or April and when a few inches high, thin out to 12 inches apart, and in the fall, or following spring, transplant 2½ to 3 feet apart in 6-ft. rows. Fall-set roots should be protected with well rotted manure. The best stems are produced the second year, but it continues to produce for several years. Always give it plenty of manure.

LINNAEUS.—Makes large, fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

Rhubarb Roots —15c each; \$1.50 per doz. postpaid. By express, 10c each; \$1.00 doz.; 100, \$6.00.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

Culture.—Sow in March or April in rich, light, deeply-worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure, it will make the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. Perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in May and June, provided we get seasonable weather or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get well established. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; eight pounds, one acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island

—The most popular salsify in cultivation, and far superior to the old varieties in size, weight and productiveness. A strong grower, with large, long, white tapering roots, without tendency to branch. We have taken great care in the selection of our seed stock so as to produce not only good size, but the smoothest roots possible, qualities that will be appreciated both by market and private growers. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. By express, \$1.50 per lb.

RADISH

CULTURE.—To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil. May also be sown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc., or sown in the same drill with slow-growing vegetables like carrots and parsnips. When forced in hot-beds, they must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow the winter varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow 50 feet; 8 to 10 pounds one acre.

Early Red or Scarlet Turnip

—No radish is more popular for the home garden. A quick growing, round red radish, with small tops; rich red color; crisp and tender. Fine for early outdoor planting. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express, 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.



Early Red or Scarlet Turnip Radish.

Early White Turnip

—Similar to the Early Red or Scarlet Turnip, except that the skin and flesh are pure white. Particularly good for growing in the summer. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express 50 cts. per lb.

Golden Globe

—The best round summer variety, making crisp and tender radishes even in the hottest season. Skin golden yellow in color. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts. per lb.



Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip Radish.

Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip (Rosy Gem).

A fine forcing radish. Very early; makes beautiful, deep scarlet roots, with white tip; crisp, tender and mild. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express, 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. lb.

French Breakfast

—A rapid grower. Beautiful bright scarlet, with pure white tip. Crisp, sweet and tender. Fine for forcing in frames and for the open ground. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid.** By express, 45 cts. per lb.

Crimson Giant

—Valuable both for market and home use. Grows quickly, and even when large remains absolutely tender and of perfect flavor. Beautiful deep crimson color, and in crispness and flavor is unsurpassed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express 50 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb.

Extra Early Scarlet Olive Shaped

—A fine early radish, very popular with truckers and for the family garden. Oblong, of a deep scarlet color; quick growing, crisp, and of excellent quality. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.

Extra Early Scarlet Globe

(Non Plus Ultra).—One of the earliest radishes and one of the best for forcing. Makes a very small top, of bright red color, and is very attractive, both in color and shape, making it a good seller. Mild, crisp, juicy and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express, 1b. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb.



Extra Early Scarlet Globe.

Mixed Turnip Radishes

—All of the early turnip radishes mixed; just the thing for the home garden. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts. per lb.

Long White Icicle or LADY FINGER.

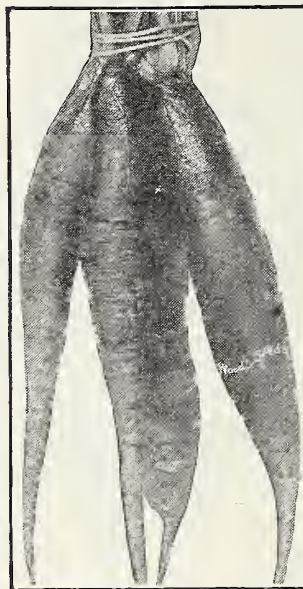
The finest early, pure white, long radish. On good soil they are ready in 20 to 25 days, and will remain crisp and tender longer than any first early variety. Splendidly adapted for forcing and for outdoor growing. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express, 40 cts. lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. lb.

Wood's Early Frame

—One of the earliest radishes grown, its small top making it very fine for forcing; shorter and thicker than Long Scarlet, and earlier. Tender, crisp and fine flavored. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express, 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.

Chartier Long Scarlet

—A beautiful long radish, of a deep crimson, shading to white at the top. Splendid for outdoor culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express, 40 cts. per lb.



Brightest Long Scarlet.

Brightest

Long Scarlet

A decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of its class. Fit for use in about 25 days when planted outdoors; has a small top and neck; bright scarlet color. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.

White Strasburg

—An excellent summer radish, withstands severe heat and grows quickly. Handsome long, tapering; skin and flesh pure white; firm, crisp and tender. Can be pulled five weeks from sowing, but may be allowed to grow, retaining crispness even when the roots are old and large. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express, 40 cts. per lb.

Mixed Long Radishes

—All varieties mixed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express 40 cts. per lb.

WINTER RADISHES

Sow during August or September, and when freezing weather comes on pack in sandy soil, either buried outdoors, or in a damp, cool cellar, where they will keep all winter.

Chinese or Celestial

—A quick-growing radish for sowing either in the fall or spring; keeps in prime condition a long time; mild, crisp and never woody. Flesh and skin white. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid.** By express, 60 cts. per lb.

Rose China Winter

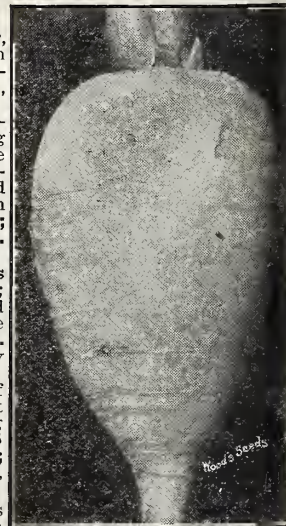
—Roots cylindrical; color bright rose; flesh white and of superior quality. One of the best. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid.** By express, 60 cts. per lb.

Long Black Spanish

—One of the latest and hardiest of radishes. Oblong in shape; of large size. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid.** By express, 55 cts. per lb.

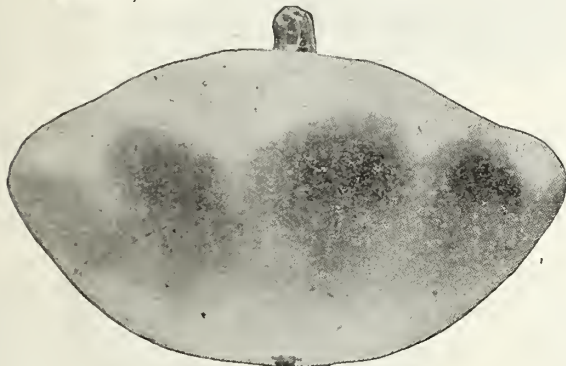
Long White Spanish

—Flesh is white, firm and pungent. Grow 6 to 8 inches long. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.



SQUASH or CYMLING

Culture.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant eight or ten seeds to the hill, the summer varieties 4 to 6 feet apart, the winter sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Do not bruise or break the stems of the winter squashes when gathering. Apply Bug Death, land plaster, air-slaked lime or Paris Green to keep off bugs; for the large squash bug, use kerosene emulsion. Plant summer sorts, one ounce to 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds to an acre; winter sorts, ounce to 10 hills; 3 to 4 pounds to an acre.



Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash.

Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash is all that it is recommended to be. I have used it often, and it is the earliest and most prolific squash I have ever grown.—CHAS. M. KELLEY, Florence Co., S. C.

Your Earliest Prolific Squash is very prolific, and is about ten days earlier than any other squash and gives satisfactory results in every way.—E. E. MURPHY, Richmond Co., Ga.

Your Earliest Prolific Squash is very successful both as to yield and earliness, and proved very satisfactory.—J. L. TOYAL, Wayne Co., N.C.

Wood's Earliest Prolific

—One of our own distinctive introductions and one that has proved of the greatest value to our market-gardeners and truckers. Florida truckers, who grow for the earliest market, grow every season hundreds of acres for shipment to the large Northern markets. Being earlier than any other squash, it readily commands high prices, and has proved quite a profitable variety. It is ten days earlier than the Early White Bush, is of the same bush growth and about the same shaped fruits, except that the scallops are not so pronounced, the squashes being better filled out and contain more flesh. The vines are of the true bush form, two feet high, of vigorous growth, giving the plant great producing power. If you grow for the earliest market, or if you want the earliest squashes in your garden, you must grow Wood's Earliest Prolific. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 80 cts. per lb.

Early White Bush

or **PATTY-PAN CYMLING.**—For many years the most popular squash for shipping, for near-by markets and home use. It is early, very prolific, an excellent shipper; light cream color. In every way a good yielding and satisfactory squash. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid.** By express, 60 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 55 cts. per lb.



Early White Bush Squash.

Mammoth White Bush

—Quite similar to the Early White Bush from which it was originally selected. It differs in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.

Mammoth Yellow Bush

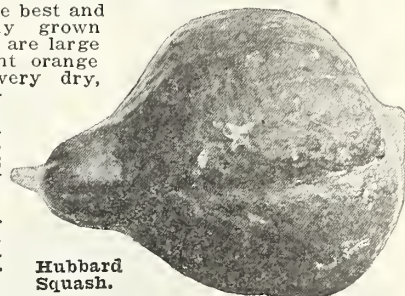
or **GOLDEN CUSTARD.**—The best strain of yellow scalloped squash. Like the Early White Bush in shape, but much larger; has a clear, yellow skin and rich creamy-yellow flesh of the very best flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.

Golden Summer Crookneck —A standard variety, early and productive. The squashes are about a foot long, with crooked neck and densely warted surface. Color, bright yellow, quality fine. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express 65 cts. lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.

Giant Summer Crookneck —The largest and earliest of the crookneck squashes, often 1½ to 2 feet long. Of dwarf, bushy habit; very productive; bears early and continues through the summer; of true crookneck type, rich golden yellow color, thickly warted and of excellent table qualities. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.** By express, 80 cts. per lb.

WINTER SQUASHES

Hubbard —One of the best and most widely grown winter squashes. They are large and heavy, with bright orange flesh; fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored; a fine keeper; none better for squash pies. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid.** By express, \$1.00 per lb.



Hubbard Squash.

Delicious —We recommend this as one of the most desirable fall and winter squashes for the South. It is somewhat similar to the Hubbard, having a dark olive green, hard shell, but is superior in flavor and table qualities; a more reliable cropper, and makes a most desirable winter vegetable. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid.** By express, \$1.00 per lb.

SPINACH

Culture.—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, 1½ to 2 feet between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow in September and October. Requires but little cultivation. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 12 to 15 pounds one acre. The above applies to all varieties except New Zealand.

New Zealand Spinach.



New Zealand

—Thrives during the hottest summer weather and in any soil, rich or poor. After cutting the plant puts out new growth and continues till frost. Soak for twenty-four hours and plant four seeds in hills two feet apart each way. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 2 ozs. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.** By express, 1b. 80 cts.

Long Season

—Similar to the Norfolk Savoy but has a larger and broader leaf and stands longer without running to seed.

Makes a dense rosette of thick, tender and succulent, dark green leaves. **Oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 60 cts. lb.

Round Thick-Leaved

—Excellent for spring seeding; makes thick, dark green, crimped leaves of finest quality. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid.** By express, 55 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 50 cts. per lb.

Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale

—Very early, hardy, and grows rapidly; leaves curled like a Savoy Cabbage. Best for fall sowing. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid.** By express, 55 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 50 cts. per lb.

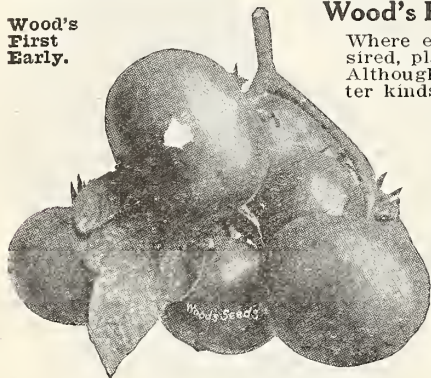
Long Standing

—Fine for both fall and spring sowing. Leaves thick and fleshy; will stand long without running to seed. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid.** By express, 55 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 50 cts. per lb.

Wood's High-Grade Tomatoes

CULTURE.—Six or eight weeks before frost is over sow in hot-beds, in pots or shallow boxes in the house and when they have made four leaves transplant in the beds to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them so that, when set out on the open ground, they will be strong and stocky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant 3 to 4 feet apart in a light, warm soil, and cultivate as long as possible. When transplanted, puddle the plants and shade them a few days until they are well rooted. The earliest fruits may be had by growing in pots, shifting to larger pots as they become filled with roots. Earliness may also be promoted by pinching off all the branches except the one most thrifty and tying this and the main stem to stakes. If all useless growth is removed by pinching out the side branches, the plants may be set closer and will produce more perfect fruits and a more abundant crop. One ounce makes about 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will make plants enough for an acre.

Wood's First Early.



Wood's First Early (Purplish Red.)

Where extreme earliness is desired, plant Wood's First Early. Although not as large as the later kinds, it makes an ideal extra early tomato for the earliest market, and, in addition, is remarkably prolific. The fruits are round, smooth, purplish red, and in every way most desirable. We recommend it especially to truckers who grow for the earliest market. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50 postpaid.** By express, \$2.40 per lb.

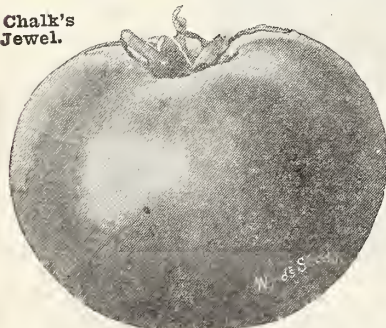
Bonnie Best (Scarlet).—Prof. Watts, in the Market-Growers Journal, says "Bonnie Best grows in favor as one has more experience with it." As early as Earliana—certainly not more than a day or two later—a vigorous grower, enormously prolific, with splendid foliage which protects the fruits from the hot sun. The color is an intense velvety glowing scarlet; ripens evenly up to the stem. It is round, slightly flattened at stem end, but thicker through than most tomatoes. Its greatest characteristic is its remarkable uniformity of size and smoothness; no rough fruits. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50 postpaid.** By express, \$2.40 per lb.



Bonnie Best.

Fordhook First (Deep Purple).—A favorite with many growers. Quite early and makes smooth, handsome, deep-purple fruits, with firm flesh, and but few seeds. Ripens evenly to stem, of fine flavor; an excellent kind for market and the home garden. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid.** By express, \$1.90 per lb.

Chalk's Jewel.



Chalk's Jewel (Bright Scarlet.)

—Extra early in maturity, coming in very shortly after Spark's Earliana, but a heavier cropper, with fruits of larger size and sweeter flavor. It is bright red or scarlet; in quality and handsome appearance like the Matchless, but distinctly earlier. A particular advantage is its hardy, vigorous and robust growth, admitting of earlier setting in the field, as it is claimed that it withstands cool weather and blight where more tender sorts would be injured. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid.** By express, \$2.25 per lb.

Spark's Earliana (Bright Red).—The Earliana is probably more largely grown for the earliest market than any other tomato. The originators claim that it is the earliest of all the large, smooth, bright red varieties. In the tomato growing section of New Jersey, which practically controls the Eastern markets, it is grown almost exclusively. It is of very handsome shape, quite solid, of fine quality. Fruiting season only lasts about four weeks, so that if marketed early the crop may be sold before the markets are glutted with the later kinds. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid.** By express, \$2.00 per lb.



Spark's Earliana.

June Pink

—Except in color, the June Pink is identical with Spark's Earliana. It is of special value to truckers who grow for markets where the pink tomatoes are preferred. Is fully as early as the Earliana, but has the further advantage of having a longer fruiting season, the vines continuing to bear and ripen its fruit until frost. The fruit is medium in size, uniform, smooth and attractive, without cracks and green core. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid.** By express, \$2.25 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$2.10 lb.

June Pink.



Favorite (Dark Red.)—Very prolific, solid and ripens early and evenly; smooth, free from cracks; holds its size till end of season and of first-class quality. A fine canner. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid.** By express, \$1.65 per lb.

Wood's Improved Beauty

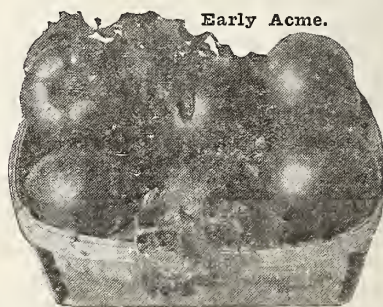
(Purple.)—If in doubt about what tomato to grow, you will make no mistake in planting our improved strain of Beauty. It comes early and always pleases. Always smooth and large, of perfect form and quality. Borne in clusters of 4 to 6 large fruits, retaining its splendid size to the end of the season. Ripens early; flesh very firm; and seldom cracks after a rain. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid.** By express, \$1.75 per lb.

Wood's Improved Beauty.



Early Acme (Purple.)—Through all the many years that Acme has been grown, none of the newer varieties have been able to supplant it in popular favor, and it is still one of the best sellers. Early and bears till cut off by frost. The tomatoes are always round, smooth, solid, of good size, and free from cracks. The fruits are borne in clusters of four or five; the quality and flavor are beyond criticism. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid.** By express, \$1.65 per lb.

Early Acme.



Golden Queen or YELLOW TROPHY.—Makes large, handsome, smooth tomatoes of fine quality. One of the best yellow sorts. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid.** By express, \$2.25 per lb.

Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato

The Greatest Tomato
in the World



Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato

What the Growers Think of Brimmer

I have raised Brimmer Tomatoes for three years, and can't praise them enough or too highly.—MRS. RIORDAN BEALETON, Fauquier Co., Va.

I have been raising Brimmer Tomatoes for several years, and consider it perfection.—J. T. MAGILL, Hart Co., Ga.

The Brimmer Tomatoes are so fine I must have them.—S. D. KNOWLTON, Bolivar Co., Miss.

Your Brimmer Tomatoes are the grandest I have ever seen.—MRS. F. E. COKER, Williamsburg Co., S. C.

The Brimmer Tomato is grand.—MRS. H. E. JONES, Lunenburg Co., Va.

We found this grand tomato at the Jamestown Exposition, where it was awarded the **Grand Prize for size and quality**. We were immediately struck with its splendid appearance and secured a supply of the seeds to test in our trial grounds. Our tests proved conclusively that its merits had not been exaggerated in any particular. We had never grown a tomato that could compare with it in size, weight, solidity, meatiness and splendid flavor.

CULTURE.—To make the biggest tomatoes and the largest yield, train to a single stem, tie the vines up to strong 5-foot stakes; this gives ample room for development, plenty of sunlight, holds them off the ground and enables the vines to continue to yield a constant supply of massive luscious fruits right up to frost.

Size and Weight Some idea of the size and weight to which this splendid tomato grows may be had from reading the few letters below. These letters are samples of hundreds we have received telling of single fruits grown weighing from 12 ounces to 3 pounds and from 15 to 18 inches in circumference.

Solid and Meaty We had supposed that in our specially selected strain of Ponderosa the limit in solidity and meatiness had been reached. The Brimmer is practically all meat, has fewer seeds than any tomato we have ever grown, and it is one of the very few tomatoes that is **absolutely without a core**. The flavor is mild, delicate and free from the acidity found in many other tomatoes.

Productiveness The Brimmer is not an early tomato, but the enormous size and remarkable yield more than make up for any want of earliness. The vines are vigorous, luxuriant and healthy and bear a tremendous load of fruit right up to frost, the fruits holding their size till the end of the season. On October 1st, after picking since July 5th, a crop near Richmond still had 6 to 8 quarts of large fruits to the vine.

Quality This is the point we wish to emphasize particularly, the Brimmer's strongest points being its delicious quality and flavor. The well shaped, perfectly formed, solid, bright red fruits make a most tempting dish when sliced, but they must be eaten to be fully appreciated. Many who have never been able to enjoy tomatoes because of their acidity can eat the Brimmer with impunity.

For Canning There is only one single objection that can be raised—they are too large for the cans generally used. However, there are always enough smaller fruits to supply what is to be canned for home use.

Price: Pkt. 15 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.; ½ oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$1.00.

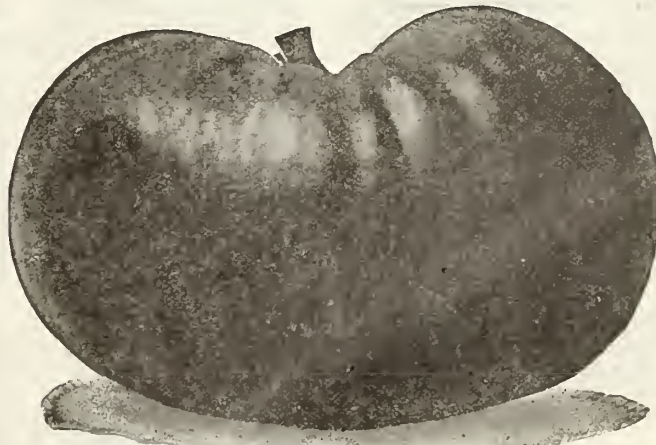
BRIMMER PLANTS—Ready April, May, June, and July. Hot-bed plants, 25 cts. per doz.; 90 cts. per 100 postpaid.

By express, 20 cts. per doz.; 75 cts. per 100.

Transplanted plants, 35 cts. per doz.; \$1.65 per 100 postpaid. By express, 30 cts. per doz.; \$1.50 per 100.

Wood's Improved Ponderosa

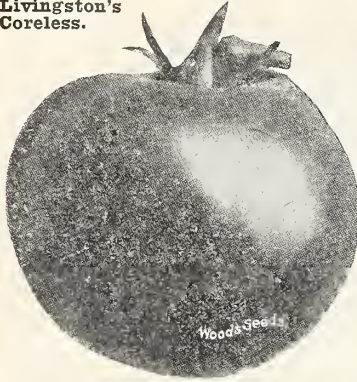
(Deep Purple.)



Wood's Improved Ponderosa Tomato.

In selecting our improved strain of Ponderosa we have aimed to eliminate its tendency toward roughness and yet retain the many fine qualities that made this variety famous. We have improved it wonderfully, and the stock we offer is much smoother and better than is generally sold. With the exception of our famous Brimmer, it is undoubtedly the largest, meatiest and finest flavored tomato in cultivation. The plants are healthy and luxuriant, free from blight, and prodigious and continuous bearers. They seem independent of droughts—during the unprecedented dry spell last summer, without once watering the plants, we had tomatoes weighing a pound and over, almost all solid meat, of the most delicious flavor.

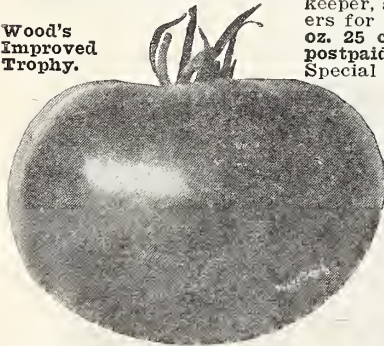
Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.60 postpaid. By express, \$3.50 per lb.

Livingston's Coreless.

up to the stem at the same time. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.25 postpaid. By express, \$2.15 per lb.

Livingston's Globe

permitting a greater number of slices from a single fruit than from other sorts except Coreless. In Florida and sections where blight is prevalent, it has proved very blight resistant. Always smooth, firm-fleshed and has but few seeds, especially the early fruits. Very productive—the plants usually have many short joints at which large clusters of 3 to 7 fruits are almost invariably formed, so that it can be truthfully said that the vines are literally loaded with fruit. A remarkably good keeper, a special advantage to growers for distant markets. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50 postpaid. By express, \$2.40 per lb. Special price in large quantities.

**Wood's Improved Trophy.**

cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.65; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.60 per lb.

Paragon (Bright Red).—Smooth as an apple; good size, solid and a good bearer. Fine for family use, market or canning. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid. By express, \$1.65 per lb.

Perfection

(Bright Red).—A handsome early, perfectly smooth tomato of excellent quality. The skin is tough, the fruits solid; fine for market and home use, also a good canner. It ripens ten days earlier than Stone and holds its good size till the end of the season. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid. By express, \$1.65 lb.



Perfection.

Livingston's Coreless

(Bright Red.)—Everyone requiring a large, bright red, globe-shaped tomato will be pleased with the Coreless. It is almost round, the depression at the stem being almost eliminated. It is immensely productive, clusters of 4 to 7 fruits are produced 6 to 8 inches apart along the stem. All the fruits are of good size, many of them large—12 to 15 ounces—and all free of core. It makes a fine slicing tomato, the bright red, meaty slices presenting a most attractive dish. Solid and very firm, rendering it fine for long distance shipping. Ripens all over and right

Success (Scarlet).—A variety of very decided merit, producing beautiful fruits of the finest quality, handsome appearance and large size. Vines are strong and vigorous, with abundant foliage; fruits smooth and free from cracks; unusually meaty and ripens evenly throughout. Makes uniformly large-sized tomatoes of handsome color and great solidity. It is very well adapted both for private use and for market, while its unusual solidity of flesh and desirable form for rapid peeling make it a particularly desirable sort for canners. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35. By express, \$2.25 per lb.

Dwarf Champion (Purplish Pink).—Sometimes called the Tree Tomato. Especially desirable for small gardens, as they may be grown as close as three feet. The vines are stiff and upright, holding the fruits well off the ground. Smooth and attractive, firm, solid, with thick flesh and meaty center. Bears in clusters of 3 to 5 good-sized fruits



and continues in bearing till frost. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid. By express, per lb. \$1.90.

Stone (Bright Scarlet).—One of the heaviest and most solid of the large tomatoes of good quality. Fine for main crop and deservedly one of the most popular tomatoes for shipping, canning and home market. Of large size, bright scarlet color, and withstands rot and blight. It makes most attractive and salable fruits, firm and uniform. Pkt.

Stone.

3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.65; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.55 per lb.

Royal Red (Deep red).—A first-class main crop tomato, each year becoming more and more popular, especially among canners. The fruits are large, nearly round, deep red, ripen up evenly to the stem, and are produced very abundantly. Very desirable for canning, market and home use. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid. By express, \$1.65 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.55 per lb.

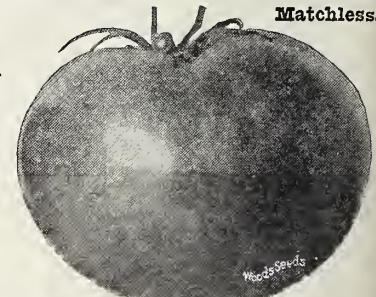
Matchless (Bright Red.)

One of the best main-crop tomatoes. The solidity, absence of core, size and color of fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of the name of "Matchless." Always large, even at the end of the season. Fine both for private and market-garden and canning. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid. By express, \$2.00 per lb.

Yellow Plum—A fine preserving tomato; makes small, uniform sized fruits of delicate flavor as a preserve. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.25 postpaid. By express, \$2.15 per lb.

Tomato Plants Ready after April 15th. Bonnie Best, Earliana, June Pink, Beauty, Acme, Stone and Ponderosa. As it is not possible always to have all varieties at the right size, we reserve the right to send another variety. We will of course send a variety as near as possible to the kind ordered.

Hot-bed plants, 15 cts. per doz.; 50 cts. per 100 postpaid. By express 10 cts. per doz.; 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000. **Transplanted plants, 20 cts. per doz.; 90 cts. per 100 postpaid.** By express 15 cts. per doz.; 75 cts. per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000.

Success Tomato.

Turnip and Rutabaga

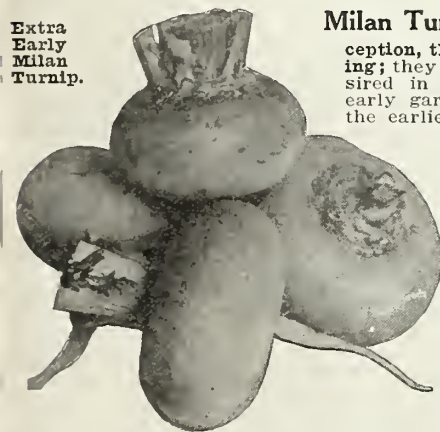
CULTURE.—Spring sowings should be made as early as possible, so that the turnips may make their size before hot weather, otherwise they will become tough and bitter. For spring sowings there is nothing equal to the Milans, the Purple Top Globes, Purple Top Strapleaf, Early Strapleaf White Globe and White Flat Dutch. For the regular crop, sow the early kinds in July and August, the later sorts during August, and the salad varieties during August or September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, and when well up, thin out to prevent overcrowding. Rutabagas should be sown in July or early in August and earthed up as they grow.

To Keep for Winter: Store the roots in a cool cellar and cover with sand, or they may be put into pits or kilns outside. Select a well-drained situation on which to pile the turnips, cover them with a few inches of straw and then sufficient earth to keep out frost. Thus protected, they will keep far into the winter.

One ounce sows 100 feet of drill; 1½ lbs. sows one acre in drills; 2 lbs. one acre broadcast; sow salad varieties 3 lbs. to acre.

WHITE FLESHED VARIETIES

Extra
Early
Milan
Turnip.



Milan Turnips—The Milans are, without exception, the best for spring sowing; they leave nothing to be desired in the way of an extra early garden turnip. They are the earliest varieties grown, at a week earlier than any other; have small tops, so that the rows can be planted close together. The flesh is clear ivory white; the skin is perfectly smooth. They are without an equal for the table, being of the most delicate flavor. Medium size, flat shape.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE-TOP MILAN.

—The earliest strain grown of all turnips. The roots are clean, smooth, flat

and handsome. The flesh is pure white, tender and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—Similar to the above, except that it is white all over. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.

Wood's Improved Red Top White Globe—An improved strain grown from roots selected for size, shape, quality and small tops. Very popular for market and home use, also for stock. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express, lb. 45 cts.

Mammoth Red Top White Globe—Makes large globe-shaped roots, white with purple tops. A big yielder; fine for table, market and stock feeding. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

Early Strapleaf White Globe

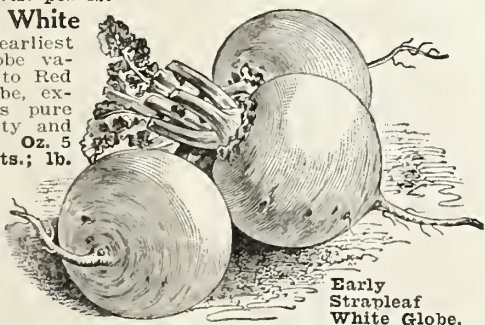
—The earliest white globe variety. Similar to Red Top White Globe, except that it is pure white. Quality and flavor excellent. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express 35 cts. lb.

EARLY RED, or PURPLE-TOP

(Flat Strap-leaved).—Flat; white with purple top; fine-grained and tender.

The most popular of all varieties and the best seller. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.—Exactly like Early Red or Purple Top, except that it is pure white. One of the best for the family garden; sweet and tender. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.



Early
Strapleaf
White Globe.

LONG WHITE COWHORN.—A very productive quick-growing turnip of excellent quality, fine-grained and very sweet. Often used as a soil improver. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid. By express, 55 cts. per lb.

WHITE EGG.—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth, pure white variety with small tops. Flesh sweet, firm and mild. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE.—Makes large, round white roots, excellent for table or stock; also quite largely used for winter salad. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—Extra large, round, white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

WHITE SWEET GERMAN.—Fine for table and stock; flesh hard, firm and sweet; a good keeper. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

LARGE WHITE GLOBE.—One of the biggest yielders; solid and firm. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

SOUTHERN SNOW WHITE GLOBE.—A very superior large white, round turnip. Flesh firm and solid. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

LARGE AMBER, or YELLOW GLOBE.—Of large size, globe-shaped, solid yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

PURPLE-TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock turnip. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

GOLDEN BALL, or ORANGE JELLY.—One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

SALAD VARIETIES

SOUTHERN PRIZE, or DIXIE.—Makes white turnips in addition to salad; hardy and needs no protection; the most popular turnip grown for winter and spring salad. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express 40 cts. per lb.

SEVEN TOP.—A very hardy variety, grown exclusively for salad. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express 35 cts. per lb.

RUTABAGA or SWEDE

Culture.—Sow in July, or early in August, in drills; thin out and keep clear of weeds. See under head of turnip culture for directions for storing for winter.

Wood's Improved Purple-Top Yellow

—An improved strain of the finest yellow-fleshed rutabaga grown from roots selected for large size, uniformity in shape and fine quality. Hardy, sweet, a good keeper and the best shaped and most productive. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express, lb. 50 cts.

PURPLE-TOP YELLOW.—The old standard variety; largely grown for table and stock. A large yielder; good keeper; hardy, sweet and solid. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

LARGE WHITE, or RUSSIAN.—The flesh is white, firm and sweet, grows large; fine for table and stock. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

BREADSTONE, or BUDLONG.—Makes handsome medium-sized roots of superior table quality. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express 35 cts. per lb.

Wood's
Improved
Purple-Top
Yellow.



Don't overlook the Sprayers and Insecticides on pages 47 and 48. You will need them to fight bugs next summer.

HERBS

Culture.—Soil for herbs should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the plants are, for the most part, delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow early in the spring, in drills 16 to 18 inches apart and transplant as soon as the plants are large enough.

TO PRESERVE HERBS, the plants should be cut when in bloom and wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade, and then kept in jars or bottles in order to preserve their seasoning and medicinal qualities.

ANISE.—An annual, cultivated principally for its seeds, which have a pleasant taste and smell. The leaves are also used for seasoning, garnishing and medicinal purposes. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

BALM.—A perennial, easily propagated by division of the roots or from seed. The leaf has a fragrant odor, somewhat similar to lemons, and is used for making balm tea for use in fevers, and a pleasant beverage called "balm wine." Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

SWEET BASIL.—A hardy annual from East Indies. The stems have a flavor somewhat similar to that of cloves, and it is used for flavoring soups and stews. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

BENE.—The leaves put into a tumbler of water makes a drink beneficial in case of diarrhoea. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

BORAGE.—A hardy annual, used as a pot herb, also for bee pasturage. The bruised leaves immersed in water give an agreeable flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.

CARAWAY.—Cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. Can be sown either in the spring or fall, but fall is the best, as the plants will give a large yield of seed the following season. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

CATNIP, or CATMINT.—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nerve for infants. Can be sown either in the fall or spring, in drills 10 inches apart. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

CORIANDER.—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible, for when injured they have a disagreeable odor which they impart to the seed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

DILL.—An annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an aromatic odor and a warm pungent taste. It is used for flavoring soups, stews and pickles, being particularly desirable for use in cucumber pickles, as it heightens the flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. By express, 70 cts. per lb.

SWEET FENNEL.—A hardy perennial. Leaves are used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes and salads. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

HOREHOUND.—A perennial herb used in making cough syrups and lozenges. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

LAVENDER.—A hardy perennial, used to make lavender water or dried and used as a perfume for linen, etc. Should be picked before it comes dry. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.

SWEET MARJORAM.—A perennial, the tender tops of which are used green for flavoring, but they may be cut and dried for winter use. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

ROSEMARY.—A hardy perennial for flavoring meats and soups and for medicinal purposes. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

RUE.—A hardy perennial, thriving on poor soil. Used medicinally and for roup in fowls. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

SAGE.—One of the most popular perennial herbs, possessing some medicinal properties, but used principally for flavoring and stuffing. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just before the plant is coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter and may be divided, when they will grow off and produce a second crop of superior quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express \$1.25 per lb.

SUMMER SAVORY.—A hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are fine for flavoring dressings and soups. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

TANSY.—For making bitters. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

THYME.—A perennial, used both medicinally and for culinary purposes. The young leaves and tips are used for soups, stuffing and sauce, and a tea for nervous headache is made from the leaves. Sow early in the spring. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

WORMWOOD.—Tops and leaves, gathered and dried in July and August, when the plant is in flower, are used for aromatic and tonic purposes, and as a worm medicine; also kept in vinegar to apply to ulcers, sprains and bruises. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

When you entrust your order with us you get the **BEST SEEDS THAT GROW**, not only because you are entitled to them, but because we want to do business with you next season and for many seasons.

Vegetable Plants and Roots

In their proper seasons, we shall have large quantities of all the plants listed below, well grown and stocky and all grown from the very best seeds. Purchasers may rely upon having their orders filled the day after received, the weather permitting. They will be carefully packed and will carry long distances. **Plants by mail at purchaser's risk.** No charge for packing, etc. To avoid lying over in express or post office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped late in the week unless specially ordered. Should we be sold out of the variety of plant ordered, we will send a nearly similar kind instead. **Special prices on 5,000 or more plants.**

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS.—Wakefield, Early Flat Dutch and Early Summer. Ready January, February, March and April. 40 cts. per 100 postpaid. By express, 30 cts. per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS for Fall Setting.—Jersey and Charleston Wakefield. Ready in October and November. 35 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

LATE CABBAGE PLANTS.—Late Flat Dutch and Late Drumhead. Ready June, July, August and September. 35 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

HOT-BED TOMATO PLANTS.—Bonnie Best, Earliana, June Pink, Beauty, Acme, Stone and Ponderosa. Ready April, May, June and July. 15 cts. per doz.; 50 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 10 cts. per doz.; 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

TRANSPLANTED TOMATO PLANTS.—See Hot-Bed Plants for varieties. 20 cts. per doz.; 90 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 15 cts. per doz.; 75 cts. per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—Ready January, February, March, July and August. 60 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express 50 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

LETTUCE PLANTS.—Wood's Cabbage and Big Boston. Ready February, March, April, September, October and November. 35 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

CELERY PLANTS.—Pascal, Golden Heart, Winter Queen and White Plume. Ready June, July and August. 50 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

EGG PLANTS.—Ready May, June and July. 25 cts. per doz.; \$1.15 per 100, postpaid. By express, 20 cts. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.

PEPPER PLANTS.—Ruby King, Bull Nose and Cayenne. Ready May and June. 20 cts. per doz.; 90 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 15 cts. per doz.; 75 cts. per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—Ready May and June. 35 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express 25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS (2 years old).—Palmetto, \$1.25 per 100, postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000. Conover's Colossal, \$1.10 per 100, postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

RHUBARB ROOTS.—Ready November 1st, till May. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid. By express 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS.—Ready November 1st, till May. 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 50 cts.; 75 cts. for 100, postpaid. By express, 20 cts. per doz.; 60 cts. per 100; 500 for \$2.25; \$4.00 per 1,000.

SAGE ROOTS.—15 cts. each, postpaid. By express 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen.

THYME ROOTS.—15 cts. each, postpaid. By express 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen.

BIRD SEEDS

Safeguard the health of your birds by feeding only well cleaned seeds. We use only the highest grade seeds in our "Songster's Food," such as will keep your birds in perfect condition.

WOOD'S SONGSTERS FOOD.—The highest grade of mixed bird seeds in the proper proportions. Each package contains a piece of cuttle fish bone. Lb. 18 cts.; 5 lbs. for 70 cts.; 10 lbs. for \$1.25 postpaid. By express lb. 12 cts.; 10 lbs. for \$1.00.

CANARY SEED.—Lb. 18 cts.; 5 lbs. for 60 cts. postpaid. By express, lb. 10 cts.; 5 lbs. for 45 cts.

KEMP SEED.—Lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. for 70 cts. postpaid. By express, lb. 12 cts.; 5 lbs. for 55 cts.

RAPE.—Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. for 95 cts. postpaid. By express lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. for 65 cts.; 10 lbs. for \$1.00.

IMPORTED MILLET.—Lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. for 45 cts. postpaid. By express, lb. 8 cts.; 5 lbs. for 35 cts.; \$5.00 per 100 lbs.

SUNFLOWER.—Lb. 18 cts.; 5 lbs. for 55 cts.; 10 lbs. for \$1.00 postpaid. By express lb. 10 cts.; 5 lbs. for 40 cts.; 10 lbs. for 75 cts.; \$6.50 per 100 lbs.

PARROT MIXTURE.—Lb. 18 cts.; 5 lbs. for 60 cts. postpaid. By express, lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. for 75 cts.; 25 lbs. for \$1.50.

CUTTLE FISH BONE.—Lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express 35c lb.

HIGH-GRADE TOBACCO SEED

ONE OUNCE WILL SOW 50 SQUARE YARDS

CULTURE.—A very clean piece of land is best for the tobacco plant beds, hence it is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for same. This destroys grass, weeds and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes, and leaves the ground in good order. The seeds are sown about February and protected by plant-bed cloth to keep off tobacco flies. When large enough and weather is settled (about June), set the plants out in highly manured or fertilized soil in $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows, 3 feet between the plants. Constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, worming, etc. Methods of curing differ according to the variety and color, whether to be sun or flue-cured, etc.

For Cigarettes the following are preferred: Conqueror, Warne, Improved White Stem Oronoko, Improved Long Leaf Gooch, Improved Yellow Oronoko, Granville County Yellow, Improved Hester, Hyco and Bradley Broad Leaf.

FOR APPLYING INSECTICIDES TO TOBACCO PLANTS use the Little Giant Duster. By turning a handle a fan is rapidly revolved, distributing the insecticide uniformly to all parts of the plant and on both sides of the leaf. Dusts two rows at once. Price, \$6.50.



A Field of Tobacco Grown from Wood's Seeds

Select Varieties

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00, postage paid.

Improved Gold Leaf —A splendid combination of size, weight and quality. The leaf is long, broad, very similar to Warne, but of finer texture and less inclined to have green shoulders. It has been thoroughly tried out by both growers and manufacturers and has stood every test and proved one of the best of the bright tobaccos.

Warne —A new variety for yellow wrappers. Tough, silky and makes the finest quality leaf.

White Burley.—The best filler tobacco known, on account of its absorbing qualities. Has long, wide leaf, very porous, makes bright reds; fine for plug fillers and wrappers. Best adapted to limestone soils.

Improved Yellow Oronoko.—For yellow wrappers, cutters and smokers. Cures easily a bright color, or can be cured for dark filler. It has good width and fine length of leaf. Does best on light gray overlying yellow clay.

Improved White Stem Oronoko.—Fine for wrappers, cutters and smokers. Makes a bright leaf of good width and length. Best adapted to light gray or sandy soils.

Improved Hester.—For wrappers, cutters, fillers or cigars. It has a fairly long leaf of medium width, and cures bright. Adapts itself over a wider range of soils and climates than any other variety. Best adapted to gray or sandy soils overlying yellow clay, or to chocolate soils.

Improved Long-Leaf Gooch.—For cutters and wrappers. Has a long, tapering leaf of fine texture, and makes fine bright tobacco. Succeeds on light or sandy soils.

Kentucky Yellow.—A fine, large, broad-leaved tobacco for strips, dark wrappers and fillers. Best suited to chocolate, alluvial and rich red clay soils, producing heavier than any other sorts.

Conqueror.—One of the best bright tobaccos for wrappers and cutters. Of a beautiful oval shape. Best suited to gray or sandy soils overlying yellow clay.

Standard Varieties

Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50, postage paid.

One Sucker.—A dark manufacturing sort, of good breadth, long leaf, and rich quality. Best suited to alluvial, chocolate and rich red clay soils.

Big Oronoko.—A very large and heavy variety for fillers and strips. Makes a wide, long leaf of dark color. Best adapted to rich alluvial and red clay soils.

Sweet or Little Oronoko.—Makes the finest fillers and the best natural chewing leaf. Cures a rich red; long and narrow leaf; tough and waxy. Best adapted to rich red and gray soils.

Blue Pryor.—A large, long and broad leaf. Makes a rich, waxy tobacco for black wrappers, strips and fillers; best adapted for rich alluvial soils.

Yellow Pryor.—Makes a fine wrapper, cutter, filler or smoker, and on rich red land will make almost as dark and heavy as Blue Pryor. Adapted to gray land with red subsoil.

Medley Pryor.—A very rich, heavy tobacco, and suitable for the same soils and purposes as Blue Pryor.

Sterling.—Makes the silkiest wrappers, brightest cutters, and the toughest and sweetest fillers. Best adapted to gray land with yellow subsoil.

Beat All, or Lacks.—A heavy, dark type and makes a splendid mahogany. Large, long and of good texture for dark wrappers and fillers. Best suited to gray soil with red subsoil, or to red clay lands.

Broad Leaf Gooch.—A heavier sort than Long Leaf Gooch. Makes good mahogany wrappers, as well as bright grades. Best suited to gray or sandy soils.

Cigar Varieties

Imported Havana.—We import this direct from Cuba, where the finest cigar tobacco in the world is grown. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

Vuelta De Abajo.—The finest, silkiest and highest flavored Havana tobacco grown. To produce it to perfection the land must be rich and comparatively fresh. Best Imported Seeds, pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Choice Havana.—An Americanized Havana, used for cigar purposes, although sometimes used as a manufacturing sort. Has a very large, long, fine quality leaf; very early, making two crops a season in some sections. Best adapted to chocolate or rich gray soils. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Connecticut Seed Leaf.—Our seed is Connecticut grown; a stocky plant; leaves not very long, but of good width; suitable for cigar fillers. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Sumatra.—Makes the highest grade cigar wrapper. Our seed is grown especially for us by one of the largest American growers, and is a most superior type. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

Comstock Spanish.—An original pure Havana seed leaf, developed to suitable size for wrappers and fillers; one of the best cigar tobaccos. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

We can also supply the following well-known varieties: Hyco, Flanagan, Virginia Sun-Cured, Bradley Broad-Leaf, Lizard Tail, Willow Leaf, Famous, Deer Tongue, Tuckahoe, Tilley, Hickory Pryor and Missouri Broad-Leaf. Prices: Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Persian Rose, Granville County Yellow, Cuban Seed-Leaf and Yellow-Mammoth. Prices: Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Wood's Lawn Grass Seed

FOR SPRING SOWING, Lawn Grass should be sown as early as possible, although with seasonable weather conditions it can be sown as late as the end of March or early in April. The earlier the seed is sown, the better.

WOOD'S LAWN GRASS SEDDS are combinations of grasses best adapted to give a succession of green verdure throughout the year. They are put up from the highest grade new crop seeds, of tested germination, and under favorable seeding and weather conditions the very best results can be anticipated. We have received the most enthusiastic reports from our customers, of their experience with our Lawn Grass Seed.

For a beautiful velvety lawn, where proper care and attention can be given during the year, WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS is the best that can be used.

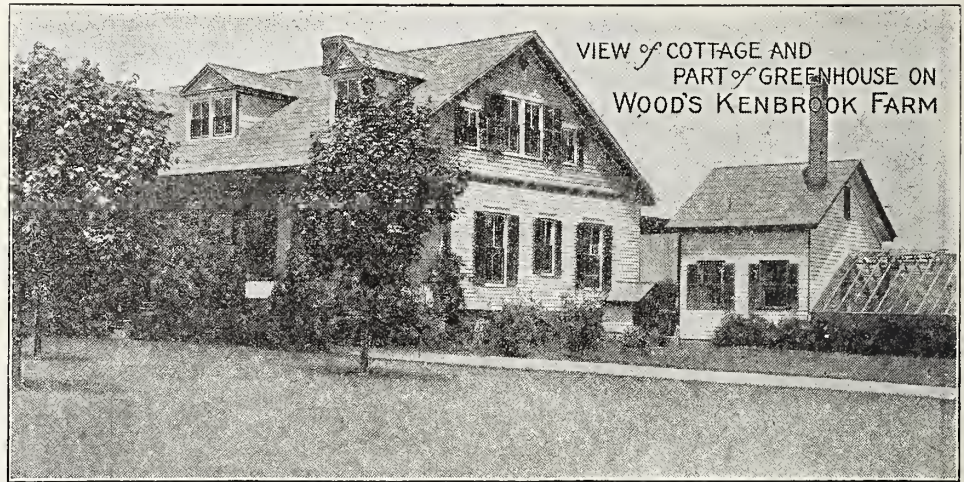
For parks and large lawns, where it is desired to use the grass for permanent pasturage also, WOOD'S PERMANENT LAWN GRASS will give excellent results.

Preparation of Soil for Lawns

Thorough preparation is very necessary in order to secure a successful lawn. The ground must be rich, or must be made so, to start with, and it should have a liberal application of **Wood's Lawn Enricher** and well-rotted manure, which should be well mixed with the soil. The ground should be deeply dug, and all roots, stones, etc., removed and the soil raked as smooth and level as possible.

Sowing the Seeds

Thick seeding always gives best results. Lawn grass seed should be sown after the soil is raked fine, at the rate of 60 to 75 lbs. to the acre, or for small yards, one quart for every three hundred square feet (12x25). The seed should be carefully and evenly sown, and lightly raked in, and afterwards, provided the soil is not wet, rolled or made firm by batting down with the back of a spade.



Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass makes a beautiful velvety green lawn.

WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS

There is no question that our Evergreen Lawn Grass is the best, most satisfactory of lawn grasses, where proper care and attention can be given. We have made careful experiments as to the combinations for best results, and the many letters that we get from our customers, telling of the satisfactory results from the use of our Lawn Grass Seed, is the best evidence as to its desirability and value for sowing for lawn purposes.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass will form a rich, deep green, velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. It is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that with proper care and attention, a beautiful green lawn can be had all the year round.

Sow at the rate of 60 to 70 pounds per acre, or for small yards one quart to 300 square feet.

Price, per qt. 25 cts. (if by mail, 30 cts.); 4 lbs. for \$1.00; bushel of 20 lbs., \$4.00; 100-lb. lots and over, 19 cts. per lb.

Wood's Drought-Resisting Lawn Mixtures

This mixture is specially put up to resist extremes of heat and drought, which are so often experienced in the Southern States. It will also succeed and do well on light or sandy soils, where other lawn mixtures do not succeed. Careful experimenting has convinced us that this mixture will give most satisfactory results, both as a summer and a winter lawn grass, but especially to stand the hot dry spells in summer, which usually cause lawns to become brown and bare. In addition to other grasses this mixture contains Bermuda or Wire Grass, which is one of the best of summer lawn grasses. Our other lawn mixtures, however, do not contain this grass, unless it is especially ordered. Sow at the rate of 1 lb. to 400 square feet, or 35 to 40 lbs. per acre. 1 lb. 30 cts. (1 lb. postpaid 40 cts.); 5-lb. lots and over, 28 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.

Shady Park Lawn Grass

A special mixture of grasses adapted for shady situations. Per lb. 30 cts. (1 lb. postpaid 40 cts.); 10-lb. lots and over, 28 cts. lb.

WOOD'S PERMANENT LAWN GRASS

This mixture is composed of robust-growing grasses, and is designed to supply a satisfactory mixture for parks or large places where lawn and grazing are to be combined, or where special care and attention cannot be given to the lawn. This mixture will stand more adverse conditions of dry or hot weather than the finer lawn grasses. Sow at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre. By mail, postpaid, 35 cts. per lb. By express, per lb., 25 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.; per bushel of 20 lbs., \$3.75; 100-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.

The Permanent Lawn Grass seed was a great success, and I shall order more soon as ground is in condition.—MRS. A. D. STONER, Biltmore, Buncombe Co., N. C., Feb., 1916.

Wood's Lawn Enricher

A splendid fertilizer to keep lawns vigorous and in a green, growing condition all through the year. One of the principal drawbacks in obtaining and keeping satisfactory lawns is the fact that the nutriment gets exhausted from the surface soil, thus impoverishing the roots of the grass and causing it to die. An application of Lawn Enricher in the spring and fall will help the grass wonderfully. It is also a good plan to apply it during rainy spells in the summer. The Lawn Enricher is practically odorless, and composed of fertilizing ingredients which, from practical experience, have given the very best results, not only to invigorate the lawn, but to conserve the moisture in the soil, so as to make the grass stand hot, dry weather better. The Lawn Enricher is a complete lawn and grass fertilizer, and the best that can be used both for top dressing and when putting down new lawns.

Directions for Using.—In applying this fertilizer scatter as evenly as possible over the surface. It can be applied to lawns at any time except during droughts, but the best results can be obtained by using it during the early spring and months of September and October. For making new lawns it should be applied at the rate of 25 lbs. for 1,200 square feet, or at the rate of 800 lbs. per acre. As a top-dressing for old lawns, use from 400 to 500 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, 6 lbs. to each 300 square feet, per acre. Price, 5-lb. bag, 25 cts.; 25-lb. bag, 75 cts.; 100-lb. bag, \$2.50; ton, \$40.00.

Insecticides, Sprayers and Tools

Poisons cannot
be sent by mail

Lime-Sulphur (For San Jose Scale).—The most effective remedy for San Jose Scale, oyster shell scale and kindred insects that are killing valuable fruit and shade trees. You can make it yourself if you have the proper appliances, but it is a thoroughly disagreeable task. The home-made mixture requires the boiling of a great quantity of water and it must be applied hot—ours is simply diluted and applied cold. Our mixture retains its strength indefinitely and does not crystallize if kept from air and freezing; is far easier to handle, and is always ready. It gives the fruit and foliage added color and smooth skin. **For Fall and Spring Spraying:** after the leaves have fallen and before freezing weather comes on and just before the buds begin to swell, use 1 gallon concentrated Lime-Sulphur to 8 gallons of water. **For Summer Spraying:** use 1½ gallons Lime-Sulphur, 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead and 50 gallons water. Apply this mixture after the blossoms have fallen and again when the second brood of codling moth appears. The above mixtures are for apple, pear and similar hardy fruits. **For peach, plum, cherry and less hardy fruits,** use the strength recommended for fall and spring spraying, except that after the bud and leaf clusters have reached a good size, when a mixture of ½ gallon Lime-Sulphur, 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead and 50 gallons of water should be applied at intervals up to a month of ripening, when the Arsenate of Lead should be omitted. **Qt. 25 cts.; 2 qts. 40 cts.; gallon 70 cts.; 5 gallons \$2.00; 10 gallons \$3.00; barrel \$10.00.**

Soluble Oil—Severe cases of scale, leaf-roller and peach lecanium that resist the action of lime-sulphur can easily be controlled by soluble oil. It is particularly good for hedges and trees on the lawn, as it does not stain. Add one gallon soluble oil to 15 gallons of water, stir thoroughly and apply with spray pump while the trees are dormant. **Qt. 35 cts.; 2 qts. 60 cts.; gal. \$1.00; 5 gals. \$3.75.**

Bordeaux Mixture—This mixture not only prevents blight, scab, rust, mildew, black-rot and all fungus diseases of plants and fruits, but improves the quality and largely increases the yield. It should be used on all vine-crops, grapes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, etc. Potatoes especially respond generously to thorough spraying. To make a combined fungicide and insecticide, add a pound of Paris Green, or two pounds of Arsenate of Lead, to 150 gallons of the diluted mixture. Our mixture is ready to use by simply adding water, and works freely in the sprayer without clogging. One gallon makes 50 gallons of spray mixture. **Quart 35 cts.; 2 quarts 65 cts.; gallon \$1.00; 5 gallons \$4.50; 10 gallons \$8.25.** Barrel lots, write for quotations.



Copper Sulphate—Blue Stone or Blue Vitriol.—Used for early spraying and in making Bordeaux Mixture. Will keep indefinitely. Special prices quoted on large quantities. **Price, by express, lb. 20 cts.; 10 lb. lots, 18 cts. per lb.; 50 lb. lots, 17 cts. per lb.**

Sulphur—For making Lime-Sulphur Spray, for mildew and plant mites. **Lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. 60 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.25.**
Arsenate of Lead—For Leaf-eating Insects. Sticks to the leaf better than Paris Green and remains longer in suspension; requires fewer applications; does not burn the leaf, thus allowing stronger solutions. White in color and shows just where it has been applied. These advantages make it preferable to Paris Green for destroying leaf-eating insects. Use 1 to 2 lbs. to 50 gallons of water for general spraying. Because the paste form is harder to handle, requires double the strength, does not keep well and is 50% water, we handle only the **Dry Powdered form**, which has proved in every way far superior and more economical. **½ lb. 22 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.50; 10-lb. pkg. \$2.75; 25-lb. pkg. \$5.50.**

Paris Green—For Leaf-eating Insects. It is a strong poison and should be used with care. Mix one pound of Paris Green to 50 pounds of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster or water. **¼ lb. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$2.25.** Special price on large lots.

Fish Oil Soap (Generally called **Whale Oil Soap**).—Effectually destroys the mealy-bug and nearly all lice on indoor plants and scale on palms. Recommended for San Jose Scale and insects that infest the bark of trees. It has been used with good results against the pea louse. By mail postpaid, **lb. 23 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.** By express, **lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts.**

Black Leaf 40 For Sucking Insects.—Kills plant lice on roses, shrubbery, fruits and vegetables. A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate, guaranteed to contain not less than 40 per cent of nicotine. A solution in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a gallon of water, to which add 4 lbs. soap to each 100 gallons of solution, will kill the garden pea louse and not injure the vine. Mix with 800 times its bulk of water. **1 oz. bottle, 25 cts.; ½ lb. 75 cts.; 2 lbs. \$2.50.** Cannot be mailed.

Kerosene Emulsion

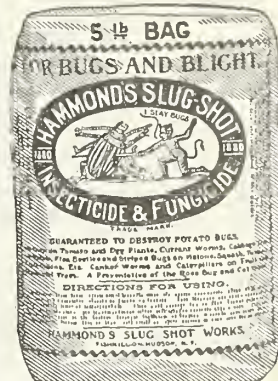
—For Sucking Insects. A safe and sure remedy for squash-bugs, plant and bark-lice, San Jose Scale, caterpillars, rose-bugs, green-fly, melon and pea louse, and all sucking insects. Ours is a perfect emulsion and will not separate. It is in concentrated form—add 25 to 50 gallons of water to one gallon of emulsion and it is ready for use. Spray before the blossom buds open and again after the blossoms fall. The second spraying should have Paris Green mixed with it to kill leaf-lice, aphides and insects. **Qt. 30 cts.; 2 qts. 50 cts.; gallon 90 cts.; 5 gallons \$4.00.**

Lemon Oil Insecticide

—The best remedy for insects on the roots and leaves of house-plants, destroying green-fly, red spider, scale, mealy bug, mildew, rust, aphids, caterpillar, etc., on palms, roses, rubber plants, ferns, etc. Non-poisonous and odorless. Destroys lice and insects on poultry and animals; recommended for mange. Directions on each can. By mail postpaid, **½ pt. 32 cts.; pint 50 cts.; qt. 90 cts.** By express, **½ pt. 25 cts.; pint 40 cts.; qt. 75 cts.; ½ gal. \$1.25; gal. \$2.00.**

Slug Shot

—Destroys insects and worms on garden and house plants, potatoes, cabbage, shrubs, trees, vegetables and fruits, and kills lice on poultry. Positively not poisonous, and will not injure the foliage. May be applied dry or in water. By mail postpaid, **5 lb. pkg. 46 cts.** By express or freight, **30 cts. per pkg.; 50 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$5.00.** Small dusters for applying, **10 cts.; large dusters, 50 cts.**



Bug Death

—Kills potato, squash and cucumber bugs, tomato, currant and gooseberry worms, and all pests that eat the leaves of vines and plants. May be applied dry, in water or in Bordeaux Mixture. Trials have proved that where used, the yield and quality are greatly improved. By mail postpaid, **lb. 28 cts.; 3-lb. pkg. 57 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. 76 cts.; 12½-lb. pkg. \$1.59.** By express or freight, **lb. 20 cts.; 3-lb. pkg. 45 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. 60 cts.; 12½-lb. pkg. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$8.00.** Use 12½ to 25 pounds per application to the acre. Write for circulars. **Dicky Dusters for applying, 50 cts. each.**

Thy-Cresol

—A cold water dip, insecticide, disinfectant, deodorizer, antiseptic and detergent. Rapidly fatal to all insect pests which infest domestic animals, but positively harmless to the skin. Heals eruptions and cuts, and promotes new growth of fine hair and wool. A perfect sheep dip and splendid disinfectant. Invaluable for dog kennels, poultry houses, etc. **Small bottles, 25 cts. postpaid; by express 20 cts.; large bottles, 45 cts. postpaid; by express 35 cts.; quart 65 cts.; 2 qts. for \$1.00; gallon \$1.75.**

KILLS

Sulpho-
Tobacco
Soap.

INSECTS

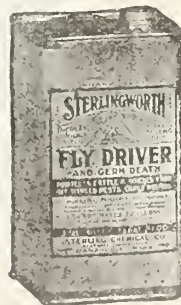
Sterlingworth Fly Driver

—A real cattle comfort. A cow that is tortured and worried with insect bites is never a good milker. Improve the comfort temper and disposition of your cows, and you will improve the quality of the milk. Sterlingworth Fly Driver is a scientific combination of vegetable oils, which mixes readily with water, does not gum the animal's coat, and may be used on both horses and cattle. It is highly concentrated—one quart marking 2 gallons by adding water, bringing the cost per gallon down to 30 cts. per gallon, as compared with 50 and 60 cts. for other mixtures not nearly so effective. **Per qt. 60 cts.; 2 qts. \$1.00.**

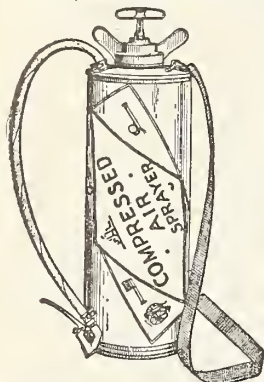


Scolley Plant Sprinkler

—Fine for watering house plants and for applying insecticides and liquid fertilizer. **By mail postpaid, \$1.10. By express, \$1.00.**

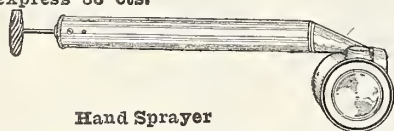


Compressed Air Sprayer —A self-operating, strong, durable, high-pressure sprayer; easy to carry and easy to work. It will handle water-paint, whitewash, Bordeaux Mixture, Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead and other spraying materials. May be charged by a few strokes of the plunger and two pumpings will usually discharge the entire contents of the tank. Capacity, 3½ gallons; automatic shut off nozzle; valves all metal. Do not use galvanized tank for Bordeaux Mixture and lime-sulphur. **Galvanized Steel Tank, \$5.00; Brass Tank, \$7.50.** 4-foot extension pipe, 50 cts.



Compressed Air Sprayer

putting out fires and various other services. By mail postpaid, \$3.25. By express, \$3.00. 4-foot extension pipe, for reaching into trees and inaccessible places, 40 cts. postpaid. By express 30 cts.



Hand Sprayer

Hand Sprayer —Very useful in small gardens, greenhouses, for spraying house-plants, poultry houses, etc., applying liquids in a fine mist, with no waste. Distributes Slug Shot, Paris Green and similar dry powders perfectly. By mail postpaid, 65 cts. By express, 50 cts.

Continuous Sprayer —Gives a uniform, continuous spray on both the up and down stroke of the plunger. Will spray fly oils, insecticides and disinfectants as well as regular spraying materials. The spray tube, nozzle and syphon tube are removable for draining. By mail, postpaid, \$1.00. By express, 85 cts.

Wheel Barrow Spray Pump

—An ideal outfit for large gardens, small orchards and poultry plants. The pump is exactly like the Barrel Pump described above; has 15 ft. of hose and an 8-ft. extension pipe in 2 sections, adapting it for tall trees and for white-washing inside of low buildings. The tank holds 12½ gals., is heavy galvanized iron reinforced by steel bands at top and bottom; the 16-inch wheel and handle are made of wrought steel.

Price complete,
\$15.00



Wheel Barrow Spray Pump

Auto Spray No. 5 A combination knapsack and bucket pump

that will throw any kind of spray from very fine mist to a solid stream. The pump is brass, practically indestructible and will generate 180 lbs. pressure. By detaching hose from tank and attaching the strainer you have a first-class bucket pump. Fine for applying whitewash, water-paint, insecticides and disinfectants.

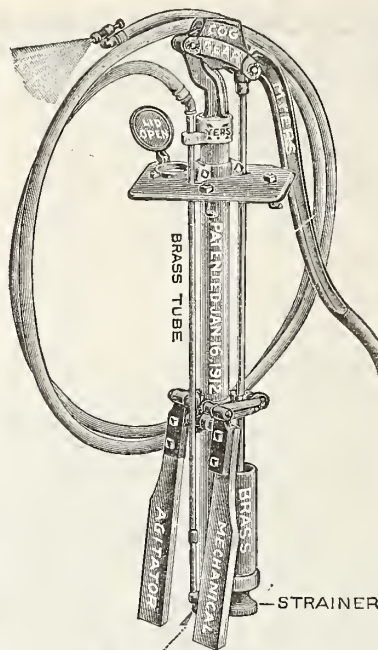
Knapsack Outfit.—Pump, tank, 3½ feet of hose, extension pipe and strainer, \$7.50.

Bucket Outfit.—Same as above, but without tank, \$5.00.

Bucket Spray Pump —Excepting the foot rest and handle, all parts are made of brass, preventing damage from spraying solutions. The air chamber space is large, insuring an even pressure; the valves are of ample size. Excellent for white-washing and disinfecting stables and poultry houses; for washing windows and buggies; putting out fires and various other services. By mail postpaid, \$3.25. By express, \$3.00. 4-foot extension pipe, for reaching into trees and inaccessible places, 40 cts. postpaid. By express 30 cts.



Bucket Spray Pump



PAT JET-AGITATOR

Barrel Spray Pump

VERMOREL NOZZLE.—Made with spring degorger for removing obstructions. 75 cts. each; by mail, postpaid, 80 cts. **RUBBER HOSE.**—¾-inch (for bucket pump) 15 cts. per foot; ½-inch (for barrel, Auto Spray No. 5, compressed air and wheelbarrow sprayers), 18 cts. per foot. **CLAMPS** for attaching hose, ¾ and ½ inch sizes, 5 cts. each. **COUPLINGS**, male and female, 15 cts. each; by mail, 17 cts.

Barrel Spray Pump

—Has bronze ball valves and brass seats; the plunger is brass with hemp packing, the cylinder and discharge pipes are brass—these metals are not affected by spray chemicals. The air chamber is 32 inches long, insuring a uniform, constant spray. Has good leverage, is powerful and easily operated. It is built so that the entire pump sets inside the barrel, the working parts are submerged in the spraying liquid and does not lose priming. It is only necessary to make an 8 x 8 opening in the head of the barrel, bolt in the pump and it is ready for work.

Outfit A.—Pump with mechanical agitator, 15 feet of ½-inch hose, 8-foot extension pipe and nozzle, \$10.75.

Outfit B.—Pump with mechanical agitator, 2 leads of ½-inch hose (15 feet each), Y connection, 2 8-foot extension pipes and 2 nozzles, \$12.50.

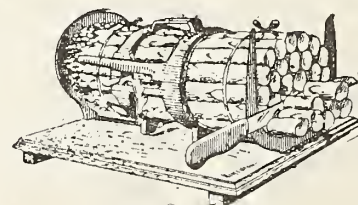
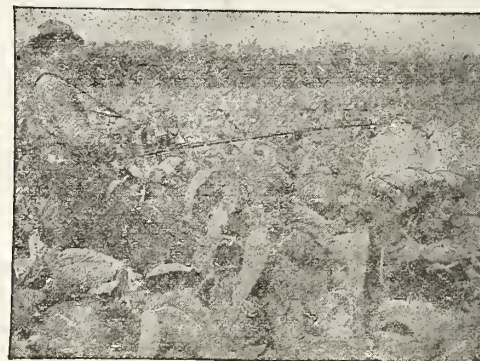
Nozzles, Hose, &c.

BORDEAUX NOZZLE.—Throws a solid stream or a fine mist, or may be shut off entirely. 75 cts. each; by mail, postpaid, 80 cts. **VERMOREL NOZZLE.**—Made with spring degorger for removing obstructions. 75 cts. each; by mail, postpaid, 80 cts. **RUBBER HOSE.**—¾-inch (for bucket pump) 15 cts. per foot; ½-inch (for barrel, Auto Spray No. 5, compressed air and wheelbarrow sprayers), 18 cts. per foot. **CLAMPS** for attaching hose, ¾ and ½ inch sizes, 5 cts. each. **COUPLINGS**, male and female, 15 cts. each; by mail, 17 cts.

Little Giant

Duster

—Distributes any dry powder like Slug Shot and Paris Green to perfection. Keeps the poison at a safe distance from the operator; will dust potato vines as fast as you can walk, two rows at a time. The best appliance for tobacco growers. By turning a handle a fan is rapidly revolved, distributing the insecticides uniformly over two rows at once and to all parts of the plant and on both sides of the leaf. \$6.50.



Asparagus Knife

—Fifteen inches long; blade 1½ inches wide. By mail postpaid 35 cts.; \$3.15 per dozen. By express, 30 cts. each; dozen, \$3.00.

Raffia —For tying up vegetable bunches, tomato plants, grape vines, etc. By mail postpaid 35 cts. per lb. By express 25 cts. per lb; 10-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb.; 25-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.

June String Used for the same purposes as Raffia. By mail postpaid 30 cts. per lb. By express 20 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots 18 cts. per lb.





Pruning Shears—High grade tool steel blade; strong volute spring. A well made and thoroughly satisfactory shear. By mail postpaid, 60 cts.

By express, 50 cts.

Hedge Shears—Made of the finest grade tool steel. Nine inch blade with notch at crotch of blades for cutting small branches. By express, \$1.75.

Pruning Knives—Made of high-grade material throughout—high carbon crucible steel forgings, oil tempered, the handle selected hard maple. They are guaranteed for life against defects in workmanship or material.

Orchard King—Cuts a 2-inch live branch EASILY. Has compound leverage, roller bearings; makes a clean cut that will heal quickly; never bruises or crushes. 30 inches long. \$3.50.

Kansas—Will cut the smallest twig or a green limb 1½ inches through. Works automatically by a quick pull on the handle. Length 7 feet. \$3.50.

Happy Thought—Has a Y-shaped end, the knife working across the Y. Will cut limbs up to ¾ inch in diameter with the greatest ease. 6 foot, \$1.75; 8 foot, \$2.00; 10 foot, \$2.25.

Detroit—Has a hook end, the knife working upward into the hook. Has powerful leverage and long drawing cut; cutting easily limbs up to an inch thick. 6 foot, \$1.75; 8 foot, \$2.00; 10 foot, \$2.25.

PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS

We have used these tools ourselves for years and can personally recommend them in the strongest terms. No matter whether your garden is small or large, you should have either Iron Age or Planet Jr. tools—they are both good and do the same work; in fact, nearly all

the work in the garden, from breaking ground and sowing seed, to the last working.

Write us for Complete Catalog.

Planet Jr. No. 31 Drill and Cultivator



No. 31 Drill and Cultivator—Ideal for the small garden. Will sow even the smallest quantity of any garden seed with the greatest precision. Cultivating outfit consists of a plow, cultivator, two sweeps and a special hoe. \$8.00.

No. 3 Drill—Sows at any desired depth in continuous rows or plants in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, covers, rolls, and marks the next row all at a single operation. \$12.00.

No. 4 Drill—Like No. 3 Drill, but has, in addition, attachments for hoeing, cultivating, furrowing, weeding and plowing. Accurate, simple, durable, reliable and easy running. \$12.75

No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe—Works both sides of the row at once. Has a pair of plows, 4 cultivator teeth and a pair of 6-inch hoes. 8.25

No. 38 Single Wheel Disc Hoe—Has 2 sets of 3 discs, a pair of 3-prong cultivator teeth and a plow. 8.00

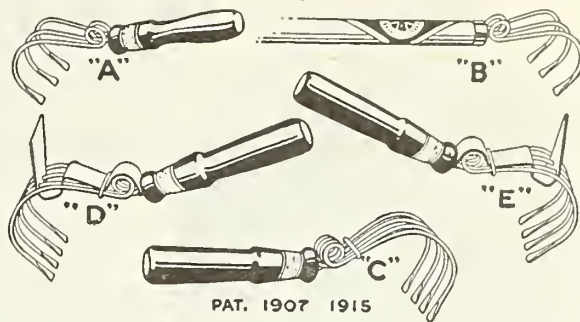
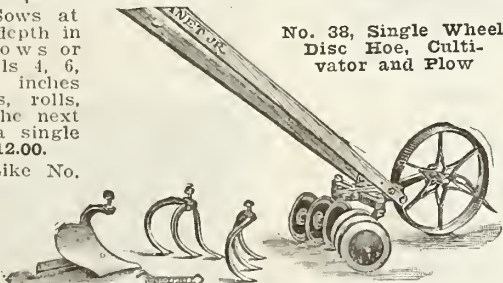
No. 16 Single Wheel Hoe—Outfit consists of a plow, 2 rakes, 3 cultivator teeth and 2 hoes. An outfit sufficient for most garden work. 6.75

No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe—Exactly like No. 16, except that it has no rakes. By changing the wheel to the opposite side of the wheel support it will work both sides of the row at once. 5.75

No. 19 Single Wheel Hoe—Equipped with a 2-inch cultivating tooth, a 4-inch cultivating tooth, a 6-inch sweep, a 10-inch sweep and a plow. Has a high wheel. 3.75

Firefly Plow—Throws a furrow 4 to 6 inches wide, 3 to 4 inches deep. Strong and well made. 2.50

No. 38, Single Wheel Disc Hoe, Cultivator and Plow



PAT. 1907 1915

Weeders

	Postpaid.	By Express.
Style A—9 inches long.....	20c	15c
Style B—18 inches long.....	30c	20c
Style C—10 inches long.....	25c	20c
Style D—11 inches long.....	35c	30c
Style E—11 inches long.....	35c	30c

Lang's Hand Weeder



—A real labor saver; fits the hand nicely; lasts for years. By mail postpaid, 25 cts.; by express, 20 cts.

Mole Trap

—Self Setting. The spears are made of spring steel and will pierce the mole easily; thoroughly tinned to prevent rusting. By mail postpaid, \$1.00; by express, 90 cts.

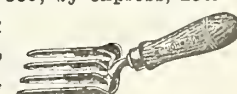


Spading Forks



3 Tine. Convenient, strong and well made; tines polished; hardwood handle; length, 11 inches. By mail postpaid, 30c; by express, 25c.

4 TINE.—A good and serviceable fork, but not the equal of the 3 tine. By mail postpaid, 20 cts.; by express, 15 cts.



Garden Trowels



—Steel. Made of fine cold rolled steel. By mail postpaid, 15 cts.; by express, 10 cts.

ENGLISH—An extra strong and well made trowel; we recommend it. By mail postpaid, 20 cts.; by express, 15 cts.

Seed Sowers

—See page 71 for description of Cahoon and Cyclone Seed Sowers. Both will give you splendid service.

Weed Killer

—When the plunger is pushed into the center of the plant a few drops of gasoline are injected, killing the root; a quick half-turn and the top of the weed is cut off. By express, 65 cts.

CAPONIZERS, POULTRY KNIVES, GRINDING MILL, BONE AND SHELL MILL, THERMOMETERS, EGG BOXES AND EGG CRATES, see page 100.

Bon Arbor

—A complete, odorless, condensed plant fertilizer soluble in water; contains plant food in the necessary proportions to sustain a strong, healthy growth. One pound makes 30 gallons. By mail postpaid, ½ lb. pkgs. 33 cts.; 1 lb. pkgs. 60 cts.; 5 lb. pkgs. \$1.30. By express, ½ lb. pkgs. 25 cts.; 1 lb. pkgs. 50 cts.; 5 lb. pkgs. \$1.75.

Sterlingworth Plant Tablets

—A powerful, odorless plant invigorator. Their use promotes a luxuriant, vigorous growth. They double the bloom. Dissolve in water and water the soil with the solution. By mail postpaid, large size, 50 cts.; medium size, 25 cts.; trial size, 10 cts.

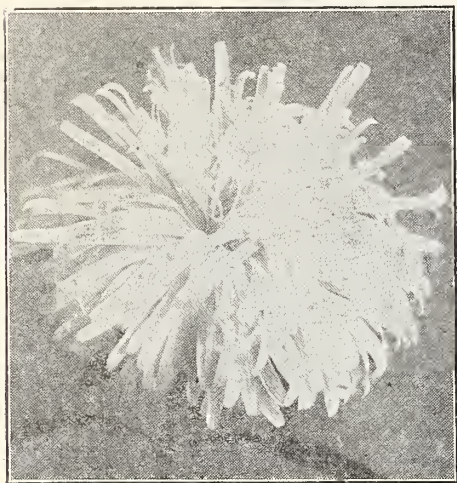


PLANT, POT AND TREE LABELS

	Per 100.	Per 1,000.		Per 100.	Per 1,000.
Painted.			Painted.		
4 inch .....	.15	\$.30	10 inch .....	.60	\$5.00
6 inch .....	.25	1.50	12 inch .....	.70	6.00
8 inch .....	.50	4.00	3½ inch Wired Tree Labels .....	.25	1.50

Wood's High Grade Flower Seeds

NEW AND DESIRABLE VARIETIES



Canary Bird Aster.

Single Japanese Aster

—A very desirable addition to the varieties adapted for cut flowers and for bedding. The center is yellow, encircled by a wreath of long quilled ray petals which lend an uncommonly graceful aspect. Of branching habit, the plant throws up number of strong side stalks, each with its share of graceful blooms. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Rudbeckia —A rich and free flowering annual that should be in every garden. The blooms are manifold in form, some have broad petals, others are twisted; some are single flowered, some semi-double, many are quite double. The colors also vary, but the majority have deep orange-yellow petals around a cone-shaped center of deep velvety brown. The blooms average 2 to 3 inches across. **Pkt. 10 cts.**



Rudbeckia.

Canary Bird Aster —A bright yellow aster has long been wanted, and we believe the desire is satisfactorily filled by the Canary Bird. It belongs to the well known Comet class of asters which are noted for their large fluffy blooms with wavy, twisted petals like Japanese chrysanthemums and always borne on long stems, and always make a fine cut flower. They are usually at their best during August, but continue to bloom profusely till frost. They may be started early in boxes or frames, or sown outside in April and transplanted to good rich well prepared soil, setting the plants a foot apart each way. If grown on good soil and not checked in growth, the plants will not be attacked by aphids, stem-rot and other troubles to which asters are subject. **Pkt. 15 cts.; 2 pkts. for 25 cts.**



Cardinal Climber.

Cardinal Climber —There is no annual climber that for beauty, brilliance and rapidity of growth can compare with Cardinal Climber. It grows 30 feet or more, has beautiful fern-like foliage that is literally covered with round fiery cardinal red flowers from mid-summer till frost. The blooms are 1½ inches in diameter, and are borne in clusters of 5 to 7 blossoms each. Plant in a warm sunny place in good soil, and be sure to file or cut a small notch in each seed to insure germination. We believe we are safe in saying it will attract more attention and favorable comment than any plant in the garden. **Pkt. 15 cts.**

Fra Diavolo Ornamental Pepper

—At Christmas time the florists sell thousands of ornamental peppers that could easily have been grown at home. As a pot plant for house decoration during the winter it is most effective and is as easily grown as garden peppers. The blooms are followed by innumerable bright scarlet berry-like fruits in the most wonderful profusion. The berries remain on the plant for a long time without losing any of their beauty and attractiveness. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

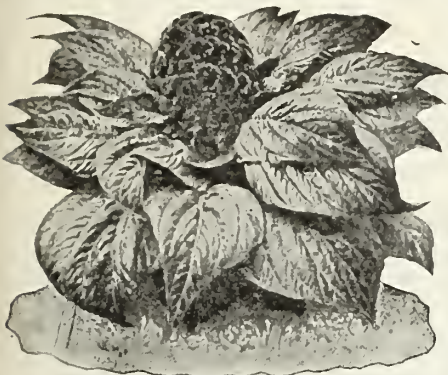


Goliath Balsam.

Goliath Balsam —A real giant among Balsams, often growing 4 feet high and forming symmetrical, well branched, candelabra-like plants that either as single plants or in large flower groups present a striking appearance. The colors of this new balsam as yet are confined to white, rosy-buff, scarlet and violet. It surpasses the older types in the lasting quality of the blooms as well as in the greater proportion of perfectly double flowers. After the ground becomes warm plant outside where they are to bloom, as they will not stand transplanting. **Pkt. 10 cts.**



Fra Diavolo Ornamental Pepper.



Variegated Leaved Cockscomb.

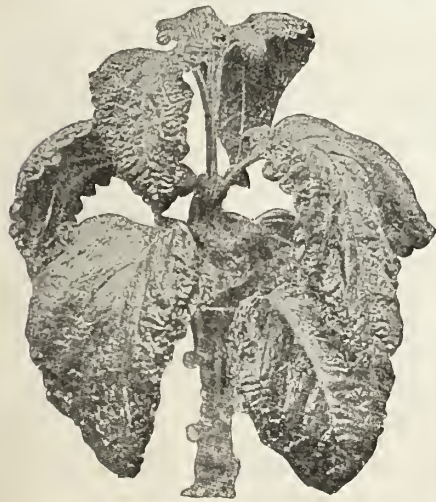
Summer Fir —Forms grand pyramidal bushes three to five feet high, like a well shaped Christmas tree, that are particularly effective in groups and borders, but makes a very pretty pot plant as well. The color of the finely pinnated, feathery foliage is a dark rich green. It stands drought and extreme heat and so far has stood wet weather remarkably well and after several degrees of frost it has shown no appreciable difference. The branches when cut last a long time, making it very useful for house decoration and wreaths. It attains its full growth the same season the seeds are sown. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Early Flowering Double

Chrysanthemum —The increasing demand for an early flowering autumn chrysanthemum has been well met by this double variety, which, although a perennial, blooms the first season if sown early indoors. Grows about 1½ feet high, well branched, producing about 80 per cent of double flowers in the most charming variety of color. Will produce their finest blooms if sown in a rather sheltered situation, and will continue to bloom each succeeding year. **Pkt. 15 cts.**

Savoy Zinnia

—Entirely distinct from all other zinnias in that the petals of the large, double globular flowers are turned upward at the sides forming little channels. This characteristic is often so pronounced as to form quills like the petals of a quilled aster. The color is a singular mixture of yellow and red, the outer petals being a splendid dark red melting gradually to golden yellow at the center of the flower. **Pkt. 10c.**



Coleus Metallicus

Variegated Leaved Cockscomb

—The wonderfully variegated leaves mark this as entirely distinct from any other variety. On its dark purple-red leaves are beautiful markings of crimson, orange, green, etc., of the most brilliant hues, contrasting in a most peculiar way with the nearly black-red velvety combs. A dwarf compact grower making an elegant bedding and border plant. Easily grown from seed and is one of the most brilliant and effective summer and fall bloomers especially when grown with pyrethrum and dusty miller. Don't fail to include this in your flower seed order. **Pkt. 15 cts.**



Summer Fir

Giant Sweet Sultan

—This represents the best that has been produced in these beautiful summer blooming flowers. The plants are fairly covered with beautiful, scented blooms that if cut when about to open will keep fresh for more than a week. If sown every two or three weeks until the middle of July a constant succession of blooms may be had throughout the whole summer and fall. No annual is easier to grow, and none will yield a greater abundance of magnificent flowers. Our mixture contains a wide range of colors. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Coleus Ornatus —Such diversity and richness of color combinations are not found in any other coleus. If you grow a thousand, no two would be alike. The foliage is large and strikingly handsome, irregularly spotted, mottled, striped and marbled with blackish purple, blood-red, carmine and rose, and sprinkled with white, yellow, green and brown in endless variety. Sow outside when frost is over or start earlier in boxes and transplant when the ground is warm. **Pkt. 15 cts.**

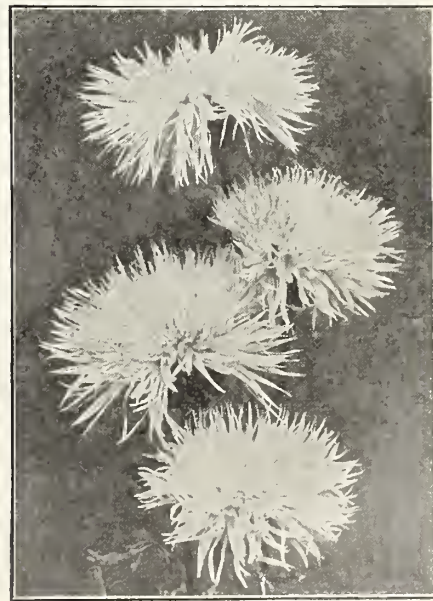
Coleus Metallicus —Thoroughly distinct from the better known varieties. The leaves are very large, covered with blisters and present a curious metallic appearance. The ground color is a deep golden yellow, overlaid with shades of rich red, bronze and copper color and frequently intersected by veins of various colors. Plant in a shaded situation. See Coleus Ornatus for cultural directions. **Pkt. 15 cts.**



Red Sunflower

Red Sunflower

—Red Sunflower has been so favorably received and well liked that we are again calling attention to it among our desirable varieties. Although it has not been possible to eliminate all the yellow blood from this very unique new sunflower, it is sufficiently pure to merit a place in every flower garden. The bees carry the pollen from the yellow plants and make it very difficult to grow an absolutely true red sunflower. Some plants will be tipped with yellow, others will be red with yellow margins of varying width. Some will be yellow with a ring of red around the dark center, and others still will be yellow streaked with red and other interesting combinations. Plants bearing yellow flowers will have no purple in the stems and leaves and can be removed when young. The plants vary in height and throw out many side branches. The flowers are very numerous, of good form, usually having large long petals and small centers. They also vary in size from two to three inches to a foot or more across. They are easy to grow, thriving in a sunny place in almost any soil. Plant outside when the ground is warm, or they may be started in the house. They begin to flower in about eight weeks from sowing. **Pkt. 10 cts.**



Giant Sweet Sultan.

Wood's High Grade Flower Seeds

The Soil best suited to flowers is a light rich loam, made as fine and smooth as possible. If heavy, mix with sand to lighten and make it friable. Many seeds are very small and require a fine seed-bed. A good plan is to cover the place where the seeds are to be sown with pine-tags, coarse manure, leaves and other litter, and allow it to remain for a few weeks. The soil will then be finely pulverized and in a splendid condition to start the seeds.

Sow the Seeds either broadcast or in rows, and cover lightly—a good general rule is to cover two or three times the size of the seed—and press the soil firmly. Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep. Very fine seed should be sown on the surface and pressed into the soil. To have the earliest blooms, flowers that stand transplanting should be sown early in boxes indoors. After sowing, water with a fine spray, do not let the soil dry out, but be sure not to keep the young plants saturated as they may damp off. When three or four leaves have formed transplant one inch apart in boxes or in the open ground if warm enough.

FLOWERS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

it in both lists. Note carefully the heights

FOR CUT FLOWERS.—Antirrhinum or Snapdragon, Alyssum, Aster, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Carnation, Flowering Centaureas, Chrysanthemum, Cosmos, Dahlia, Shasta Daisy, Dianthus or Pinks, Bush Escholtzia, Gaillardia, Heliotrope, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemophila, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Stocks, Miniature Sunflower, Sweet William, Sweet Peas, Violet and Zinnia.

FOR BASKETS AND VASES.—Alyssum, Abronia, Centranthus, Dusty Miller Centaureas, Clarkia, Ice Plant, Kenilworth Ivy, Lobelia, Dwarf Morning Glory, Tall Nasturtium, Oxalis, Petunia, Thunbergia, Torenia and Virginian Stocks.

FOR BORDERS AND BEDDING.—6 to 12 inches high. Acroclinium, Alyssum, Brachycome, Candytuft, Dusty Miller Centaureas, Dwarf Cockscomb, Daisy, Dianthus, Forget-Me-Not, Lobelia, Mignonette, Nemophila, Oxalis, Pansy, Bedding Petunia, Dwarf Phlox, Iceland Poppy, Pyrethrum, Portulaca, Cupid Sweet Peas, Verbena, Violet, Virginian Stocks and Miniature and Tom Thumb Zinnias.

To aid those not familiar with the uses to which flowers may be put, we have classified them below. Where a variety is suitable for two uses, we have entered of the plants so that a proper selection may be made.

FOR TALL BEDS, GROUPS AND BACK-GROUNDS.—Abutilon, Amaranthus, Calendula, Calliopsis, Canna, Canterbury Bells, Tall and Plumed Cockscomb, Cosmos, Dahlia, Shasta Daisy, Digitalis, Ornamental Grasses, Hollyhock, Kochia or Burning Bush, Perennial Larkspur, Lychnis, African Marigold, Nicotiana, Pentstemon, Perennial Phlox, Oriental Poppy, Evening Primrose, Ricinus, Salvia, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Sunflower, Wallflower and Zinnia.

FOR EDGING AND LOW BORDERS.—Alyssum, Brachycome, Candytuft, Dusty Miller Centaureas, Daisy, Forget-Me-Not, Ice Plant, Lobelia, Portulaca, Pyrethrum and Virginian Stocks.

PLANT IN BOXES AND TRANSPLANT.—Ageratum, Alyssum, Aster, Calendula, Canterbury Bells, Calliopsis, Chrysanthemum, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Godetia, Marigold, Marvel of Peru, Petunia, Ricinus, Salvia, Sweet William and Verbena. These may also be planted where they are to grow.

FOR BORDERS AND BEDDING.—1 to 2 feet high. Ageratum, Amaranthus, Antirrhinum or Snapdragon, Aquilegia or Columbine, Asters, Balsam, Begonia Veron, Calacia, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Carnation, Catchfly, Clarkia, Chrysanthemum, Coleus, Centaurea, Centranthus, Dwarf Cockscomb, Shasta Daisy, Dianthus or Pinks, Escholtzia, Feverfew, Forget-Me-Not, Geranium, Gaillardia, Gilia, Godetia, Heliotrope, Dwarf Larkspur, Linum, Lychnis, Marigold, Marvel of Peru, Mignonette, Bush Morning Glory, Dwarf Nasturtium, Nigella, Pentstemon, Petunia, Phlox, Pyrethrum, Poppy, Rose Campion, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Stocks, Sweet William, Verbena, Virginian Stocks, Vinca, Wallflower, and Zinnia.

FOR MOUNDS AND ROCKERIES.—Abronia, Alyssum, Candytuft, Catchfly, Centranthus, Gilia, Ice Plant, Kenilworth Ivy, Lobelia, Mimulus, Dwarf Morning Glory, Nemophila, Oxalis, Portulaca, Thunbergia, Torenia, and Verbena.

ANNUALS attain full growth from seed, bloom and die in one season. Sow Hardy Annuals in March or April, or earlier indoors for transplanting outside. Hardy Annuals may be sown in the fall for earlier spring blooming. They make larger flowers and more brilliant colors than spring sowings.

PERENNIALS usually bloom the second year after sowing and continue to bloom for many years. Fall sowings or early sowings indoors usually produce blooms the next season.

BIENNIALS bloom the second year after sowing and then die. Like perennials, they may be sown early indoors or in the fall.

HALF HARDY and TENDER FLOWERS should not be sown or transplanted outside until the weather is settled and warm. Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Cyclamen, Gloxinias, Primulas, and Smilax are tender and should be kept in pots, shifting to larger pots as the growth requires.

HORNY SHELLED SEEDS like Canna, Evening Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glory should have a hole filed through the outer shell, or soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.

Explanation of Abbreviations

H. A.—Hardy Annuals
H. H. A.—Half Hardy Annuals
T. A.—Tender Annuals

H. B.—Hardy Biennials
H. H. B.—Half Hardy Biennials
T. B.—Tender Biennials

H. P.—Hardy Perennials
H. H. P.—Half Hardy Perennials
T. P.—Tender Perennials

Abobra *viridiflora*.—A rapid climber; the dazzling scarlet fruits form a striking contrast against the dark-green foliage. H.H.P. Height, 10 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.

Abronia *umbellata*.—A verbena-like trailing plant, bearing rose colored fragrant flowers. Splendid for rock work. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15c.

Abutilon (Bell Flower or Flowering Maple).—Beautiful shrub, bearing bell-like flowers of many colors; suitable for the garden in summer and house in winter. T. P. Height, 2 to 4 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.

Acroclinium—Everlasting, with rose and white daisy-like flowers. Fine for winter bouquets; very effective in borders. H.A. Height, 1 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼ oz. 10 cts.

Adlumia (Allegheny Vine).—An attractive climber, with delicate fern-like leaves and flesh-colored blossoms. Hardy, and continues to improve year by year. A shady situation suits it best. H.B. Height, 15 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.

AGROSTEMMA.—See Rose Campion.
ALLEGHENY VINE.—See Adlumia.



Ageratum.

Ageratum *Mexicanum*.—Profuse bloomer, bearing clusters of feathery blossoms the whole summer. Excellent for large beds and window-boxes in summer and as pot-plants in winter. H.A. Height, 18 inches. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

Alyssum—One of our finest hardy plants for beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Sow early for a continuous bloom through the summer; cut away the faded blooms and others will come.

Sweet.—Hardy annual; covered with pure white fragrant blossoms. The most popular of all border plants. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Saxatile.—Brilliant golden yellow; showy for permanent borders and beds; resists the most extreme weather. Height 9 inches. H.P. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Little Gem (Carpet of Snow).—There is no better border plant. Very dwarf; covers a circle of about 5 inches. H. A. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

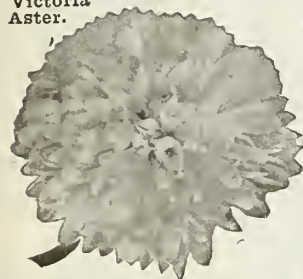
LITTLE DORRIT.—A gem for beds, borders, porch and window boxes, baskets and rockeries. Forms a perfect little bush, smothered with white blossoms through summer till fall. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

PLANT FOODS—See Bon Arbor and Sterlingworth Plant Tablets, page 48.

Wood's Superb Asters

For late summer and fall blooming few flowers can compare with the Aster for bedding, borders, pot culture and cutting. Should you not be familiar with the various strains, we recommend our Superb Aster Mixture. It contains all colors of the best and most desirable sorts. Early in the spring, sow indoors in pots or boxes, and transplant to rich soil, or sow later in the open ground, covering one-quarter inch deep with fine earth. H.A.

Victoria Aster.



VICTORIA ASTERS.—A magnificent race, distinguished by an elegant and regular over-lapping of the petals. Each plant bears 20 to 30 very double flowers, 4 inches across, of many delicate and some gorgeous shades. 15 to 18 inches high.

Pure White.—Pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.
Pink.—Pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.
Light Blue.—Pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.
Dark Scarlet.—Pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.
All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

German Quilled Aster.



GERMAN QUILLED or CHINA ASTER.—General favorites on account of their free blooming qualities. Flowers large, brilliant and of many beautiful colors. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 3 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 45 cts.

CORNFLOWER ASTR.—See Stokesia Cyanea.

Amaranthus—Highly ornamental. We offer a splendid mixture of all varieties; some have handsome foliage, others beautiful clusters of brilliant flowers. Transplant 2 feet apart. H.H.A. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston or Japanese Ivy).—A rapid creeper with lovely green foliage which turns red in fall. Excellent for covering walls, out-houses, etc. H.P. Height 50 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Aquilegia (Columbine).—Charming, hardy perennials, lasting for years and bearing numberless exquisite blooms. Easily grown; sow either in fall or spring.

Double and Single Mixed.—All colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon).—Showy and useful border plants, producing a great variety of brilliant flowers. Very effective in beds, succeeding in any good soil. Blooms the first season. H. P. Height 2 to 3 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Balloon Vine (Love-in-a-Puff).—Very pretty, rapid climbers, with inflated balloon-shaped seed-pods. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

COMET ASTER.—The flowers are of immense size, often 5 inches across. The long wavy twisted petals give it the appearance of the finest Japanese chrysanthemums.

Light Blue.—Pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.
Crimson.—Pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.
Pink.—Pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.
Pure White.—Pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.
All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.



Wood's Superb Asters.

Wood's Superb Aster Mixture

We have spared nothing to make this mixture perfect, incorporating in it the best productions of aster specialists of this country and Europe. It includes not only all the splendid kinds offered on this page, but many others which we purchased especially for this mixture, all beautiful, striking and distinct, giving it a range of color and variety not to be found in any other aster mixture. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.; oz. \$1.75.



SEMPLER'S BRANCHING.

—A beautiful strain of late-flowering Asters, which bear on long stems perfectly formed double flowers, 4 inches in diameter. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high.

Semple's Branching Aster.

Pure White.—Pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.
Pink.—Pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.
Blue.—Pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.
Dark Scarlet.—Pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.
All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

OSTRICH PLUME.—Each plant bears 25 to 40 magnificent, large, double flowers, 5 inches across, with long loosely curled, feathery petals suggestive of an ostrich feather. Exceptionally handsome as cut flowers. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

GIANT COMET.—Each plant bears 20 to 30 magnificent large blooms which are of the finest Japanese chrysanthemum type. One of the best asters in cultivation. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION.

—Large, perfectly formed, brilliantly colored, with petals curving upward and inward. Very double; 3 to 4 inches across.

Pure White.—Pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

Pink.—Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

Light Blue.—Pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

Crimson.—Pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.



Peony Flowered Aster.



Balsam.

Balsam (Touch-Me-Not or Lady's Slipper).—Our greatly improved camellia-flowered strain produces the finest double blooms; the colors range from pure white to dark purple, some spotted and striped. Sow in rich soil for the finest blooms. H.H.A.

Double Perfection White.—Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Balsam Apple—Ornamental climber, affording an excellent shade; grows quickly. Fruit changes from yellow to bright red. Plant end of April. H.H.A. Height 15 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Balsam Pear—Climber; the large, prickly pear-shaped fruit, when kept in whiskey or alcohol, makes an effective painkiller and healer of cuts, bruises, etc. H.H.A. Height 15 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.—See Globe Amaranth.

BELLIS.—See Daisy.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN.—See Thunbergia.

BLUE BOTTLE.—See Centaurea cyanus.

BOSTON IVY.—See Ampelopsis.

Begonia—Beautiful plants for summer bedding or window boxes, bearing the whole summer beautiful waxy flowers. Sown early in the house, they bloom the succeeding summer. T.P.

Vernon—Bears immense quantities of scarlet bloom, exceedingly brilliant; foliage ornamental, first green, changing to red. Excellent for pots. Pkt. 10 cts.

Brachycome (Swan River Daisy).—Free-flowering dwarf plants for edgings and small beds; bears pretty blue and white daisy-like flowers. H.H.A. Height 6 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Bryonopsis—A climbing annual, with ivy-like pale-green foliage and showy scarlet-striped fruit. Very beautiful. H.H.A. Height 10 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.

Cacalia (Tassel Flower).—Pretty annual, bearing tassel-shaped blossoms on long, graceful stems. H.A. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3c; ¼ oz. 15c.

Calceolaria—Gorgeous greenhouse plants. Colors yellow and maroon, crimson, etc., spotted and blotched. T.P. 1½ ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 25 cts.

Calendula—Showy, free-flowering annuals of the marigold family. Succeed well in any good soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, and blooms until frost. H.A. Height 1 foot.

Mixed Varieties.—A fine mixture of all the best varieties; all colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

CALIFORNIA POPPY.—See Escholtzia.

CAMPANULA.—See Canterbury Bells.



Calliopsis.

Calliopsis (Coreopsis).—Beautiful annuals; large bright golden yellow flowers, varied with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decoration. Height 2 ft.

Tiger Flower.—Covered throughout the summer with large blooms with a vivid dark brown background, the points of the petals tinged with golden yellow and twisted like a cactus dahlia. Pkt. 7 cts.

Lanceolata.—Beautiful golden yellow perennial; unexcelled for borders; excellent for cutting. H.P. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

Golden Wave.—Large, rich golden yellow flowers with brown centers; very free-flowering. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

All Colors Mixed.—Very rich and showy. H.A. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Canna (Indian Shot).—Stately, ornamental plants, producing large varied and brilliant flowers. Soak for 36 hours and plant in pots or hot-beds in January, transplanting outside in May, and they will bloom till cold weather. For pots and beds use the dwarf sorts; for centers of beds and backgrounds the tall kinds.

Jrozy's Large Flowering.—A fine mixture of the best dwarf French varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Fall Varieties Mixed.—All colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Canna Roots.—See Bulbs.

Catchfly (Silene).—Compact, round plants 6 inches high, densely covered with white, pink and red double flowers. H.A. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

ASTOR BEAN.—See Ricinus.

ELOSIA.—See Cockscornb, Plum'd Varieties.

Canary Flower—A desirable rapid-growing climber. Yellow fringed flowers. H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.



Candytuft.

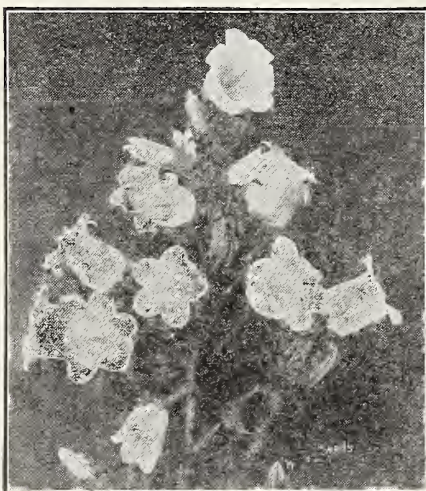
Candytuft—Indispensable for cutting, very effective in beds, masses and borders, being fairly covered with blooms throughout the summer. Fall sowings bloom earlier. Height 1 foot.

Empress.—Large pure white flowers resembling hyacinths. Fine for cutting and bedding. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

White Rocket.—Large trusses. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

White Perennial.—An early and profuse bloomer; hardy. Pkt. 10 cts.

All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.



Canterbury Bells

Canterbury Bells—Beautiful hardy biennials, bearing a profusion of bell-shaped flowers of exquisite colors. Does best in a rich, light soil. Height 2½ feet.

Single.—Mixed Colors. Pkt. 3c; ½ oz. 15c.

Double.—Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.

Calycanthema (Cup-and-Saucer).—Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20c.

Carnation.—General favorites for their delicious fragrance and diversity of color. Excellent bloomers and indispensable for winter-flowering. H.H.P.

Marguerite.—Blossoms in four months. Fine for bedding or pots. Dwarf, flowers very profusely; blooms double. All colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.

Chabaud's Perpetual.—Blossoms in seven months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. Early, robust and hardy. Many colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Finest German Double Mixed.—A splendid strain for bedding or pots. Pkt. 15 cts.

Carnations Mixed.—A splendid mixture. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.; oz. \$1.35.



Centaurea.

Centaurea—The Dusty Miller or white leaved sorts are fine for bedding, borders and hanging baskets. The flowering varieties are universal favorites for cut flowers; deliciously scented, long stemmed; will last for days.

DUSTY MILLER VARIETIES. H.H.P. **Candidissima**.—Foliage deeply cut; silvery white. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.

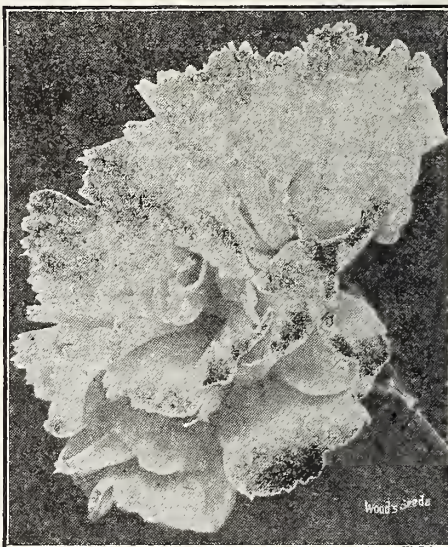
Gymnocarpa.—Delicately cut, gracefully drooping, silver foliage. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

FLOWERING VARIETIES. **Margarita**.—Pure white flower 2½ inches across; delightfully fragrant. H.P. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Cyanus (Ragged Robin or Cornflower).—All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Centranthus—Pretty compact plants, bearing clusters of pink or white flowers. Suitable for rockeries or vases. H.A. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 3 cts.

CHINESE BELL FLOWER.—See Abutilon.



Carnation

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap—Exterminates insects on plants and promotes a healthy growth. An 8-oz. cake makes 4 gallons of solution. 3-oz. cake, 10 cts.; 8-oz. cake, 25 cts.



Annual Chrysanthemums.

Chrysanthemums Showy and effective summer-blooming annuals for borders and cut-flowers; thrifty growers and free bloomers. Height 1 to 1½ feet.

Evening Star.—Pure golden yellow, 3 to 4 inches across; blooms in ten weeks; fine cut-flower. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Morning Star.—3 to 4 inches across; deep yellow, shading to a pale sulphur; blooms from early summer till late fall. Splendid for cutting. H.A. Height 10 inches. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Japanese.—Perennial; bears fantastic incurved double flowers of the finest types. All colors mixed. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Mixed Varieties.—Annual varieties, single and double. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

Cineraria For window boxes and conservatory. Flowers 2 to 3 inches across, of all colors, are borne in profusion. Sow in boxes, and transplant to pots for spring blooming. T.P. **Pkt. 25 cts.**

Clarkia A hardy free-blooming, handsome plant of easy culture. Blooms throughout the season. H.A. Height 1 foot. Double and single mixed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**



Clematis.

Clematis Hardy climbers bearing clusters of beautiful vari-colored flowers. Soak for 24 hours before sowing.

Large Flowering.—Lovely flowers of all colors; hardy. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Flammula.—Pure white, sweet-scented. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

Paniculata.—Grows 20 to 25 feet a season; covered with a dense sheet of bloom; lasts for years. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Cobea Scandens.—One of the best climbers, with fine foliage and large, bell-shaped purple flowers. Grows rapidly, 20 to 30 feet. Plant in the house, edgewise, cover lightly, and transplant in May. H.H.P. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.**

Cockscomb Easily grown annuals, fine for summer flower beds, pot plants and for drying for winter bouquets. Sow in light soil, not too rich. **Celosia** or **Plumed Varieties.**—Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.**

COMB VARIETIES.

Tall Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15c.**
Dwarf Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 35c.**

Coleus One of the finest foliage plants grown from seed. Indispensable for borders and bedding. Sow early indoors and transplant. Our seed will produce an endless variety of colors and markings. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 50 cts.**
COLEUS ORNATUS.—See New Varieties.
COLEUS METALLICUS.—New Varieties.

COLUMBINE.—See Aquilegia.

CONVOLVULUS.—See Morning Glory.

COREOPSIS.—See Calliopis.

CORNFLOWER.—See Centaurea Cyanus.



Wood's Superb Cosmos

Cosmos A grand fall flowering, hardy annual, producing thousands of beautiful blooms when other flowers are scarce. To have earliest blooms, start indoors and transplant after frost; topping the plants when a foot high induces earlier blooming and a more bushy growth. They prefer a sandy soil, not too rich.

Wood's Superb Mixture.—A truly superb mixture characterized by the grace, daintiness and brilliance of the flower, which often measures 3 to 4 inches across. Fine for table decoration, remaining fresh for days. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.**

Lady Lenox Giant Cosmos.—Of extraordinary size and beauty; without exception the handsomest cosmos we have ever grown. Blooms are 4 to 5 inches across, of a beautiful shell-pink color; the petals are oval, forming a perfectly circular flower. 6 to 7 feet high, vigorous, and yields a wealth of magnificent blooms. Keep a week without wilting. **Pkt. 8 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.**

Early Flowering.—Begins blooming in August and continues a mass of flower till frost. Blooms are not quite as large as our Superb Cosmos, and the plant is dwarfier. We offer a fine mixture of colors, ranging from pure white to deep red. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

Pure White Cosmos.—**Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**
Pink Cosmos.—**Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**
Deep Crimson.—**Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**
Mixed Cosmos.—A fine mixture of all colors. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

Wild Cucumber Vine Rapid climbers, growing 30 feet a season. Fragrant, pretty white flowers, followed by ornamental, prickly seed-pods. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40c.**

Cyclamen Persicum.—Beautiful plants for window or greenhouse. Foliage highly ornamental, flowers of striking beauty; blooms for months. Sow in boxes in February or March, transplant to pots, and they will flower the following winter or spring. T.P. Height 9 inches. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Cypress Vine A splendid climber, with delicate dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright star-shaped white and scarlet blossoms. Sow thickly after the middle of April. Height 15 feet.

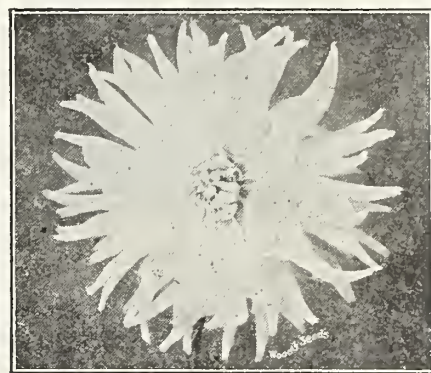
White.—**Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Scarlet.—**Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.**

Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

Cucumis (Snake Cucumber).—Ornamental climber, bearing curious fruit. Growth luxuriant. H.H.A. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

CUP AND SAUCER.—See Canterbury Bells



Dahlia.

Dahlia If started indoors and transplanted outside when frost is gone, splendid success may be had with dahlias, giving a profusion of bloom throughout the fall from spring-sown seeds.

Peony Flowered.—Bears enormous blooms of many colors, generally semi-double, resembling peonies. The petals are curled and twisted. Blooms the first season if planted early. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Cactus-Flowered.—One of the most beautiful types; unequalled for rich and varied colors. **Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.**

Double Pompone.—Flowers very compact and perfectly double; mixed colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.**

Double Mixed Colors.—All types of double dahlias mixed; includes large flowering, show and fancy varieties. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.**

Single Mixed Colors.—A fine mixture of both solid and variegated colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.**

Dahlia Bulbs.—See Bulbs.

Daisy If sown in the fall or early spring, will bloom the first summer, from April to June, and continue for years. Particularly adapted for beds, borders and pots. They bloom profusely, especially in cool weather. Prefers a shady location. Height 6 inches. H.P.

Double Pure White.—**Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 30c.**

Double Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

Shasta Daisy Perfectly hardy perennials, bearing flowers 4 inches in diameter. Blooms for months and more freely each season; flowers remain fresh for two weeks after cutting. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.**

SWAN RIVER DAISY.—See Brachycome.

DELPHINIUM.—See Larkspur

DEVIL IN THE BUSH.—See Nigella.

Sterlingworth Plant Tablets—A powerful, and odorless plant invigorator. Their use promotes a luxuriant, vigorous growth. Dissolve in water, and water the soil with the solution. By mail postpaid, large size 50 cts.; medium size 25 cts.; trial size 10 cts.

Hand Sprayer—Very useful in small gardens, greenhouses, for spraying house plants, poultry houses, etc., applying liquids in a fine mist, with no waste. Distributes Slug Shot, Paris Green and similar dry powders perfectly. By mail postpaid, 65c. By express, 50c.



Wood's Superb Dianthus.

Dianthus or Pink

—One of our most beautiful and highly prized flowers, both for bedding and cut flowers. Sow early indoors or in a sheltered location, and they will bloom the first season, and if lightly protected, continue flowering the next year. The flowers are large, the colors brilliant, varying from pure white to richest crimson. H.H.B.

WOOD'S SUPERB DIANTHUS MIXTURE.

—A magnificent mixture, containing all the best varieties, both double and single, and producing unusually large and brilliant flowers in the greatest variety of color and of delicious fragrance. This mixture has met with unstinted praise wherever grown, both when flowering in beds and for house decoration. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

Wood's Mixture of Double Pinks.—A splendid collection of the very choicest double varieties. Colors range from the purest white to the deepest crimson. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Wood's Mixture of Single Pinks.—A mixture of the choicest single varieties in cultivation. The flowers are handsome extra large and in great variety of color. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Double Fringed.—Called the Marvellous Pink, because of its large wonderfully fringed double flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across. Bears constantly till frost. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 25 cts.

Snowdrift.—These extremely large flowers often 3 inches across, resemble a white carnation. A fine cut-flower, lasts for days after cutting. Pkt. 10 cts.

Fireball.—Intense, brilliant scarlet double flower. Splendid for bedding and cut-flowers. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 25 cts.

Double China Pink.—Finest colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; 1/2 oz. 15 cts.

Double Japan Pink.—Flowers large. Brightest colors mixed. Pkt. 3c; 1/2 oz. 15c.

Digitalis (Foxglove).—Handsome, state-ly plants, with ornamental green leaves and pendulous flowers, white, pink, blue, purple, etc., beautifully spotted. H.P. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; 1/4 oz. 10 cts.

Dolichos (Hyacinth Bean).—Rapid climbers, bearing large clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by bright ornamental pods. Pkt. 3c; oz. 15c.

DUSTY MILLER.—See Centaurea.

EVENING GLORY.—See Moonflower.

EVERLASTINGS.—See Acroclium, Globe Amaranth, Grasses (ornamental), Helichrysum and Job's Tears.

Ferns.—Beautiful decorative plants; thrive best in peaty, sandy soil. Sow in boxes or pots, barely covering, and keep moist. T.P. Choice varieties mixed. Pkt. 15 cts.

Escholtzia (California Poppy).—Easily grown annuals, producing bright, poppy-shaped flowers from spring till frost. In large beds, sow broadcast, either in early spring or fall, and rake in lightly. A bed in full bloom makes a most brilliant effect. All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Bush Escholtzia, or Hunnemannia (Perennial California Poppy).—Bears large cup-shaped yellow flowers, 3 inches across, on 12-inch stems; the petals are crinkled like crushed satin; will keep for two weeks. Sown early, they bloom for months, beginning in early July. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 15c.

Feverfew—Free flowering hardy annuals succeeding in any garden soil, blooming till frost. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. Double pure white flowers. See also Pyrethrum. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

SCARLET FLAX.—See Linum.

Forget-Me-Not (Myosotis). Charming little flowers, highly prized for their modest beauty. If sown early in sunny border, will bloom the first season. Height 6 to 9 inches. H.P.

Eliza Farnrobert.—Large, bright blue; fine and distinct; makes a good cut-flower. Pkt. 7 cts.; 1/4 oz. 20 cts.

Mixed Colors.—The finest varieties mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; 1/4 oz. 15 cts.

FOUNTAIN PLANT.—See Amaranthus.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—See Marvel of Peru.

FOXGLOVE.—See Digitalis.



Escholtzia.

Fuchsia—Excellent for pots or bedding in partially shaded situations. T. P. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15 cts.

Gaillardia—Showy and free-blooming; remarkable for the brilliancy, profusion and size of flowers, continuing in bloom all summer. Fine for bedding, borders and cutting.

Grandiflora.—Hardy perennial; gorgeous flowers, 2 1/2 to 3 inches across. Splendid for permanent beds and cutting. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 15 cts.

Mixed Colors.—The most varied colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Geranium—There is no pot and bedding plant more popular. They yield a succession of bloom till frost, and then make a splendid house plant. The flowers are of brilliant colors, the leaves exquisitely marked and sweet-scented.

Zonale.—A mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 50 cts.

Apple-Scented.—Leaves very fragrant; makes fine plants from seed. Sow in light soil and keep moist. Pkt. 15 cts.

Gilia—Annuals of easiest culture suited to any good soil. Fine for flower beds, edgings and rockeries. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; 1/2 oz. 10 cts.

GILLIFLOWER.—See Stocks.

Globe Amaranth (Bachelor's Button).—Fine everlastings, bearing hundreds of clover-shaped flowers, which if cut when ripe and hung heads downward to dry, will retain their beauty throughout the winter. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.



Godetia.

Godetia—Splendid hardy early-flowering; blossoms resembling satin. Easily grown in any soil. All colors and varieties mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/2 oz. 15 cts.

GOMPHRENA.—See Globe Amaranth.

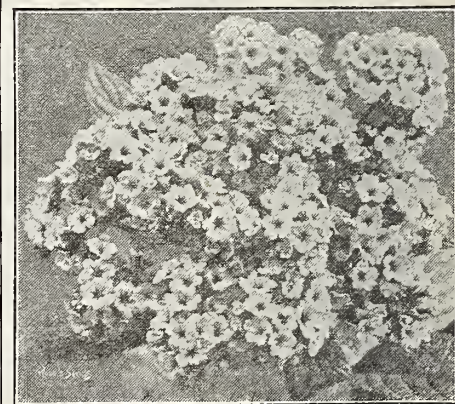
GOURDS.—See vegetable pages.

Grasses—Ornamental.—For large groups or beds on lawns or in fence corners nothing gives a finer effect. If cut before fully ripe, the heads make splendid winter bouquets. Mixed varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath).—Yields flowers; fine cut flower. Blooms first season if sown early. H.P. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 15c.

HELIANTHUS.—See Sunflower.

Helichrysum (Eternal Flower).—Everlasting; cut when about to open and dry for winter bouquets; large, double, and of many colors. H.A. 2 feet high. Pkt. 3 cts.; 1/2 oz., 15 cts.



Heliotrope

Heliotrope—Easily grown from seed, flowering the first season. To have the longest blooming season, sow early indoors. No flower is more deliciously fragrant or more useful for bed and pot culture. T.P. Height 2 feet.

Lemoine's Giant.—Flowers double the size of older sorts. Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 50 cts. Blue.—The deepest blue. Pkt. 7c; 1/4 oz. 50c. White.—Spotless white Pkt. 7c; 1/4 oz. 50c. Mixed Colors.—Many varieties and colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4 oz. 30 cts.

Hibiscus—Showy and ornamental annual of easiest culture, bearing handsome single flowers 3 to 4 inches across; hardy. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Hollyhock

—In long rows against shrubbery, as a background for smaller plants and in clumps, hollyhocks will give a striking effect. Hardy, blooming year after year, young plants giving the best flowers. Sow in April or May. Flowers double, ranging from white to almost black.

Allegheny Hollyhock.—Blossoms the year round in the South. The nearly transparent, chrysanthemum-shaped, fringed flowers resemble crushed satin; seldom less than 5 inches across; semi-double to double. Pkt. 8 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Double Hollyhocks.—All colors mixed. A choice mixture. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

EVERBLOOMING ANNUAL HOLLYHOCKS.—If sown outside in May, will bloom in August; if sown early indoors and transplanted in May, will bloom in June, producing flowers till frost in wonderful variety and combinations of colors. Pick out center spike to encourage the growth of side branches.

Double Everblooming.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.

Single Everblooming.—Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.

Humulus Japonicus (Japanese Hop).—An easily grown hardy annual climber, growing 15 to 20 feet. Fine for covering porches, trellises and unsightly places. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 10 cts.

Ice Plant—A curious plant, the leaves apparently covered with ice crystals. Especially fine for hanging-baskets and rockeries. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

HUNNEMANIA.—See Bush Escholtzia.
HYACINTH, or JACK BEAN.—See Dolichos.

INDIAN SHOT.—See Canna.
IPOMEA GRANDIFLORA.—See Moonflower.

IPOMEA QUAMOCLIT.—See Cypress Vine.
IPOMEA SETOSA.—See Brazilian Morning.

Job's Tears Ornamental grass with broad, corn-like leaves; the seeds are used for beads. A fine everlasting for winter bouquets. Plant early in hills, 3 feet apart, 4 or 5 seeds to the hill. H.A. Height 3 feet. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.

Kenilworth Ivy—A neat and charming hardy perennial trailing plant for boxes, baskets and rockeries. Lavender and purple flower. Pkt. 5 cts.



Kochia, or Burning Bush.

Kochia or Burning Bush

—(Mexican Fire Plant).

A rapid growing, highly ornamental annual forming perfect pyramids 2½ to 3 feet high, covered with feathery green branches which, in the fall are thickly set with innumerable bright scarlet flowers. Sow indoors and transplant 2 feet apart in April. Pkt. 7 cts.; ½ oz. 10 cts.

Kudzu Vine—Jack and the Bean Stalk. A fine shade vine of wonderful growth. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

Larkspur—Popular annual and perennial plants of the easiest culture, bearing on long spikes quantities of beautiful, graceful flowers of many colors.

Dwarf German Rocket.—Fine for cutting; one foot high. H.A. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 25c.

Perennial Larkspur.—Invaluable for permanent beds or borders. Blooms the next summer if sown in the fall or early spring. Pkt. 5c.; ½ oz. 30c.; oz. 50c.

LADY'S SLIPPER.—See Balsam.

Linum (Scarlet Flax).—A very pretty, hardy annual bedding plant, 1 ft. high, covered with bright red flowers on slender, graceful stems. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.

Lobelia—Nothing better for bedding; edgings, pots and rockeries; very effective in masses; covered with bloom for a long season. Easy to grow; 6 inches high. H.H.A. Pkt. 5c.; ½ oz. 25c.; oz. 40c.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS.—See Perennial Sweet Peas.

LOVE GROVE.—See Nemophila.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST.—See Nigella.

LOVE-IN-A-PUFF.—See Balloon Vine.

LOVE LIES BLEEDING.—See Amaranthus.

Lychnis Chalcedonica.—Easily grown, handsome plants, bearing clusters of brilliant flowers of many colors; continues fresh a long time. 2 feet high. H.P. Blooms first season if sown early. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.



Marigold.

Marigold—Easily grown, free-flowering and extremely effective annuals, bearing their brilliant flowers till frost. The African is the best for large beds or mixed borders; the French are dwarfer and best for small beds, pots or as a foreground for larger plants. For earliest blooms, start indoors and transplant after frost.

Miniature Marigold.—Splendid for bedding, borders and pots. Neat, compact plants only 4 to 6 inches high, 6 inches across, covered with perfectly double variegated flowers, each petal marked with a dark blotch. Pkt. 10 cts.

French Mixed.—A splendid mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

African Mixed.—All the best and newest varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Marvel of Peru (Four O'clock).—Open only in the afternoon or on cloudy days. Flowers showy and in great profusion. Blooms first season. H.A. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

FLOWERING MAPLE.—See Abutilon.

MARGUERITES.—See Carnation.

POT MARIGOLD.—See Calendula.

MARSHMALLOW.—See Hibiscus.

MIMOSA.—See Sensitive Plant.

MOMORDICA.—See Balsam Apple and Pear.



Mignonette

Mignonette

—In February or March, sow in boxes and thin out to make strong plants. Beginning in March, sow at intervals outside for a succession; in late summer sow in pots or boxes for winter blooming. Fall sowings bloom early the next spring. Prefers a cool temperature. H.A. One foot high.

Wood's Superb Mixture

—Made up of the newest and best sorts. It includes all shades of color and varieties which produce the largest flower-spikes, some 12 to 15 inches long; deliciously fragrant. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Defiance.—Deliciously fragrant; fine for cutting, keeping fresh for days; flower spikes remarkably large. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

Machet.—A splendid sort of bushy, vigorous and symmetrical growth; bears massive spikes of very fragrant red flowers. Fine for pot or garden culture. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Golden Queen.—Golden yellow; deliciously fragrant; none better for cutting. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

Crimson Giant.—One of the best large-flowering sorts. A very free bloomer. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

Sweet Mignonette.—Fragrant; large flowering. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 25c.

Mimulus or Musk Plant.—An attractive trailing plant for hanging baskets, window-boxes, etc.; bright green musk-scented foliage; numerous yellow flowers. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

Moonflower

(Evening Glory). Grows 30 to 40 feet; covered every evening and cloudy day with large white flowers, 4 to 6 inches across. Cut the hard shell, soak for 24 hours, and plant an inch deep in moist soil in a box indoors, transplanting outside in a sunny position when frost is past. If kept moist will start in about two weeks. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES

One of the grandest climbers, the flowers measuring 4 to 6 inches across in limitless variety of colors and markings. The foliage is ornamental, some mottled and checkered; some rich, vivid green, others silvery white, others yellow. Sow in a warm, sunny situation, in rich soil, giving plenty of water in dry weather.

Double.—Bears a wealth of bloom nearly all double. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Fancy Fringed.—The flowers are as big as saucers, ruffled from stem to margin like crumpled velvet. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Single.—The original variety. The wonderful colorings of both flowers and foliage are beyond description. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.

Morning Glories

Brazilian (*Ipomea setosa*).—A vigorous and luxuriant annual, growing 30 to 40 feet, and makes a thick shade. The flowers are 3 to 4 inches across, and of a beautiful rose color. Excellent for porches or arbors, covering an enormous space in a short time. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

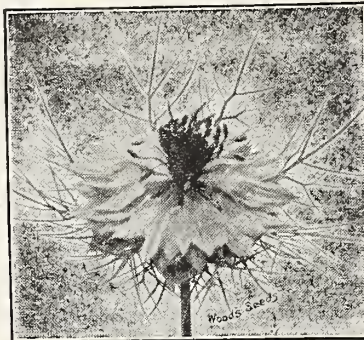
Morning Glory (*Convolvulus Major*).—All colors mixed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.**

Bush Morning Glory.—Bushy plants, 12 inches high, peculiarly adapted for bedding, pot and window culture. Blooms profusely, varying from white to deep violet. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.**

MOURNING BRIDE.—See Scabiosa.

MYOSOTIS.—See Forget-Me-Not.

Nemophila (Love Grove).—Singularly attractive hardy annuals, 6 inches high, bearing its bright flowers in great profusion. **Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.**



Nigella.

Nigella (Love-in-a-mist, or Devil-in-a-Bush).—Handsome flower, requiring but little care. Flowers bright and showy. H.A. Height, 1 foot. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.**

Nicotiana Sanderae.—About 2 feet high and literally covered with bloom all summer and fall. Easily grown, flowering a few weeks after sowing. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

OENOTHERA.—See Primrose (Evening).

Oxalis.—Splendid little plants, with bright colored flowers, for hanging-baskets, rockwork or edgings. H.H.P. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.**

Passion Flower.—Splendid hardy climbing flowers, bearing attractive fringed flowers; derives its name from its resemblance to a cross. Mixed colors. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. **Pkt. 5 cts.**

Pentstemon.—Excellent perennial plants for borders, bearing gorgeous blooms of purple, scarlet, rose and white, beautifully marked and spotted. H.P. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.**

PALMA CHRISTI.—See Ricinus.

PELARGONIUM.—See Geranium.

PERIWINKLE.—See Vinca.

Insects on Flowers.—See Lemon Oil Insecticide and Sulpho-Tobacco Soap, page 48.

Wood's Peerless Nasturtiums

For the time and labor required no other annual will produce such a lavish profusion of bloom for so long a time as nasturtiums, and for brilliance and variety of color they are unexcelled. They bloom best in thin, well-drained soil; the richer the soil the fewer blooms and more leaf-growth. Dwarf nasturtiums make fine bedding and border plants; the tall sorts are well adapted for covering trellises, unsightly places, etc. H. A.

Wood's Peerless Mixtures We have put into these mixtures the cream of all the standard and new varieties. All the brightest colors, the blotched kinds and all the newest varieties of distinct merit are in these mixtures. The colors vary from pearly white to almost black; every intermediate color is represented, giving the most varied and richest combination of colors ever offered in nasturtiums.

Dwarf Peerless Mixture.—**Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.25 postpaid.**

Tall Peerless Mixture.—**Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.25 postpaid.**

Dwarf Nasturtiums

All varieties unless otherwise quoted, **pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 90 cts. postpaid.**

Variegated Leaved.—Strikingly beautiful even when not in bloom; each leaf is variegated with yellow, white and green. The flowers are of many colors and show to splendid advantage among the richly variegated foliage. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.**

Ivy Leaved.—Different from all other kinds in both flower and foliage. The flowers are star shaped, leaves are rich, deep green, veined with silvery white and resemble English Ivy. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.**

Aurora.—Terra cotta, veined with purplish carmine.

Beauty.—Canary yellow with scarlet markings.

Chameleon.—Flowers of several distinct colors and all borne on the same plant—some clear deep crimson, others blotched on light background, others beautifully mottled.

Crystal Palace Gem.—Sulphur yellow, blotched with carmine.

Empress of India.—Brilliant dark scarlet; dark leaved.

Golden King.—Rich, glowing, golden yellow; dark foliage.

Golden Leaved.—A fine mixture of all the golden leaved varieties; flowers all colors.

King of Tom Thumbs.—Deep scarlet flowers; rich dark foliage.

King Theodore.—Dark foliage; rich scarlet maroon.

Lady Bird.—Orange yellow; bright red blotch at base of petals.

Pearl.—(Moonlight).—Creamy yellow.

Rose.—Deep bright rose, tinted salmon.

Ruby King.—Ruby-red, with salmon tint.

Spotted.—An extra fine mixture of all spotted varieties.

Dwarf Varieties Mixed.—**Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 85 cts. postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.

Tall or Giant Nasturtiums

All varieties unless otherwise quoted, **pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 75 cts. postpaid.**

Variegated Leaved.—Leaves and flowers like the dwarf variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.**

Ivy Leaved.—Similar to the dwarf variety, except in habit of growth. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.**

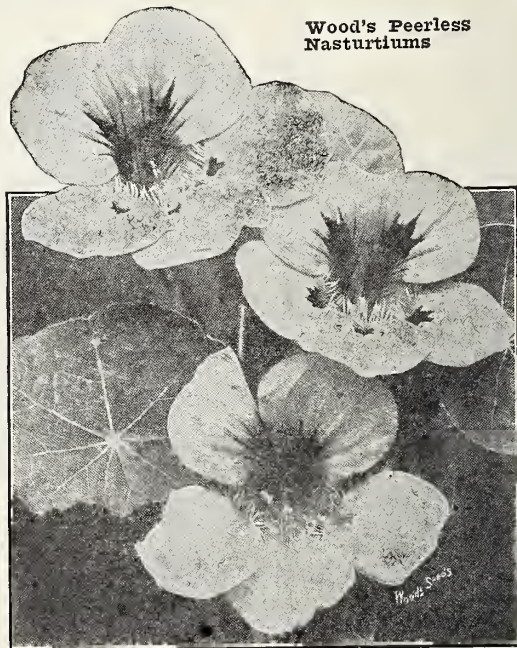
Chameleon.—Similar to Dwarf Chameleon.

Dark Crimson.—Rich and velvety.

Golden Leaved.—Foliage golden yellow; flowers all colors; striking.

Jupiter.—Giant flowered and giant leaved; the blooms measure 3 inches across, are bright golden yellow overlaid with orange.

Wood's Peerless Nasturtiums



Moonlight.—Creamy white.

Prince Henry.—Light yellow, marbled with scarlet.

Rose.—Bright soft pink; very choice.

Scarlet.—Brilliant shade of vermillion.

Spotted.—Clear yellow, marked with maroon blotches.

Sunlight.—Deep orange, blotched with crimson.

Twilight.—Chamois yellow, shaded with salmon rose.

Vesuvius.—Rich velvety salmon; dark green leaves.

Tall Varieties Mixed.—**Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 65 cts. postpaid.** By express, 55 cts. per lb.

Lobb's Nasturtiums.—Flowers and foliage smaller than tall nasturtiums but more free-flowering and more intensely brilliant and varied.

Hybrids of Madam Gunther.—A French strain distinguished for its richness and variety of colors. Foliage especially handsome. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 85 cts. postpaid.**

Fancy Fringed.—The flowers are fringed or deeply cut around the entire bloom, particularly the three lower petals; colors range from yellow to scarlet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45c.**

Lobb's Nasturtiums Mixed.—A splendid mixture of the most brilliant colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 75 cts.**

Wood's Royal Pansies

Saved from plants selected for the beauty and size of their blooms, our aim being variety and brilliancy of colorings, strong marking, abundance of bloom and long keeping qualities. Fall sowings produce earlier, larger and more brilliant blooms than spring sowings.

They will stand the severest winter without protection. Grow them in a shady position in a rich moist soil.

All of the following varieties, each, Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.; oz. \$1.25. Any 10 packets, your selection, for 40 cts.:

Cardinal.—Brilliant brownish red; very striking.

Emperor Frederick.—Dark red, with orange scarlet border.

Emperor William.—Ultramarine blue, with violet eye.

Fairy Queen.—Sky blue; pure white border.

Faust, or King of the Blacks.—Almost black.

Fire King.—Golden yellow, the upper petals reddish brown, margined with yellow; very showy.

Gold Margined.—Mahogany brown; gold border.

Lord Beaconsfield.—Violet, shading to white on upper petals.

Light Blue.—Lovely sky-blue with dark eye.

Meteor.—Yellow, spotted with brown and margined with gold.

Silver-Edged.—Dark purple, with a distinct white edging.

Snow Queen.—Beautiful, large, pure white.



Wood's Royal Pansies.

Striped and Blotched.—Very brilliant.
White, Black Center.—Very fine and distinct.
Yellow.—Bright golden yellow, with dark center.

Wood's Royal Pansy Mixture.—A magnificent mixture, excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors, which, with the large size and perfect form, make it indeed a "royal mixture." Pkt. 10 cts.; 3 pkts. for 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40 cts.; oz. \$2.50.

Wood's Exhibition Pansy Mixture.—The richest and handsomest pansy mixture in existence. It contains seeds saved from the finest specimen plants grown by eminent pansy specialists in Germany and France, making a mixture as near per-

fection as it is possible to obtain. The blooms will average 2 to 3 inches across, of every imaginable pansy color and combination of colors, some five-spotted, others margined, veined, blotched and mottled in endless variety of markings and colors. Pkt. 25 cts.; 3 pkts. for 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

Wood's Superb Frilled.—Each petal is frilled or curled, giving the appearance of a double pansy. This unusual formation adds greatly to its keeping quality. Our mixture contains all the newest introductions and is very fine. Pkt. 15 cts.; 2 pkts.

for 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

Giant Trimardeau.—A distinct strain with remarkably large blooms, generally marked with large blotches; colors rich and varied. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.; oz. \$1.25.

Mixed Pansies (Large Flowering).—A very superior mixture of all colors, shades and markings; rich and beautiful. Pkt. 3 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

PETUNIA



Petunia.

ings and veinings in the most beautiful nations. Pkt. 20 cts.; 3 pkts. for 50 cts.

Wood's Bedding Petunias.—A splendid strain bred especially for bedding. The dense, bushy plants grow only eight inches high, blooming so profusely as to fairly hide the plants. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.

Rosy Morn.—Bears hundreds of rich, lasting blooms; brilliant rose color with white throats and white centers. Fine for beds and pots. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.

Snowball.—For an ever-blooming white flower for beds and borders this has few equals. Of dwarf habit and bears profusely; good size, sweet-scented and lasting. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35 cts.

Double Petunias.—A splendid strain, producing a large percentage of double flowers of the largest fringed varieties in bright colors, beautifully marked. Pkt. 25 cts.

Single Petunias.—A choice mixture of all colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

The richness of color, duration of bloom and ease of culture will always make petunias popular, especially for massing in beds. Flowers are large and borne profusely. For early flowers sow in boxes and transplant when weather is warm, or later sow outside in a sunny place. H.H.A. Height, 1 to 2 feet.

Wood's Superb Fringed Petunias.—For size, beauty and luxuriance of flowers this is without an equal. Blooms are often 4 to 6 inches across, and nearly all exquisitely fringed or ruffled at the edges. But their greatest merit lies in the most beautiful and unusual colors, markings, blotches, stripes and unusual combinations.

Nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. Sown in the open ground in the early spring or fall, they come into flower in June, and are literally covered with bloom till frost.

Perennial, or Hardy Phlox.—Fine for permanent beds and borders. Flowers bright and of a great variety of colors. Plant as early as possible. germinates slowly; 2 to 3 feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

Star Phlox.—Extremely beautiful and of the most varied colors; distinctly bordered with white. Pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20 cts.

Large Flowering Dwarf.—Fine for pots, bedding and borders. Brilliant in color and profuse in bloom. Height 6 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

MIXED PHLOX.—A mixture of all colors to be found in phlox. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

Grandiflora Phlox LARGE FLOWERING.—Remarkable not only for the brilliancy and variety of colors, but for the perfection and size of the flowers, which are nearly double as large as the ordinary phlox. Our large-flowering strain is extra fine, the flowers remarkably large, perfectly round, with overlapping petals. Separate colors. Pure White, Rose Pink, Scarlet, Yellow, and Dark Purple—Each, pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 90 cts.

Grandiflora Phlox MIXED.—A splendid mixture of all the best and most brilliant large-flowering varieties. Pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

BON ARBOR and STERLINGWORTH PLANT TABLETS will invigorate your plants and promote healthy growth. See p. 48.

PHLOX



Phlox.

Poppies

Hardy annuals and perennials of quick growth and easy culture, yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms. For beds and borders nothing is better. Sow annual varieties where they are to bloom, perennial sorts may be transplanted. Barely cover the seed and press the soil firmly. Sow in the fall and at intervals during the spring for a succession. Cut the flowers regularly to insure a long blooming season.



King Edward Poppy.

Wood's Superb Poppy Mixture

—A grand mixture of all the newest and best double and single annual poppies, all varieties and every color. The wonderful variety and brilliant coloring make an effective display. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

ANNUAL POPPIES

Special Mixed Single Poppies.—Contains only select varieties that will give a dazzling display of colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Special Mixed Double Poppies.—An elegant collection into which we have put only those that will produce flowers of the largest size and most gorgeous colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Double Scarlet Poppies.—A splendid mixture of many varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Double Featherball.—A very beautiful snowy-white fringed poppy; resembles a ball of feathers. Pkt. 10 cts.

Admiral.—Large glistening pure white single flowers with broad band of brilliant scarlet at the top. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20c.

Tulip.—Large single bright scarlet flowers; as dazzling as scarlet tulips. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

King Edward.—Deep scarlet, each petal marked with a dark blotch. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Shirley.—Remarkably brilliant and free-flowering. Range from pale rose to deep crimson, delicately edged and fringed. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

Double Carnation-Flowered.—A magnificent fringed poppy of dazzling richness and variety of colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

Double Peony-Flowered.—Splendid large flowers, resembling peonies. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

California Poppy.—See Escholtzia.

PERENNIAL POPPIES

Oriental.—Often six inches across; the colors range from soft pink to dazzling scarlet and richest purple maroon; perfectly hardy, increasing in size and beauty each season. Pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 35c.

Iceland.—Resembles crushed satin; blooms continually from June to October, blooming the first season and for 3 to 4 years following. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Portulaca

(MOSS FLOWER).—Succeeds in a sunny situation, and produces flowers of almost every color in the greatest profusion. The double is especially beautiful. Sow when weather becomes settled warm. T.A. Height 6 inches.

Single Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 50c.

Pyrethrum—Few plants are more popular for borders. The bright yellow foliage makes it especially effective. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

Primrose—Chinese Primroses are among the finest winter and spring flowering window and greenhouse plants. The Evening Primrose is a splendid summer and fall flower for mixed borders.

Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose).—Large flower, beautifully fringed and borne in great profusion. Sow in May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors. Pkt. 20 cts.

Evening Primrose.—The well-known English Primrose. Flowers large, showy and fragrant. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

RAGGED ROBIN.—See *Centaurea Cyanus*.

Ricinus (Castor Bean).—Tall majestic plants with palm-like leaves. Fine for backgrounds and centers for beds of foliage plants. All the best sorts, including the bronze, copper-brown, green and purple leaved kinds mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.

Rose Campion (Agrostemma).—Resemble single pinks.

Foliage soft, silvery white. Splendid for dry situations and for massing in beds. H.P. Height 1 foot. Blooms first season. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.



Salpiglossis.

Salpiglossis—Beautiful bedding and border plants with richly colored, funnel-shaped flowers—scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, purple and blue-black, many beautifully veined and marbled. Sow indoors in February or March or outside later. H.H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Scabiosa—The Mourning Bride or Sweet Scabious of the old time garden but in every way improved. The blooms are perfectly double, fragrant, handsome and elegant, the colors ranging from pure white to nearly black. Makes a grand cut-flower. H.A. 2 feet high. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

Sensitive Plant (Mimosa).—Curious plants with graceful and elegant foliage. The branches and leaves when touched, droop in a most interesting manner. Easily grown. T.A. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 5 cts.

Salvia or Scarlet Sage

A standard bedding and border plant, keeping the garden bright with dazzling scarlet flowers during the summer and fall, also makes a fine pot plant. Start early indoors or in frames, and transplant in May; or sow outdoors later in a light, rich soil.



Salvia, or Scarlet Sage.

Fireball.—Larger flowered and more free flowering than any other salvia, 20 inches high and covered with flower spikes, each bearing 20 to 30 intense scarlet flowers. Pkt. 15 cts.; ¼ oz. 75 cts.

Splendens (Scarlet Sage).—The scarlet variety. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.; oz. \$1.25.

Patens.—Rich blue; very fine. Pkt. 15 cts.

SILENE.—See Catchfly.

Stocks

(GILLIFLOWER).—Useful annuals for bedding, borders, cut-flowers and pot culture. Sow in February or March in the house, transplant to pots or boxes when an inch high, and set out the end of April, when sowings should be made outside. Bear an immense amount of fragrant blooms, each plant forming a perfect bouquet. H.H.A.

Cut-and-Come-Again, or Princess Alice.—Extra fine for cutting; a foot high, throwing outside branches, each bearing fine, rosette-shaped double flowers. The oftener they are cut the better they like it. Mixed colors. Pkt. 7c.; ½ oz. 30c.

Dwarf German Mixed.—A fine large-flowering strain of many colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Smilax—A splendid window vine. Will keep for days without wilting. Soak for a day and sow in a box in March and keep moist. Slow to germinate. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

SNAKE CUCUMBER.—See Cucumis.

SNAPDRAGON.—See Antirrhinum.

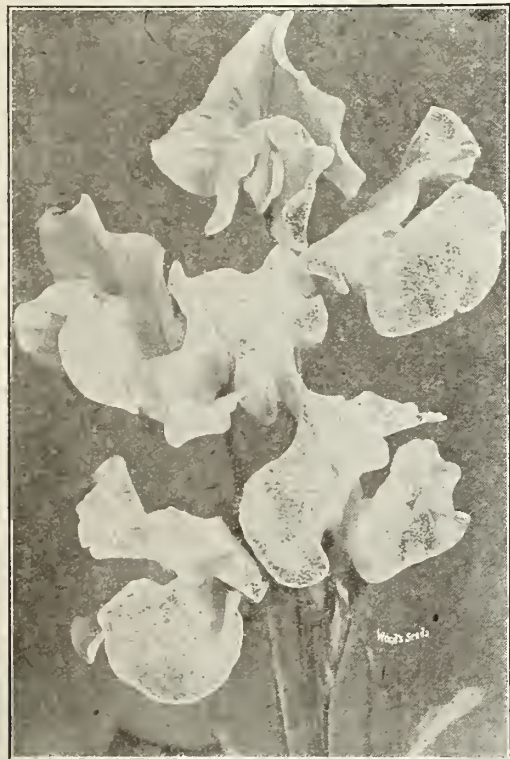
Bon Arbor—A complete, odorless, condensed plant fertilizer soluble in water; contains plant food in the necessary proportions to sustain a strong, healthy growth. One pound makes 30 gallons. By mail postpaid, ½ lb. pkgs. 33 cts.; 1 lb. pkgs. 60 cts.; 5 lb. pkgs. \$1.90. By express, ½ lb. pkgs. 25 cts.; 1 lb. pkgs. 50 cts.; 5 lb. pkgs. \$1.75.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap—A wonderful insecticide and fertilizer for flowers; excellent for preventing mildew and lice on roses; helps to grow healthy plants and beautiful flowers. Absolutely safe to handle. 3-oz. cake 10 cts.; 3-oz. cake 25 cts. postpaid. A 3-oz. cake makes 1½ gallons of solution; an 8-oz. cake makes 4 gallons.

Woods Giant Sweet Peas

AN OUNCE WILL PLANT 25 FEET OF ROW

Out of more than two hundred varieties of sweet peas now in cultivation, we have selected those offered below as representing the choicest of each color. They are the cream of all the most improved large-flowering varieties, all small-flowered, inferior, weakly kinds and duplicates being discarded. This will be quite a convenience to our friends who have been confused by a long and cumbersome list. Our selection covers a complete range of color from the purest white to deepest maroon, every sort of distinct merit, and all will bear three or four blooms to the stem.



Wood's Superb Spencer Sweet Peas

Spencer Varieties

ALL VARIETIES—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.;
¼ lb. 60 cts.

Bertrand Deal (Rosy Lilac).—Makes a fine cut flower; an exquisite variety.

Captain of the Blues (Pure Purple).—The margin of the petals is marbled; large and distinct.

Countess Spencer (The Original Spencer).—Soft rose-pink, shading deeper at the edges.

Etta Dyke.—The best pure white; nearly two inches across; yields four blooms to the stem.

Helen Lewis.—Large and fine orange salmon pink with bright orange standard.

Gladys Unwin.—Large bold bright pink. The grandest of all pink varieties.

King Edward Spencer.—The best pure red Spencer; nearly two inches across. Often bears four blooms to the stem.

Masterpiece.—Lavender; flowers extra large and wavy. Stems nearly always yield four blossoms each.

Nubian.—Beautiful rich deep chocolate; finely waved flower of unusual size and substance.

COLLECTION—One pkt. each of these Spencers for 65 cts.; one ounce each for \$1.50.

CULTURE.—Some time before planting dig out a trench a foot deep, put in several inches of well-rotted manure and cover with six inches of earth. Early in February open the row three to four inches deep, drop the seeds (about four seeds) every three inches, cover about two inches, and two or three times during the season bank the soil against the roots. The white-seeded kinds are tenderer than the black-seeded, and should not be planted too early. They may also be planted in October, November and December, planting four to six inches deep; give slight protection and they will become well rooted and grow off at the first opening of spring and produce an abundance of bloom earlier and for a longer season than spring plantings.

Don't gather the blooms grudgingly—the more you cut them the better and longer they bloom

Sweet Peas in Mixtures

Wood's Special Mixture—A peerless mixture and absolutely the finest that can be made. It is a blend of the best sweet peas in cultivation, no dull colors, all choice giant flowering varieties of every color and type, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. No matter at what price or under what high-sounding name it may be offered, for diversity of color, size and beauty of flowers, no other sweet pea mixture can surpass our "Special Mixture." Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.

Wood's Superb Spencer Mixture—The newest introduction in sweet peas, differing from the old type in having waved or fluted standards. The flower stems are 12 to 14 inches long, very strong, and usually bear four blooms, which, under favorable growing conditions, measure two inches across. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid.

Large Flowering Mixed—A very good mixture of all the old varieties; will give a good display throughout the season. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid.

Bush Sweet Peas—Forms a perfect bush 15 to 18 inches high and produce a mass of bloom at the top of the plant. Requires no support when grown in rows, but single plants should be staked. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.

Perennial or EVERLASTING SWEET PEAS.—Once planted, these live year after year, bearing magnificent clusters of flowers early in the spring before the annual kinds begin to flower. Perfectly hardy; 8 to 10 feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Cupid Sweet Peas

Distinct from other sorts; 6 to 9 inches high, spreading out and forming a mass 1½ feet across. Very neat, compact, bushy, with flowers as large and fragrant as the tall kinds. Fine for pots, borders and masses. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.

Grandiflora Varieties

ALL VARIETIES—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.

Apple Blossom (Deep Pink).—Standard crimson pink, shading lighter at edges; wings white shaded with pink.

Bolton's Pink (Orange Pink).—Orange or salmon pink, veined with rose; large flower, bright and extremely showy.

Coccinea (Red).—Bright cherry red or cerise. A distinct shade; a very pleasing and effective flower of great size.

Dainty (White).—Large pure white; edges tinted with pink; long stems; usually bears four blossoms to the stem.

Dorothy Eckford (Pure White).—Beautiful shell shaped pure white flower of extra large size, borne three on a stem.

Flora Norton (Lavender Blue).—A clear bright blue, with faint tint of purple. The clearest and most pronounced of all the blues.

Helen Pierce.—Bright blue marbled or mottled on ivory white like a fine gloxinia; very attractive.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon (Primrose).—Deep primrose yellow; a beautiful extra large flower.

Henry Eckford (Orange Scarlet).—A distinct orange scarlet of the finest form and largest size; as beautiful under artificial light as in daylight.

King Edward VII (Crimson Scarlet).—A fine extra large flower; nearly always borne three on a stem.

Lady Grisel Hamilton (Lavender).—Best of all the lavender varieties; extra large; an exceptionally fine flower.

Lord Nelson or Brilliant Blue (Navy Blue).—A fine deep, dark, rich navy blue; very attractive.

Mrs. Geo. Higginson (Blue).—Clear delicate lilac blue; might be called light lavender; usually three blossoms on a stem.

Mrs. Walter Wright (Rosy Purple).—Changes to rich bluish purple; extra large shell-shaped flower.

Queen Alexandra (Scarlet).—The nearest scarlet in sweet peas; magnificent large flower.

Queen Victoria (Light Primrose).—Pink when newly opened, but soon turns to a clear, soft primrose.

The Continuous Sprayer described on page 48 is fine for spraying flowering plants both in the house and garden.

Stokesia cyanea (Cornflower Aster).—A beautiful hardy perennial for the permanent border or beds. Easy to grow; blooms the first season, producing its handsome lavender-blue cornflower blossoms from June till frost. **Pkt. 10 cts.**



Sunflower.

Sunflower—The tall kinds make excellent centers of beds and backgrounds for other plants, also for growing in fence corners, etc. The dwarf are fine for cut-flowers and general decoration. Sow in April. H.A.

Double Chrysanthemum Flowered or Japanese.—The most beautiful of all double sunflowers. Perfectly double; bright golden yellow. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.**

Plumed Sunflower.—Very unique; the center is like a tuft of small feathers; this is surrounded by a circle of downward turned petals varying from light to deep yellow. **Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.**

Miniature Varieties Mixed.—All the newest and best varieties, some a single color, others black centered, with golden yellow petals, others resembling cactus dahlias; many with curiously twisted petals, but all beautiful. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Double California.—Double yellow variety, 3 to 5 feet high. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.**

Perennial Sunflower.—Fine for permanent hardy border and cutting. A fine mixture of the best varieties. Sown early will flower the first season. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 60 cts.**

Mammoth Russian.—The giant flowered sunflower; 5 to 8 feet high. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.**



Sweet William

Sweet William

—Makes an elegant display, producing a succession of flower clusters for several weeks, the colors varied, ranging through all shades from pure white to nearly black. If sown early, will bloom the following fall and spring; fall sowings bloom the next summer. H.P. Height 1½ feet.

Single.—Many bright colors mixed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼ oz. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**
Double.—All colors mixed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 65 cts.**

SWEET ALYSSUM.—See Alyssum.

SWEET PEAS.—See next page.

SWEET SULTAN.—See New Varieties.

TROPEOLUM.—See Nasturtium.

TOUCH-ME-NOT.—See Balsam.

TASSEL FLOWER.—See Caccalia.

Thunbergia—A rapid climber growing 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers—white, yellow and buff, with black eye, in profusion. H.H.A. **Pkt. 5c.**

Torenia Fournieri.—Extremely handsome grown in pots or outside in a shady place. A fine annual with trumpet-shaped, sky-blue flowers with spots of dark indigo and yellow throats. T.A. Height 1 foot. **Pkt. 5 cts.**



Verbena.

Verbena

—Annual for beds, borders, massing, window-gardens, covering mounds, etc. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late fall. Soak a few hours and sow in boxes indoors, transplanting when an inch high, or sow outside in April. Plants grown from seeds do not rust.

Defiance.—Intense rich brilliant scarlet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.**

Mammoth White.—A splendid strain of large pure white. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; oz. \$1.00.**

Mammoth Mixed.—Blooms of largest size and most brilliant colors **Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 50 cts.; oz. 90 cts.**

MIXED VERBENAS.—All colors in a fine mixture; flowers large. **Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.**

Vinca (Periwinkle).—Splendid bedding plants, also useful for window-gardens, house plants and borders. Bears large pink and white single flowers in greatest abundance. If sown early indoors and transplanted to a warm place, will bloom the same summer and fall, and taken inside for winter flowering. T.P. Height 2 feet.

Rosea.—Pink, with crimson eye. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.**

Alba.—White; rose eye. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.**

Violet—Yields delightfully fragrant flowers, popular with every one. Sow in beds and transplant. Germinates slowly.

Blue.—Very large, deep blue. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

White.—Large-flowering. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 50 cts.**

VIRGIN'S BOWER.—See Clematis.

Virginian Stock—Beautiful, free-flowing annual for beds and edgings; succeeds well in any soil. Mixed colors. H.A. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

Wallflower—A favorite garden flower, producing large spikes of deliciously fragrant blooms of many colors. Useful for beds, borders and winter house plants. Sow early and transplant while small. As cold weather approaches, put into pots for winter blooming. T.P. Height 1½ feet.

Annual Wallflowers.—If sown outside in April, bloom from July till frost; bloom even earlier if started in boxes and transplanted in May. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.**
Single.—A fine mixture of all shades. **Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.**

Double.—Very large and fragrant. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 50 cts.**

Zinnia

—Few flowers are more easily grown, bloom more abundantly or give a more gorgeous summer and fall display. Perfectly double, and when fully expanded resemble dahlias, and are almost every shade of color. Fine for bedding and massing. H.A.

Crisp and Curly.—Entirely distinct, having loose, curly petals like a Japanese chrysanthemum. Silvery white, carmine, light scarlet, cream white and light yellow are the predominating colors. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.**

Curled and Crested.—A strain of fantastically shaped flowers, with twisted petals. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.**

Miniature.—The dwarfiest zinnia in existence, only 9 inches high, and a perfection of bloom not usually found among zinnias. Of special value for small groups, beds and borders. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.**

Tom Thumb.—Very dwarf, excellent for beds and borders. Double and of very bright colors. **Pkt. 7 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.**

Double Striped, or Zebra.—Profuse bearer of fine double flowers in many colors **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.**



Grandiflora Zinnias.

Grandiflora Zinnias.—Giant zinnias; perfectly double. The most brilliant colors mixed. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 60 cts.**

Double Mixed Zinnias.—A fine mixture of the best tall zinnias. All colors mixed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 30 cts.**

MIXED FLOWER SEEDS

Sow broadcast amongst shrubbery or in unsightly corners, and you will be surprised at the pleasing effect. Our mixture contains hundreds of easily grown, bright colored summer blooming flowers. **Pkt. 3c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 85c postpaid.**

Bulbs for Spring Planting

Should Our Stock of Any Variety be Sold Out, We Will Send the One Most Closely Resembling the Sort Ordered

Dahlias

We offer below a well selected list of these grand fall flowers. Each variety represents the finest flower of its color and style of bloom and will please the most particular dahlia lover.

The words "show," "decorative," "fancy" and "cactus" after the names of the varieties indicate the type of flower.

All varieties 20 cts. each; 3 for 50 cts.; \$1.50 per doz. postpaid. By express, 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per doz.

A. D. Livoni (Show).—A splendid clear pink; beautifully quilled.

Aegir (Cactus).—Intense bright red; petals twisted and incurved.

Arabella (Show).—Pale primrose, shaded with old rose and lavender.

Black Beauty (Decorative).—Large dark velvety-maroon; distinct form.

Bon Ton (Show).—Deep rich garnet-red; splendidly quilled.

Catherine Duer (Decorative).—Glowing scarlet without markings; flowers immense.

Clifford W. Bruton (Decorative).—Perfectly double; clear rich yellow.

Crimson Beauty (Cactus).—Clear brilliant, glowing crimson.

Eureka (Decorative).—Crimson center, shading to deep rose on outer petals; quilled.

Cannas—Gorgeous and effective bedding plants. They grow well in any soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. In groups or as backgrounds for smaller plants they present a brilliant and continuous display till frost.

Price 15 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid. By express, 10 cts. each; 80 cts. per dozen.

Austria—5 feet. Pure canary yellow with red spots in center of the two inside petals.

Egandale—4 feet. Deep currant red; early and constant bloomer; bronze leaved.

Gladiator—4 feet. Bright yellow, thickly spotted with crimson.

Florence Vaughan—5 feet. Rich golden yellow, thickly dotted with bright red.

Italia—5 feet. Bright orange scarlet with broad yellow border; orchid flowered.

Indiana—6 feet. Rich golden orange; flower often 6 inches across.

King of Bronzes—6 feet. A superb foliage canna; very large bronze leaves and bright red flower.

King Humbert—4 feet. Brilliant orange scarlet with bright red markings.

Louisiana—6 feet. Vivid scarlet; often 6 inches across; orchid flowered.

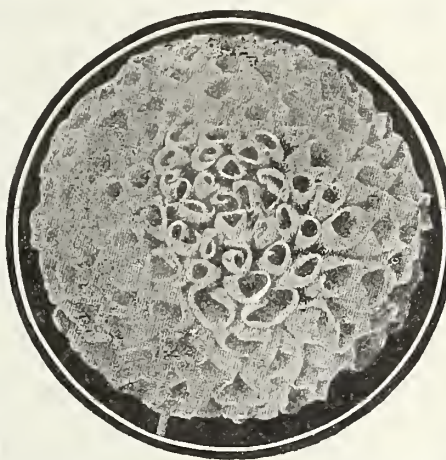
Pennsylvania—5 feet. Intense vermilion scarlet overlaid with orange.

Richard Wallace—4½ feet. Canary yellow; an exceptionally large flower.

Venus—4 feet. Delicate rosy pink, with creamy yellow mottled border.

Mixed Cannas—By mail, postpaid, 10 cts. each; 3 for 25 cts.; 80 cts. per dozen. By express 65 cts. per dozen; 50 for \$2.50; \$4.25 per 100.

Madeira Roots—One of the most popular climbers. Makes a thick shade, grows rapidly. 5 cts. each; 4 for 15 cts.; 35 cts. per dozen, postpaid. By express, 30 cts. per doz.; \$2.25 per 100.



Grand Duke Alexis (Decorative).—Large ivory white, edged with lavender; fine.

Henry Patrick (Decorative).—A splendid pure white; blooms freely.

Jack Rose (Decorative).—Rich velvety crimson, like the Gen'l Jacqueminot rose.

Gladiolas—Attractive and easily grown summer bloomers, giving gorgeous effects in mixed beds, massed in large clumps and when planted in clusters among shrubs. For a succession plant at intervals from April till June. Plant 6 inches apart and 4 inches deep.

America—A grand pink; flower spikes 2 to 3 feet long; last for a week or more in water. 5 cts. each; 35 cts. per dozen.

Augusta—Lovely pure white; often has 2 or 3 branches. 5 cts. each; 35 cts. per dozen.

Brenchleyensis—Intense fiery scarlet; fine for massing. 5 cts. each; 30 cts. per dozen.

Independence—Light scarlet. Very large; long spike. 5 cts. each; 40 cts. per dozen.

Klondike—Clear yellow, with maroon blotch in the throat. 7 cts. each; 60 cts. per dozen.

May—Lovely pure white flower, delicately flaked with rosy crimson. 6 cts. each; 50 cts. per dozen.

Meadowvale—White with touch of crimson in throat; lower petals marked light pink. 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen.

Mrs. Francis King—Brilliant flamingo pink blazed with vermilion red; blooms 4 inches across. 5 cts. each; 40 cts. per dozen.

Gladiolas in Separate Colors

	Each.	Doz.	Per 100
Scarlet and Red.....	5c.	30c.	\$2.00
White and Light.....	5c.	45c.	3.00
Pink Shades.....	5c.	35c.	2.50
Striped and Variegated	6c.	45c.	3.00
Yellow and Orange...	6c.	60c.	4.00

Postage on Gladiolas 5c. per dozen extra.

Mixed Gladiolas—Our mixtures cover a wide range of colors. **EXTRA LARGE**, 4 for 10c.; 20c. per doz.; \$1.50 per 100. **SECOND SIZE**, 5 for 10 c.; 15c. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

James Vick (Show).—Rich plum; a very profuse bloomer. A fine cut flower.

J. H. Jackson (Cactus).—Handsome deep maroon, almost black.

Kriemhilde (Cactus).—An exquisite shade of pink; a constant bloomer.

Libella (Cactus).—Beautifully formed, dark purple flower of good size and with full center. Very profuse bloomer.

Mrs. Charles Turner (Decorative).—Clear canary yellow. Flowers of immense size; free bloomer.

Orator (Show).—Salmon buff; an extra large, very fine flower.

Prof. Mansfield (Fancy).—Yellow, tipped with white; edges deep red.

Souv. de Gustave Douzon (Decorative).—Orange red. Flowers often 6 inches across.

Volker (Cactus).—Clearest canary yellow; early and extremely profuse bloomer.

Winsome (Cactus).—Large pure white with twisted petals.

Wm. Agnew (Decorative).—Intense, dazzling red; often 5 inches across.

Mixed Dahlias—A fine mixture of many colors; decorative, show cactus and fancy varieties. 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen postpaid. By express 10 cts. each; dozen 90 cts.

Caladiums

(ELEPHANT'S EAR).—A very effective plant for beds or groups, especially in lawns. To have the best results they must have an abundance of water and plenty of rich manure. When full grown, they stand 6 to 8 feet high, and bear immense light-green leaves 3 to 4 feet long by 2 to 2½ feet wide.

First Size Bulbs.—Over 12 inches in circumference. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz. Postage 12 cts. each.

Second Size Bulbs.—9 to 12 inches in circumference. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz. Postage 10 cts. each.

Third Size Bulbs.—6 to 9 inches in circumference. 10 cts. each; 90 cts. per dozen. Postage 8 cts. each.

Fourth Size Bulbs.—Under 6 inches in circumference. 7 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz. Postage 6 cts. each.

Fancy Leaved Caladiums

Superb foliage plants for window and porch boxes and shaded places outdoors. Beautiful designs and gorgeous colorings. 20 cts. each; 3 for 50 cts.

Tuberose

Delightfully fragrant; fine for bouquets. Plant when the ground gets warm or start in pots or in hot beds and set outside in May. Give plenty of water.

EXCELSIOR PEARL.—Mammoth Bulb.—6 cts. each; 4 for 20 cts.; dozen 50 cts. postpaid; by express 5 cts. each; dozen 35 cts.; 100 \$2.00. **Large Bulb**, 5 cts. each; 4 for 15 cts.; doz. 35 cts. postpaid; by express doz. 25 cts.; 100 \$1.25.

ALBINO.—A branching single variety, blooming twenty days earlier than other sorts. 5 cts. each; 6 for 25c.; doz. 40c. postpaid; by express doz. 30c.; 100 \$2.00.

VARIEGATED LEAVED.—The leaves are bordered with creamy white. Blooms earlier than Excelsior Pearl. Has large single flowers. 5 cts. each; 6 for 25 cts.; doz. 40 cts. postpaid; by express doz. 30 cts.; 100 \$2.00.

Hardy Flowering and Ornamental Shrubs

The planting of flowering and ornamental shrubs is increasing to a wonderful extent, as they give more real lasting satisfaction than any other form of decorative plants. After they are once planted they increase in growth, size and beauty each year, and require very little attention.

The earlier in the spring these shrubs are set out, the better, although they can be safely transplanted up to the first of April. In planting out they should be set out a little deeper than the marks show they were originally set in the nursery rows. Thoroughly well rotted manure should be incorporated with the soil at the time of planting, or in the absence of well rotted manure, an application of good ground bone should be given for the best growth and results.

All Orders for NURSERY STOCK are Shipped Direct from Our KENBROOK FARM

Kindly bear this in mind in ordering, as they cannot be forwarded with orders for seeds, these being filled direct from our stores or warehouses.

BARBERRY COMMON or EUROPEAN (*Berberis vulgaris*).—A handsome deciduous shrub, with yellow flowers in terminal drooping racemes in May and June, followed with orange-scarlet fruit. 2 to 2½ feet. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

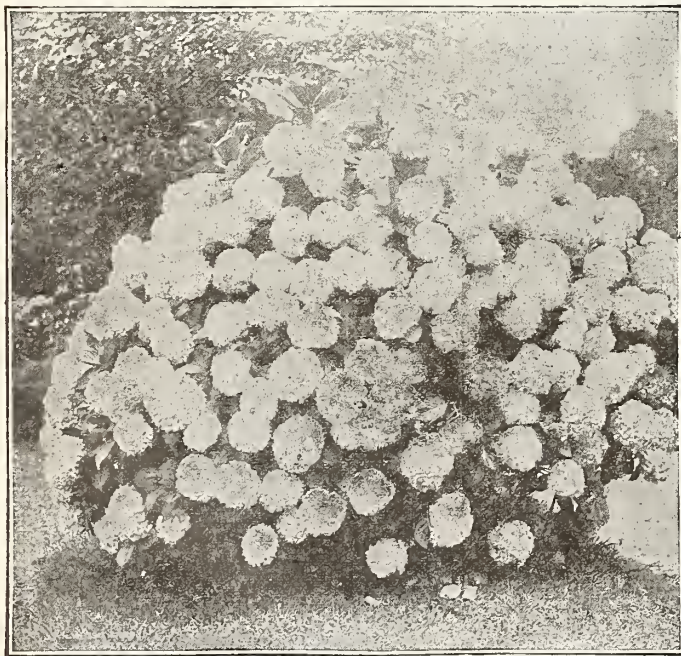
PURPLE LEAVED (*Berberis var. Purpurea*).—An interesting shrub, growing 3 to 5 feet high, with violet-purple foliage and fruit; blossoms and fruit beautiful, very effective in **JAPANESE** (*Berberis Thunbergii*).—Where a good dwarf, bushy hedge is desired, there is no shrub to compare with this. The attractive foliage, which takes on such a bright red fall coloring, and during the winter the scarlet berries, all help to make it very ornamental. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

European Burning Bush (*Euonymus Europeanus*).—Grows 5 to 6 feet in height. The seeds of this, light yellow in color, are quite ornamental. 4 feet, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

CRAPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstroemia*).—A handsome free flowering shrub, which blooms throughout the summer, producing great masses of beautifully fringed flowers. In Northern States the plants should be lifted in the fall and kept in a cellar.

INDICA.—Delicate soft pink. 50 cts. each.

Calycanthus Floridus (Sweet or Strawberry Shrub).—An old favorite. Double chocolate-colored, strawberry-scented flowers. 25 cts. each.



Hydrangea.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.—Produces flowers, which last for several weeks; a most valuable shrub. A large bed of this plant makes a most striking appearance. This shrub should be grown in rich ground and cut back severely during winter. It will then produce magnificent flower-heads. 2 to 2½ feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.

Naked-Flowered Jessamine (*Jessamine nudiflorum*).—A graceful, healthy climbing shrub, with dark green leaves. Flowers bright yellow, which are produced very early in the year. 25 cts. each; 10 for \$2.00.

DEUTZIA DOUBLE WHITE (*D. Crenata fl. pl. Alba*).—Flowers pure white, double; produced in great abundance. One of the best, strong, bushy plants. 2 feet high. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

DOUBLE PINK.—25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

DWARF WHITE (*Gracilis*).—Flowers pure white; bell-shaped; quite dwarf. Blooms early in April. 12 inches. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER.—Double white, back of petals pink, large panicles; blooms middle of April. 5 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Cydonia var. Umbellata Flowers brilliant, rosy-red, succeeded by large showy fruit; forms a fine shrub 2½ feet. 25 cts. each.

False Indigo (*Amorpha fruticosa*).—A strong-growing shrub, 6 to 7 feet high, with finger-like spikes of indigo-colored flowers, three or more spikes to a cluster. Blooms early in June. 25 cts. each.

FORSYTHIA GOLDEN BELL, FORTUNE'S (*Forsythia fortunei*).—Tall, but the branches bend, making a most graceful effect, especially in early spring, when full of yellow blossoms. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

GOLDEN BELL DROOPING (*Forsythia suspensa*).—Graceful drooping form, highly effective to plant on banks or where the slender branches can trail their full length. Blooms in profusion. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

DARK GREEN (*Forsythia viridissima*).—More shrub-like in growth than other Forsythias. Dark rich foliage, and a very profuse bloomer. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Gold Flower (*Hypericum moserianum*).—Beautiful golden yellow flowers, with crimson stamens. Dwarf form middle of April. A tall growing variety. 5 feet. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

HONEYSUCKLE RED BUSH (*Chamaecerasus rubra grandiflora*).—Graceful shrub with dark green foliage. Red flowers in May and June, followed by blood-red fruit. 20 cts. each.

PINK BUSH (*Chamaecerasus rosea grandiflora*).—Same as the rubra grandiflora except that the flowers are large and pink with the lobes bordered with lighter pink. 25 cts. each.

High Bush Cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*).—Tall shrub, with spreading branches. Flowers single white, produced in flat clusters in late spring. Berries scarlet; these remain all winter. Very showy. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

groups and masses or planted by itself. 2½ to 3 feet, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen; 4 to 5 feet, 35 cts. each.

Scarlet Japan Quince (*Cydonia Japonica*).—Has bright scarlet-crimson flowers in great profusion in the early spring. One of the best hardy shrubs. 2½ feet, 25 cts. each.

LILAC or SYRINGA WHITE LILAC (*Syringa alba*).—Cream colored flowers. 2½ feet. 25 cts. each.

PURPLE LILAC (*Syringa vulgaris*).—The standard common purple lilac; very fragrant and one of the best. 2½ feet. 25 cts. each.

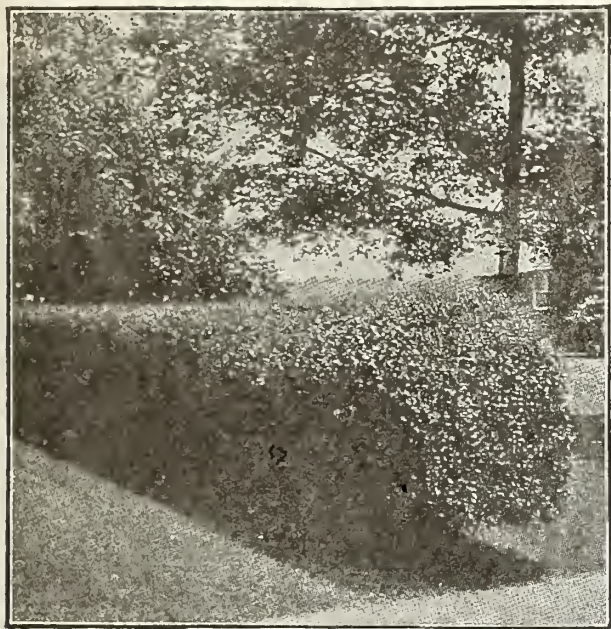
PRESIDENT GREY.—Magnificent panicles of large double blue flowers. 35 cts. each.

SOUVENIR DE LOUIS SPAETH.—Very large flowers, of a deep purplish-red in immense, compact trusses. 35 cts. each.

Buddleia Variabilis (Butterfly Shrub or Summer Lilac).—One of the most desirable summer flowering shrubs beginning to bloom in July it continues until cut by severe frost. The flowers are of a pleasing shade of violet-mauve and are borne in dense cylindrical spikes, which, under liberal cultivation, are from 12 to 15 inches in length by 2 inches in diameter; it succeeds everywhere and flowers freely the first season planted, and is always admired. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.

Mock Orange Syringa (*Philadelphus grandiflorus*).—The flowers of this are much larger than the others, and showy. Develops into a bushy specimen. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Sweet Mock Orange (*Philadelphus coronarius*).—Grows 5 to 6 feet in height. The real old-fashioned form, with its pretty white blossoms and yellow stamens. 2 to 3 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.



California Privet

Olive Tree or Japan Oleaster (*Elaeagnus edulis*).—Gumi fruit of the Japanese. A low growing ornamental shrub, which produces in early May enormous quantities of fruit, which is one-third of an inch in length oblong, bright red, and covered with minute white dots. This plant is not sufficiently appreciated, and should be more extensively cultivated, as the fruit is very ornamental and makes an excellent jelly or marmalade, the flavor is sharp, pungent and rather agreeable. Foliage light green, silvery beneath. Produces very fragrant flower April 1st. Plant perfectly hardy, and grows in almost any situation. 4 feet. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

PRIVET CALIFORNIA.—A rapid grower, and thrives on all soils and makes a magnificent hedge or screen. Foliage is dark, glossy green, and is evergreen until late in winter. It has an erect habit of growth. One year, 10 to 18 inches, at \$2.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000. Two years old, 18 to 24 inches, \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.

AMOR RIVER, NORTH.—12 to 18 inches. \$2.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000.

IBOTA (Japanese).—A handsome evergreen shrub of dense and symmetrical outline. Native of Japan. Leaves thick, dark lustrous green, often with a reddish margin and midrib. Flowers creamy white, disposed in loose panicles. The berries are bluish black with a bloom. Specimen plant 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts.

ROSA RUGOSA.—Japanese roses. How beautiful are the single roses of this grand species, often 3 inches in diameter, and the large scarlet rose hips which follow late. The thick glossy-green foliage always looks well. Red variety. About 3 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Red-fruited or Indian Currant (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*).—Sometimes called "Coral Berry." A shrub of very pretty habit. Foliage, fruit and flowers, small; fruit purple; hangs all winter. 3 to 4 feet. 30 cts. each.

Yellow-flowered or Missouri Currant (*Ribes aureum*).—Bright green foliage, beautifully tinted in Autumn; fragrant yellow flowers in May followed by dark brown fruit. 3 to 4 feet. 30 cts. each.

ALTHEA ROSE OF SHARON.—The Altheas are among the most valuable of our tall hardy shrubs on account of their late season of blooming, which is from August to October, a period when few shrubs are in flower. We offer the following, viz.:

ALBA LUTEOLA PL.—Double white with yellowish center.

ARDENS.—Double violet-pink.

DUCHESS DE BRABANT.—Double dark red.

COELETIS.—Simple Blue.

JEANNE D'ARC.—Double white.

PURPUREA FOL. VAR.—Deep red. Variegated leaves. All of the above, 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each.

SPIRAEA THUNBERGII.—Of dwarf habit; branches slender and drooping; foliage very narrow light green, changing to bright orange, and red in fall; flowers small and white, and appear early in March, lasting three weeks. A beautiful variety for dwarf or low-growing hedge. 3 feet. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

VAN HOUTTEL.—Grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet. One of the very finest Spiraeas. In May, before the leaves appear, all the branches are clustered to their full extent with single flowers, which produce a charming effect. 3½ to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

ANTHONY WATERER.—The finest of the dwarf Spiraeas, and a grand acquisition. It excels all other Spiraeas in brilliancy of color, a purple-crimson, and is the most profuse and persistent bloomer of them all, bearing continuously large, flat clusters of bloom throughout the summer and autumn. 18 inches. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

REEVES SINGLE (Reevesiana).—Produces large clusters of single white flowers, which cover the entire plant. A desirable early spring bloomer. 3½ to 4 feet. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

REEVES DOUBLE (Reevesiana flore pleno).—With large, round clusters of double white flowers, which cover the entire plant. A most desirable early spring bloomer. Commences to bloom latter part of March and continues for several weeks. One of the best. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 dozen.

St. Peter's Wort or Waxberry (*Symphoricarpos alba*).—A well-known shrub with small pink flowers and large white berries that hang on the plant through part of the winter. 3 feet. 30 cts. each.

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum opulis sterilis*).—Produces large globular clusters of white flowers in April. An old favorite. 2½ to 3 feet. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Wayfaring Tree (*Viburnum lantana*).—A large shrub, 10 to 15 feet tall. Flowers white, produced in large cymes in April. Berries bright red, changing to black. 2 to 3 feet. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

WEIGELA ROSEA.—Large and rather coarse deep pink or magenta flowers in great masses during June. 2½ to 3 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

AMABILIS.—Grows to the height of 4 or 5 feet. A showy-pink-flowered form, making a vigorous growth. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

CANDIDA.—Pure white flowers of large size. Blooms all summer and autumn. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

EVA RATHKE.—Very distinct in color of flower from other Weigelas, a remarkably free bloomer and a vigorous, erect grower. The flowers are of a rich deep crimson, and are produced in great abundance, continuously throughout the summer and autumn. About 3 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

SHADE TREES

American White Ash (*Fraxinus alba Americana*).—Well suited for sidewalk or lawn plantings. Grow to large, open proportions. Distinguished from the Green Ash by the light color of under side of leaf. 7 to 8 feet, 50 cts. each; 7 to 9 ft. 75 cts. each; 8 to 10 ft. \$1.00 each.

Yellow Birch (*Betula lutea*).—Yellow bark and large leaves identify this birch. A rapid growth. 7 to 8 ft. 75 cts. each; 8 to 10 ft. \$1.00 each.

Purple Birch (*Betula var. purpurea*).—Quite a rare, distinct kind, having purple foliage and purplish-white bark. 7 to 8 feet, \$1.25 each; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50 each.

Bolles Poplar (*Populus Bolleana*).—A very compact, upright grower, resembling the Lombardy Poplar, with leaves glossy green above and silvery beneath. A splendid tree. 6 to 8 feet, 25 cts. each; 8 to 10 feet, 40 cts. each; 10 to 12 feet, 75 cts. each; 12 to 14 feet, \$1.00 each.

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*).—A magnificent rapid growing tree of pyramidal shape; foliage broad and glossy; flowers yellowish green, tulip shaped. Valuable as an ornamental tree for street and lawn planting. Also for lumber. 7 to 8 feet, 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen; 10 to 12 feet, 75 cts. each.

Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

Pyramidal Arborvitae (*Thuja orientalis pyramidalis*).—Compact, pyramidal form. 15 to 18 inches. 45 cts. each.

Oregon Barberry (*Mahonia Aquifolia*).—Medium size, with purplish, shining, prickly leaves and showy, bright yellow flowers in May succeeded by bluish berries. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

American or Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia Latifolia*).—Sometimes called Calico Bush. A beautiful native evergreen shrub with shining foliage and dense clusters of pink or nearly white flowers in Spring. Requires same treatment as the Rhododendron. 2 to 2½ feet. \$1.25 each.

Cypress PLUME-LIKE JAPANESE (*Retinospora plumosa*).—A beautiful, strong-growing evergreen tree, with abundant soft deep green foliage. 2½ to 3 feet, 60 cts. each; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00 each.

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA.—Erect, dense, pyramidal habit, with soft, dark green foliage. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00 each.

Hemlock (*Abies Canadensis*).—One of the most graceful and beautiful, and withal one of the hardest of evergreen trees. 1½ to 2 feet, 50 cts. each; 2½ to 3 feet, 75 cts. each; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00 each.

Japanese Burning Bush (*Euonymus Japonicus*).—Very useful and decorative evergreen shrub, dark green, shiny leaves. Decorative in pots or tubs. 18 inches to 2 feet. 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Hardy Phlox

Miss Lingard A grand white phlox; lilac eye; large individual florets. Blooms earlier and stays in bloom longer than other sorts. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Coquelicot A fine pure scarlet phlox with a crimson eye. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Jeanne d'Arc Pure white, late flowering. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Professor Schliemann Rose, with carmine eye. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Hardy Phlox Assorted colors. 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen.

Red-Hot Poker, Flame Flower, or Torch Lily (*Tritoma Uvaria Grandiflora*).—The old-fashioned late flowering sort; spikes 3 to 5 feet high, flowers rich ochre-red. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Gypsophila PANICULATA (Baby's Breath).—A beautiful old-fashioned plant. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Hardy Flowering Vines



WISTARIA CHINESE, BLUE (*Wistaria Sinesis*).—A flowering vine of extremely vigorous growth, which attains a great height if given support. The beautiful flowers of soft, dainty lavender-blue color are produced in pendulous racemes a foot or more long, in May, before the leaves expand. They are produced in such great numbers as to form a bank of bloom. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Wistaria Sinensis fl. alba Of similar habit to *Sinesis* with pure white flowers. 40 cts. each.

Bitter-Sweet (*Celastrus scandens*).—A native climbing plant of great growth with attractive light-green foliage and yellow flowers during June, which are followed in the autumn with bright orange fruit. 30 cts. each.

Boston Ivy, Japanese Creeper (*Ampelopsis veitchii*).—Rapid growing, deciduous vine. Handsome green foliage, assuming charming sun-tints in the fall. Perfectly hardy and the most popular of all vines. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

English or Irish Ivy (*Hedera Hibernica*).—This well known favorite is useful for covering walls and in rock gardening. Owing to its handsome, evergreen, glossy foliage, it is much used for covering graves, particularly in shaded situations, where grass will not grow. Field-grown plants. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Euonymus Radicans Very hardy, dense growing, trailing vine; has dull green leaves with whitish veins. Grows rapidly if planted in reasonably rich ground; also useful for covering old walls, etc., as it is self-clinging. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Honeysuckle, Halleana (Hall's Monthly).—Flowers pure white, turning to yellow. Fragrant, hardy and almost evergreen. Blooms free. 35 cts. each.

Garden Tools

Made of high-grade material throughout—high carbon crucible steel forgings, oil tempered, the handle selected hard maple. They are guaranteed for life against defects in workmanship or material.

Orchard King —Cuts a 2-inch live branch EASILY. Has compound leverage, roller bearings; makes a clean cut that will heal quickly; never bruises or crushes. 30 inches long. \$3.50.

Kansas —Will cut the smallest twig or a green limb 1½ inches through. Works automatically by a quick pull on the handle. Length 7 feet. \$3.50.

Happy Thought —Has a Y-shaped end, the knife working across the Y. Will cut limbs up to ¾ inch in diameter with the greatest ease. 6 foot, \$1.75; 8 foot, \$2.00; 10 foot, \$2.25.

Detroit —Has a hook end, the knife working upward into the hook. Has powerful leverage and long drawing cut; cutting easily limbs up to an inch thick. 6 foot, \$1.75; 8 foot, \$2.00; 10 foot, \$2.25.

Weed Killer —When the plunger is pushed into the center of the plant a few drops of gasoline is injected, killing the root; a quick half-turn and the top of the weed is cut off. By express, 65 cts.

Pruning Shears —High grade tool steel blade; strong volute spring. A well made and thoroughly satisfactory shear. By mail postpaid, 60 cts. By express 50 cts.

Hedge Shears —Made of the finest grade tool steel. Nine inch blade with notch at crotch of blades for cutting small branches. By express \$1.75.

Garden Trowels —Steel. Made of fine cold rolled steel. By mail postpaid, 15 cts. By express 10 cts.

ENGLISH.—An extra strong and well made trowel; we recommend it. By mail postpaid, 20 cts.; by express 15 cts.

Spading Forks —3 Tine. Convenient, strong and well made; tines polished; hardwood handle; length 11 inches. By mail postpaid, 30 cts. By express 25 cts.

4 TINE.—A good and serviceable fork, but not the equal of the 3 tine. By mail postpaid, 20 cts. By express 15 cts.

HARDY ROSES STRONG VIGOROUS OUTDOOR GROWN PLANTS

Outdoor-Grown Roses are strong, healthy, vigorous plants, giving the best results and satisfaction to those who plant them. We can ship these roses any time during open weather in January, February or March. The earlier they are set out the better. A light protection of litter or coarse manure for the roots after setting out is advisable, not so much for protection as to encourage the best root growth and development.

Orders for Roses and Nursery Stock are shipped direct from our Kenbrook Farm, and cannot be shipped with orders for Seeds.

Price of all varieties (customer's selection) 33 cents each; \$1.40 per half-dozen; \$2.80 per dozen, postpaid. \$2.50 per dozen, by express, not prepaid. Not less than half-dozen sent by express.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses



Paul Neyron.

PAUL NEYRON.—

The largest of all Rose blooms; bright shining pink, clear and beautiful; very double and full; finely scented; blooms first season and all summer. Grows to a great height in a single season and stems are almost thornless.

ALF COLOMB.—

Cherry - crimson; large globular flowers; erect grower; free bloomer.

GEN'L. JACQUEMI-

NOT.—Bright, shining crimson; rich, velvety and fragrant.

GIANT OF BAT-

TLES.—Rich red; very large, good form and substance.

PRINCE CAMILLE

DE ROHAN.—Deep, velvety-crimson color; passing to intense maroon, and shaded black; large, handsome and fragrant.

MAGNA CHARTA.—Extra large, full flowers of unusual depth; sweet and of fine form; bright rosy-pink in color; one of the hardiest and best bloomers.

ANNA DE DIESBACH.—(Glory of Paris).—A lovely shell-pink; long-pointed buds, very large petals and large, finely formed, compact flowers, very full and double; sweetly fragrant. A vigorous grower and bloomer.

GLOIRE LYONNAISE.—Creamy-white; the nearest yellow Hybrid Perpetual Rose, and a grand one.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (the White American Beauty, or Snow Queen).—An everywhere hardy vigorous grower with bright green leaves delicately veined; splendid long buds and magnificent snow-white blooms with large saucer-shaped petals. Rightly named and deservedly a prize winner.

MADAME PLANTIER.—A June Rose, well worthy of its long and continued popularity. Pure white, large and double; hardy as a forest tree; a free and continuous bloomer. One of the best white Hybrid Perpetuals, used extensively for cemetery planting.

Everblooming Tea Roses

BALDUIN (Helen Gould).—Warm, rosy-crimson; long beautiful buds.

KILLARNEY.—(The Irish Beauty).—Brilliant, sparkling pink; large pointed buds; semi-full flowers of great beauty.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE.—Rich creamy-white, full, sweetly scented.

MAMAN COCHET.—Rich rosy-pink; exquisite in color and graceful in form from bud to bloom and very fragrant; long stems.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET.—Pure white and waxy; taking on a pink flush; large and beautiful in bud and bloom.

MARIE LAMBERT.—(Snowflake).—Pure white, fine grower and bloomer; excellent for nursery.

MADAM LOMBARD.—Buds of deep rose, passing to salmon-pink; very fragrant and free.

MRS. BENJ. R. CANT.—Bright, clear rose-pink; a good bedding rose; very free grower and bloomer.

SAFRANO.—Bright saffron yellow, the best of its color; good buds and fine-shaped flowers; vigorous and fragrant.

RHEA REID.—Large as American Beauty (one of its parents), double as Bridesmaid, fragrant as La France, continues as the Bride, and red as Richmond in winter.

PAPA GONTIER.—Dark crimson, passing to a glowing crimson; large buds, deep, open, semi-full flowers; constant bloomer.

WELLESLEY.—Bright, clear, salmon-rose, reverse of petals silvery-rose; vigorous, healthy and free.

WILLIAM R. SMITH.—Creamy-white with shadings of pink; beautiful in form and colors; glossy foliage; long, stiff stems; vigorous in growth; a superb summer bedder.

DUCHESSE DE BRABANT.—Large, full, beautiful in bud and bloom; highly fragrant; soft, light rose, with heavy shading of amber-salmon.

ANTOINE RIVOIRE.—Creamy-white, delicately tinted with pink; extra large petals, making a bloom of decidedly distinct and beautiful form; full and double.

MADMOISELLE FRANZISCA KRUEGER.—A vigorous grower and constant bloomer for out of doors; large blooms of deep, coppery-yellow, tinged with pink.

MADMOISELLE HELENE CAMBIE.—Beautiful orange-yellow, shading to almost white at outer edges; strongly fragrant.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT.—A remarkable free-blooming Rose for bedding; very double; white, shading to deep pink at center, deliciously fragrant.

BESSIE BROWN.—Of a distinct type in shape and color. Erect stems; full, deep blooms with enormous petals; white, flushed with pink.

DOUBLE PINK KILLARNEY.—Possesses all of the good points of Killarney, and is a stronger grower, producing larger flowers with one-third more petals, two great gains for warm weather and shipping purposes.

MADAME JENNY GUILLEMOT.—Deep saffron-yellow, opening canary with dark golden shadings; buds long and pointed; petals and blooms immense. A very beautiful upright grower and free brancher.

Bourbon Roses

BURBANK.—Bright rose-pink, a shade darker than Hermosa, and as free a grower.

EUGENE E. MARLIT.—Rich, glowing carmine with scarlet tones; non-fading; fragrant; free blooming, vigorous, healthy and hardy.

Rambler and Climbing Roses

CRIMSON RAMBLER.—Vivid, crimson mass of blooms that are beautiful till late in the season; a rapid producer, growing from ten to twenty feet in one season. Perfectly hardy.

LADY GRAY.—Cherry-pink, fading to soft white; the flowers, in large, loose trusses, together with the buds and foliage, form a mass of beauty from base of vine to tips of branches; a perfectly hardy climber. In both foliage and bloom, this is one of the most beautiful of all climbing roses.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD.—(Everblooming Crimson Rambler.) Brilliant crimson, base of petals white; flowers perpetually and profusely in brilliant clusters from early summer until frost.

MARY WASHINGTON.—Pure white flowers of medium size, blooming profusely in large clusters throughout the summer, a strong grower; slight musk fragrance.

PHILADELPHIA CRIMSON RAMBLER.—Deep rich crimson, brighter than Crimson Rambler; large full and lasting flowers in panicles; very vigorous and productive; entirely free of mildew.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE.—Rich, brilliant crimson; fine in bud with large, full, finely formed flowers; a sturdy climber and everblooming. Specially thrifty in the South.

SOLFATARE.—Clear, sulphur-yellow; full and double, blooming in clusters; a vigorous climber.

TAUSENDSCHOEN.—Varying shades of delicately flushed white to deep pink in bright clusters that almost cover the foliage, a hardy climber with a few thorns.

WHITE RAMBLER.—Pure white flowers in great clusters.

YELLOW RAMBLER.—Double, golden-yellow flowers in clusters.

Baby Ramblers

MAMAN LEVASSEUR.—A prolific producer of pure pink flowers, with all the good qualities of Crimson Baby Rambler.

MADAME NORBERT LEVASSEUR.—The Crimson Rambler in dwarf form, with the same clear, brilliant, ruby-red color. Hardy and healthy everywhere, attaining a height of twenty inches, and blooming in profuse clusters until frost, and throughout winter if taken indoors.

CATHERINE ZEIMET, or White Baby Rambler.—This is surely a beauty and a great addition to the Baby Ramblers. Grows to a height of 20 inches and produces double pure white flowers in abundance. Very fragrant.

Strawberry Plants

STRAWBERRY PLANTS can be set out in the spring any time during March or April. Make the rows three feet apart, setting the plants fifteen inches apart in the row. Keep well worked and free from weeds and in the fall apply well-rotted manure along the rows as a top dressing, working it in early in the spring. A slight mulch of pine tops or straw applied after cultivation in the spring will improve the quality and cleanness of the fruit to a considerable extent.

Special leaflet giving information about Strawberry culture mailed on request.

Varieties marked "S" are staminate and will produce fruits without other sorts planted with them; those marked "P" are pistillate and will not produce fruit unless some "S" sort is planted with them. We suggest two rows of "P" variety to one of "S."

Shipments of Strawberry Plants are made direct from our Kenbrook Farm.

Joe Johnson (S).—This new berry originated in the southern part of Wicomico County, Maryland, about four years ago, and has been well tested. It ripens about the same time as the Gandy. The Joe Johnson is very productive of very large berries. It is a beautiful red berry with a bright green calyx, which adds greatly to its beauty and market value. Flavor is one of the best; a perfect table and canning berry, and one of the best shipping varieties. Has a perfect flowered blossom, and is a strong fertilizer. You will make no mistake in planting the Joe Johnson. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Senator Dunlap (S).—A favorite with most growers, and is well known wherever strawberries are grown. It is a variety that will take care of itself on any soil and with any kind of treatment. It is a great plant maker and for best results should be planted a good distance apart or kept thinned. It is very productive and usually matures every berry, which are of medium size, bright glossy red, a good shipper and of excellent quality. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Missionary (S).—A new variety which is proving very popular all through the trucking districts. It is a strong grower, making plants freely; early to mature, coming in directly after Excelsior, and very productive. The berries are well colored, firm, large, and hold their size well throughout the season. It is of good shipping qualities, and is being planted on quite an extensive scale by berry growers through the trucking districts. Price, 75 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

Red Bird (P).—A new strawberry of Southern origin, extra early in maturity and remarkably productive. Berries medium in size, firm, of bright red color and attractive appearance, and stand shipping well. The Red Bird is a pistillate variety, and consequently requires rows of other varieties to be planted through it in order to fertilize it properly. For this purpose early blooming varieties like the Excelsior or Improved Lady Thompson should be used. As is well known, the pistillate varieties are usually considered healthier and more resistant to the strawberry weevil, which sometimes affects the productiveness of this crop. Price, by express, per 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Virginia (P).—A new variety which originated in this State. Very early, being within a day or two of the Excelsior. Productive and of uniform size for an extra early variety. Bright red color, makes an attractive appearance, both on vines and after it is picked. Per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, 75 cts.; \$4.00 per 1,000.

Excelsior (S).—Extra early, ripening several days ahead of any other kind on our list. The fruit is of excellent quality, very firm; color perfect, making an excellent shipping berry, attractive and salable. So far as tested, it has done well everywhere. In addition to its value as a market or shipping berry, it is also valuable for the home garden, both on account of its extreme earliness, attractive deep red color and excellent table and preserving qualities. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Improved Lady Thompson (S).—For shipping and home market this is really one of the best and most profitable berries, and it seems to improve year by year. It is early to ripen, commencing to ripen directly after Excelsior. Makes a large sized berry and is very productive. Is robust and vigorous-growing, and will stand adverse conditions both of weather and cultivation better than any other kind. At the same time it gives the very best returns from high manuring and good cultivation. It has, beyond all question, proven itself entitled to the name of "The Standard Early Market Berry." Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; per 1,000, \$4.00.

Tip Top (P).—Similar to the Bubach, but superior to that variety in plant growth and fruit, and very much more productive. Imperfect bloomer, and must be planted near staminate variety. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.50.

Bethel (S).—Large, sweet, dark-colored berry, in shape similar to the Gandy. This berry comes about midseason, is an unusually good table berry. 75 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.

Five hundred plants of one variety will be supplied at the 1,000 rate, or customers can select four different kinds of any varieties in an order for 1,000; or we will send 500 plants, composed of three different kinds (customer's selection) for \$2.50. Orders for less quantity than 500 plants are charged at the 100 rate.



Brandywine (S).—This is pronounced by one of the largest strawberry growers in the South to be the great middle-crop, all-purpose berry. It succeeds on all soils, and withstands adverse conditions of weather remarkably well. The plant is of vigorous growth, a profuse bloomer, producing berries of large size and of a brilliant and handsome color. It is a good shipper and a fine-flavored berry, equally well adapted for shipping, the home market or private garden. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Aroma (S).—This is an excellent midseason and late berry. It grows to a large size, is of splendid flavor and very productive. Adapted for either home use or market. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Bubach (P).—One of the best and most productive kinds in our list. In vigor of plant, productiveness, large size and profitability, it has no superior. It is planted almost as generally as the Concord grape, as it succeeds in every State in the Union. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Sharpless (S).—An old and popular variety. Berries of excellent table quality, and grow to a large size. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Klondyke (S).—The true Klondyke Strawberry, which we offer, originated in Louisiana, and has proven to be one of the most valuable Southern berries in cultivation. When fully ripe it is of excellent table quality, having a decided flavor, aroma and character of its own. The Klondyke berry grows on a long stem, or, rather the heavy-laden bunches of them do. This keeps the berry clear of the ground, causing them to require less mulching than most other kinds. This is also a safeguard against frost. It is a plant of remarkably vigorous growth and of enormous productiveness. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.50.

Haverland (P).—This is more generally grown than any other variety of berries in cultivation. The plant is healthy, large, vigorous, makes ample beds, and is very productive. It produces large-sized berries of fine quality and is an excellent midseason berry for near market or home use. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Gandy (S).—A splendid late berry, well adapted for either market, home use or shipping. The fruit is large and firm, regular in size and shape, handsome and showy. Succeeds well wherever grown. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Strawberry Plants sent by mail, postage paid, at an extra cost of 5 cents per dozen, or 25 cents per 100, which add to catalog prices in case you desire plants sent by mail.

Write for special prices on lots of 2,000 or over.

Mangels or Stock Beets

A SPLENDID WINTER FEED FOR CATTLE AND HOGS. INCREASES THE MILK FLOW. YIELD LARGER CROPS THAN TURNIPS, AND ARE HIGHER IN FEEDING VALUE.

Culture.—Plantings should be made beginning at corn planting time till the middle of June, soaking the seeds for twenty-four hours before planting. Make the rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, the drills one inch deep on lands that have plenty of moisture in the subsoil; on dry and sandy soil they should be planted deeper. Shallow sowings germinate better and give a larger proportion of vigorous plants. Thin out to stand 8 inches apart in the row; young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Cultivate as soon after planting as possible. As soon as frosts occur, dig the roots, cut off the tops and pile on a well drained situation, covering with straw or corn stalks and an inch of earth. As it gets colder increase the covering to prevent freezing. Covering gradually prevents heating. They are acid when first dug, but if kept till January they will be sweet and succulent. Always feed with some dry roughage. They should have a fertilizer containing a good per cent of potash. 6 to 8 lbs. will plant an acre.



Yellow or Orange Globe Mangel or Stock Beet

Yellow or Orange Globe —The finest type of yellow globe mangel in cultivation. Grows to a good size, of fine shape with small tap root, few side roots and small top; fine keepers and are high in feeding value. The roots grow almost entirely above ground, adapting them splendidly for shallow soils and making them easy to harvest. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.

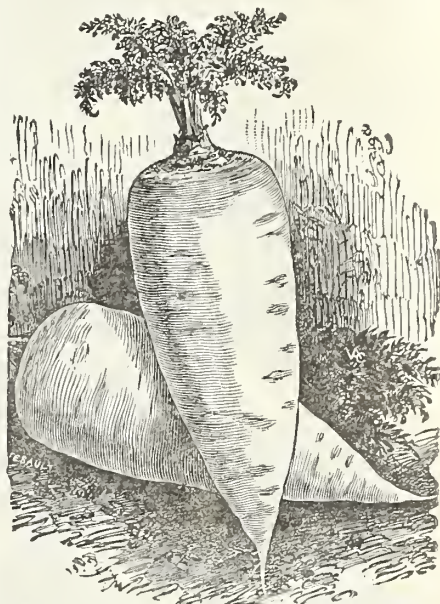
Golden Tankard —The best known and most largely grown yellow mangel, and especially recommended for dairymen on account of its milk producing properties and the richer quality of the milk. The flesh is firm and solid, rich golden yellow color. On account of its peculiar shape they can be grown closer in the rows than most mangels, increasing the yield per acre considerably. Grows well above ground and easily pulled. Yields particularly well on light soils. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.

Manmoth Prize Long Red —No other mangel can compare with this variety in yield. Crops of forty to fifty tons per acre have been made on good land and under thorough cultivation. The roots often weigh twenty to twenty-five pounds each. It grows well above ground, is easily pulled; the deep red roots are straight, well formed and solid. Especially adapted to deep soils. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.

Silesian Sugar —Although this variety does not yield quite as large crops as those described above, the feeding value, pound for pound, is fully half as much again greater on account of its high percentage of dry matter content. Recommended especially for fattening cattle, but is equally well adapted for general feeding as mangels. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.

Carrots for Stock Feeding

Carrots make a healthy and desirable food for horses, and every horse owner should plant them liberally, so as to give his horse an occasional feed of carrots through the winter. They are also very desirable for feeding to hogs and cattle and make a tonic and alternative food which is of decided benefit. Plant in March, April or May—the earlier the better—in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, at the rate of 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Cultivate same as for Mangel beets.



Belgian Carrot

Improved White

Belgian —Makes large and heavy cropper and well-shaped roots. It is very nutritious. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per lb. 5 lb. lots at 40 cts. per lb.

Large Yellow

Belgian —A good keeper for late feeding. Makes long yellow roots. As fully one-third to one-half of the root grows above the surface, they are easily pulled. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.; 5 lb. lots, 45 cts. per lb.

SPANISH CHUFAS

A nut grass largely grown for feeding to hogs, for which purpose they are highly recommended. After the crop is grown, hogs may be turned into the field, thus saving the labor of harvesting and feeding.

Culture.—Chufas do best on light, sandy soil, or rather soil that does not contain too much clay except as a sub-soil. They should be planted in drills two and a half to three feet apart, dropping from three to five Chufas in a hill 15 to 20 inches apart, cover about two inches, keep clean and stir the soil occasionally. If for any reason an imperfect stand is obtained, the plants may be transplanted. Level culture is the best. Chufas make rapid growth after coming up. When it is desired to turn the hogs into them, pull up a few of the hills by the roots, and leave them on top of the soil, and when either hogs or chickens get a taste of them, they will go over the whole field in their search for them. They are very productive, nutritious and fattening. They can be planted in May, June, or early in July. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 25 cts. (by mail 30 cts.); peck \$1.40; bushel \$5.00.



WHITE NAVY BEANS

Planted in June or July, they usually make a very profitable crop to grow as shelled white beans for market. Plant in rows three feet apart, dropping two to three beans together a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, as they grow rapidly, but do not work them while the dew is on the foliage, and care should be used not to cultivate deeply after they are three or four inches high. Do not cultivate after they begin to blossom. Carefully grown, these will prove a profitable and successful crop. A peck will plant an acre. Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 50 cts. postpaid. By freight, quart, 40 cts.; peck \$2.25; bushel \$8.00.

Wood's High-Grade Clover Seed

Wood's Trade-Mark Brand Clover and Grass Seeds are best qualities obtainable, and our customers can always rely on these seeds not only being of high germination, but free from injurious or objectionable weed seeds.

BEST TIME AND METHOD FOR SEEDING

All of the clovers can be sown with equal chances of success either in the spring or fall, excepting Crimson, Burr and Japan Clovers. A great many farmers sow the Red, Mammoth, Alsike and Alfalfa Clovers on their wheat or other fall-sown grain during the month of March, running a light harrow over the grain crop so as to roughen the soil, then sowing the seed, and then hunning the harrow again across the field, so as to give the clover a light covering. This harrowing does not injure the grain crop, but really benefits it, almost acting like a cultivation to these crops. It is also an excellent plan to give an application of Wood's Pure Animal Bone, Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate, or our Grain and Grass Fertilizer. The application of 200 to 300 pounds of fertilizer per acre at this time will not only increase the yield of grain, but will also benefit and help the stand of grass to a considerable extent. After the wheat or other grain is cut off, if too many weeds spring up they should be cut off with the mower, so as not to smother out the clover.

Clovers and Grasses are also quite often sown with oats or other grain crops in the spring, and the grain crops used as a nurse or protecting crop. When sown with oats or other grain in the spring, the grain should not be sown as thickly as ordinarily, so as not to make too thick a growth of grain, to smother out the grasses and clovers; and it is also much better to cut the grain in the milk state for feed, rather than leave it to mature. This will tend to give much better stands of grasses and clover than if the grain crop is fully matured.

The best fertilizer to use, either as seeding down or as a top-dressing, is either our Grain and Grass Fertilizer or Wood's Pure Animal Bone or fertilizer made from a bone basis, such as Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate.

The presence of lime in the soil is very necessary for best success with clover, and where lime is deficient, an application of from one to two thousand pounds per acre is decidedly advantageous, in order to secure good stands and good crops of clover.

Japan Clover is adapted only for spring seeding, and is best sown in the month of March or April.

The best months for seeding Alfalfa or Lucern are March or early in April, and in the fall, the latter part of August or during September. Alfalfa or Lucern should always be sown by itself, and not with any other grass, clover or grain crop.

The Crimson Clovers are only recommended for late summer and fall seeding, in this section. They are quite generally sown at the last working of corn, with very good results.

For full information in regard to preparing land for grasses and clovers, see information under the heading of "Wood's High Grade Grass Seeds," on pages 9 and 10.

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER

This is similar to Red Clover, both in the appearance of the seed and its habits of growth, the difference being that it usually grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, Meadow Fescue or Herd's Grass or Red Top, as it matures about the same time as these grasses. The appearance of the seed of this is identical with the Red Clover and on this account it is impossible to distinguish any difference between the two by the appearance of the seed. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, but in this, as in all other seeds, we give no warranty in any way, always using, however, every reasonable care to supply Mammoth or Sapling Clover as ordered. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre by itself or with Timothy. Six pounds of Clover and eight pounds of Timothy will give a liberal seeding.

When it is desired to seed Meadow Fescue and Herd's Grass with the above mixture, add half a bushel of Meadow Fescue and 6 lbs. of Herd's Grass or Red Top. This mixture will give the most satisfactory results, both for permanent hay and pasture fields.

Present price Trade Mark Brand Mammoth, or Sapling Clover, 25 cts. per lb.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 22 cts. per lb.; \$12.00 per bushel of 60 lbs. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices or fill orders at lowest prevailing prices at time order is received. Mammoth Clover seed is unusually scarce this season owing to crop failure the past season.

I have the finest field of Mammoth Clover I ever saw. There is not a farmer in all this section that can come up with my clover. The season was awfully dry last summer, most clover and grasses burned out. My clover and orchard grass fields are green at this time.—THOMAS LAWS, Yancey Co., N. C.

We received clover seed all right. Would say we are well pleased with it. We had it tested over here and it tested 99.75 per cent. pure.—GEO. H. BRIGGS & SON, Cheshire Co., Ohio, April, 1916.

The Trade Mark Brand Red Clover bought of you last year were extra fine. Have a fine stand. Think every one came up.—T. W. GENTRY, Stokes Co., N. C., July 17, 1916.



RED CLOVER,
The Standard
Forage and Soil
Improving Crop

RED CLOVER (Trifolium pratense)

Red Clover not only furnishes most excellent pasturage and fine hay crops, but its growth improves the land and adds humus to the soil wherever it is grown. It is the standard hay, pasturage and soil-improving crop wherever general farming is practiced.

Red Clover will yield crops two or three years from one seeding, and on good land will yield two cuttings per year. The first crop makes rich feed, and is the most valuable for hay. The second crop does not make so good a quality of feed. Red Clover should be cut for hay when in full bloom. For hay it is particularly well adapted for sowing with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, as it ripens at the same time, and sowing these three grasses together will give larger yields and of better quality hay than sowing either alone.

One bushel of Orchard Grass, one bushel Tall Meadow Oat Grass and eight pounds of Clover will give excellent results, and if it is desired to use the land for pasturage also, the addition of six pounds of Herd's Grass or Red Top will increase the pasturage and the second cutting of hay considerably. When sown by itself, sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre, either in the fall or spring, or at the last working of corn.

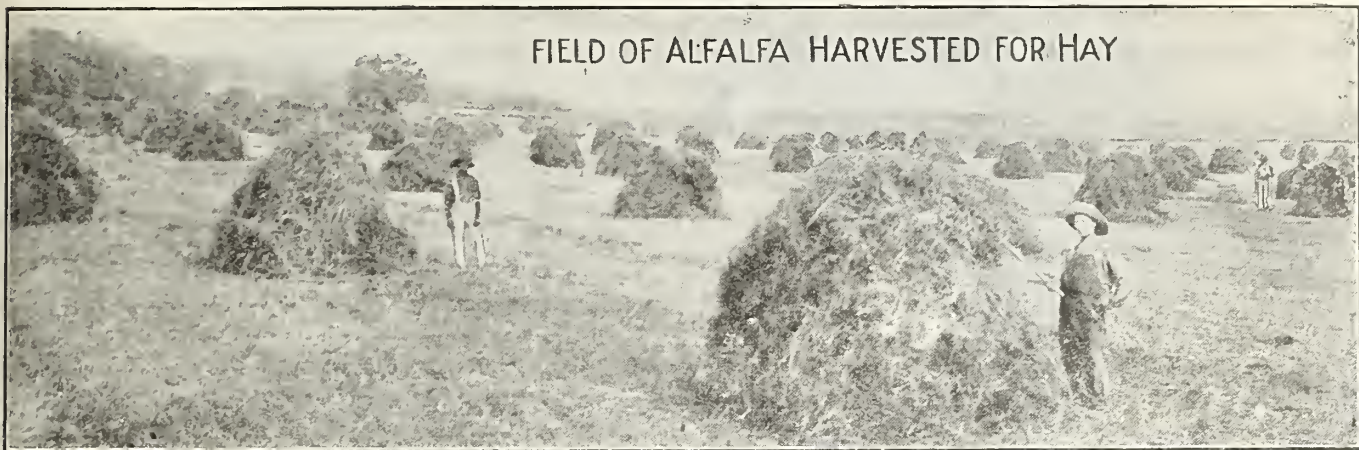
Present price Trade Mark Brand Red Clover Seed, 1b. 25 cts., in 10-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.; bushel of 60 lbs. \$11.75.

Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time or fill orders sent us at lowest prevailing price.

The 3½ bushels of Red Clover received. I never saw finer looking seed. It at this time is sown and it seems that every seed has germinated.—C. L. CAPLINGER & SON, Randolph Co., W. Va., Apr. 3, 1916.

I bought 1 bushel of Trade Mark Brand Clover Seed of you and sowed on a field where I sowed other clover seed I bought in my town. I sowed it all the same day, same amount per acre, and your seed gave decidedly the best stand. I drilled around field and when my home town seed were all used I finished with yours. I can see anywhere where your seed was sown the very drill row.—J. R. SATTERFIELD, Jefferson Co., Tenn., July 13, 1916.

FIELD OF ALFALFA HARVESTED FOR HAY



ALFALFA, The Profitable Hay Crop

After Alfalfa is once established it lasts for years, yielding as much as four or five cuttings per season of most excellent and nutritious hay, which is readily salable at top prices. For best success with Alfalfa, the soil requires thorough preparation, and it is better to have five acres well set in Alfalfa with thorough preparation than to attempt to put in ten acres without first-class preparation. Alfalfa succeeds best on limestone soils, but will do well on any good loam soil, provided a good application of lime is given. A heavy application of lime is usually considered of decided benefit, the most successful raisers of Alfalfa using from 2,000 to 5,000 pounds per acre.

BEST TIME AND METHOD OF SEEDING

Alfalfa can be advantageously sown in this section in the spring, anytime during March or April. Further South, earlier seedings are advisable. A satisfactory stand secured from spring seeding will furnish one or two good cuttings this year, and full cuttings the following year. Alfalfa should always be cut before coming into full bloom, and from seed sown either in the fall or spring the first cutting should be made even before it reaches this stage of development. Cutting thickens Alfalfa, provided it is done before the plant attains its full growth, and it not only makes a better quality hay, but causes it to stool out better, thus thickening the root growth and improving the stooling-out properties.

It is preferable to sow Alfalfa on land that has a porous or gravelly subsoil that the roots can penetrate. Alfalfa is a deep-rooting plant and will give best results on soils of this character.

The seed is usually sown broadcast, at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. to the acre. When sown in the fall, August and September are the best months for seeding. A firm seed bed is of first importance. For full information in regard to preparation in this connection we would call attention to the information given under the heading of "Grass Seeds" on page 72.

Our Trade-Mark Brand Alfalfa Seed is all American-grown, and of best qualities obtainable, testing high percentages, both of germination and purity, and it is also entirely free from dodder. We do not sell or recommend the cheap imported Turkish Alfalfa at any price.

PRICE: TRADE-MARK BRAND ALFALFA SEED.—Best American-grown Seed—Lb. 20 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 18 cts. per lb.; \$10.00 per bushel of 60 lbs. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time upon request.

For information regarding inoculating culture for Alfalfa, see page 70.

Alfalfa Seed Bought From Us Yields Six Tons Per Acre

The Alfalfa seed I bought from you last year was fine. I will get about 6 tons per acre.—T. E. PERKINS, Dinwiddie Co., Va., Aug., 1916.

Alfalfa Sown Three Years Ago Yields Four Cuttings

I sowed 1½ acres in Alfalfa 3 years ago from seed bought of you and am well pleased with it. Cut four times last year and have cut three this year and my last cutting was the best yet and will get 1 or 2 crops yet.—J. F. ST. JOHN, Greene Co., Tenn., Aug., 1916.

Alfalfa the Best Hay Crop—Greatly Pleased With Seed Bought From Us

I am greatly pleased with my Alfalfa which I sowed last fall. I bought the seed of you and got excellent stand. When ready to cut, May 24th, it was 30 inches high and very thick, making 1¼ tons per acre; and in two weeks after cutting some second growth stalks were 18 inches high. I think Alfalfa the best hay crop. I am aiming to increase my acreage this season.—J. T. ALLEY, Mingo Co., W. Va., June 16, 1916.

Our Alfalfa Seed Gives Perfect Stand

Alfalfa seed I got of you two years ago is to-day a perfect stand of five acres.—B. C. COOK, Albemarle Co., Va., Aug. 2, 1916.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS—READ WHAT OUR CUSTOMERS SAY:

I have grown Evergreen or Tall Meadow Oat Grass for ten years, and am more than pleased with the results. I have never failed to secure a good stand. Have always had an abundance of hay and plenty of pasture early and late, when there was a season for any grass. This grass is perennial and will produce on our soils good crops of hay for a number of years without re-seeding, and will frequently produce a second crop of a ton or more hay per acre in one season. This is a deep-rooting grass, and therefore holds the fertility of the soil better than most grasses. I regard the Tall Meadow Oat Grass as superior to all other grasses for our soils for hay, for pasture, and for maintaining the soil fertility.—G. F. HOLSINGER, Rockingham Co., Va., Aug. 14, 1916.

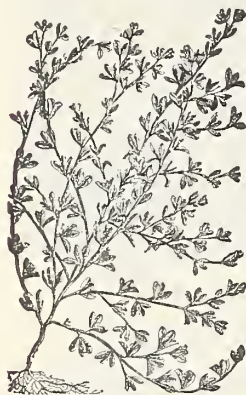
I have grown Tall Meadow Oat or Evergreen Grass in an extensive way for more than thirty years. I consider it far ahead of orchard grass, both as a hay and a pasture grass. To say nothing about our legumes, Tall Meadow Oat Grass is the most valuable of our cultivated grasses, both for hay and pasture. It roots very deep in the soil, withstands drouth well. It is the earliest of grasses to start in the spring, and the last to die in the fall. Will give a large hay crop and with favorable seasons and a good soil, two crops can be cut in a season; or if desired, it will furnish an abundance of pasture. It can be successfully grown with red clover, and will mature for hay with it.—C. L. BURNER, Rockingham Co., Va., Aug. 16, 1916.

See page 74 for full description of this valuable grass.

JAPAN CLOVER (*Lespedeza striata*)

One of the Most Valuable of Grazing and Soil-Improving Crops; Also Makes a Splendid Nutritious Hay Crop Further South

Japan Clover is one of the most valuable crops for the entire South, and is rapidly increasing in popularity wherever it is grown. It is also giving most excellent and satisfactory results in Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey. In this section its greatest value is as a soil-improving and grazing crop. Further South it is very largely grown as a hay crop, producing large yields of the best hay, superior in nutritive value to timothy hay.



Japan Clover

Once started, it soon spreads and takes possession of the land, making a steady growth of the finest and most nutritious pasturage, greatly relished by horses and all farm stock. It succeeds everywhere throughout the Southern and Middle States, taking possession even of stony hillsides and barren or waste lands. It also does well on low or wet lands, and a combination of Red Top (Herd's Grass) with Japan Clover on this class of soil furnishes excellent grazing. In places where it was sown several years ago it was found spreading all over the neighborhood, along the roadsides, ditch banks, and over neglected fields; at the same time it is easily subdued by cultivation, and does not in any way prove a pest to cultivated crops.

It will succeed if sown broadcast on old pastures, broom-sedges, etc., without any special preparation, and will soon spread and grow thickly all over the fields where put in, even taking the place of and driving out broom-sedges and wire grass. For sowing in woods that are used for grazing, or anywhere under the shades of trees, where other grasses do not succeed well, Japan Clover is to be strongly recommended, as it succeeds and does better under dense shade than any other grass or clover. All throughout the summer it makes a dense green carpet, which is very attractive and desirable.

It is best not to graze Japan Clover too early the first season, so as to give the seed time to mature and fall, which it is constantly doing all summer from the axil of the leaves. After the first season it can be grazed at any time. We do not recommend this clover for land that can be successfully grown in other grasses or clover in this section, but on waste land or poor, worn-out soils, it will furnish excellent, nutritious pasturage, and at the same time improve the condition and productiveness of these poor lands to a considerable extent.

Sow at the rate of 10 to 15 lbs. per acre in March or April. It does not make much showing the first year the seed is sown.

When sown in connection with Red Top or Herds Grass, which is very desirable, and particularly in this section, sow at the rate of 10 lbs. Japan Clover and 8 lbs. Fancy Red Top or Herds Grass to the acre. The combination of these two is an excellent combination.

By mail postpaid, 1b. 35 cts. By express or freight, 1b. 25 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.; bushel of 25 lbs., \$4.50.

Japan Clover makes fine growth on land too thin to sow other grasses.

I am well pleased with the Japan Clover I bought from you last spring. It was sown on land that was too thin to grow other grasses, and made a fine growth this fall. I think it is the thing to sow on land that has galled places, as it seems to take root and grow anywhere.—R. L. SPOON, Burlington, Alamance Co., N. C., Nov. 17, 1915.

Japan Clover takes well on old fields.

The Japan Clover ordered from you last spring is taking well, even though it was dry for several weeks after sowing. I am highly pleased with it, as it promises to be the very thing for this latitude. I sowed some in an old field along an old road, and it seems to take well there as in prepared soil.—A. W. MARTIN, M. D., Hillsville, Carrol Co., Va. Oct. 21, 1916.

Japan Clover fine for pasture and for timbered land.

The Japan Clover seed which I purchased from you did fine for pasture in August and September. Think it is fine clover for timbered land.—H. P. DAVIS, Cassatt, Kershaw Co., S. C., Oct. 26, 1915.

Japan Clover stands dry summers fine for grazing.

On Feb. 16, 1916, I bought 2½ bushels of Japan Clover seed from your firm, simply scattered the seed over my grazing land, have a fine stand. It has grown through the driest summers we have had for years. If it will stand the winter as well as it has the dry weather, you can expect a large order from me next spring. The cattle seem very fond of it. If I can get a stand as good as I saw in the eastern part of the State a few years since, I can handle at least 50 per cent more cattle on my grazing farm.—D. G. KIRBY, Forestville, Shenandoah Co., Va., Oct. 27, 1916.

ALSIKE CLOVER (*Trifolium Hybridum*)

Alsike Clover grows thicker and is finer in growth than Red Clover, making better hay and probably more and better grazing. It is also hardier, resisting extremes of heat and drought and also severely cold weather to a remarkable extent. It succeeds on a variety of soils, light upland loamy lands, as well as stiff bottom lands. The good qualities of Alsike are being appreciated everywhere. It is surer to give a good stand and make good crops than either the Red or Mammoth Clover, and in sections where these clovers have been uncertain, Alsike is superseding them almost altogether. Particularly is this so in the State of Tennessee, where Alsike is being very extensively and generally used. In this section the use of Alsike is growing rapidly, not only for sowing by itself, but also in mixture with Red Clover.

The seed of Alsike Clover, being much smaller than the Red or the Mammoth Clover, does not have to be sown too thickly, and consequently it costs less to seed an acre than of either the Red or Mammoth clover. The quantity of seed per acre when sown alone is 6 to 8 lbs. When sown in mixture with Red Clover, which is very desirable wherever Red Clover is sown, sow 3 lbs. Alsike and 8 lbs. Red Clover per acre.

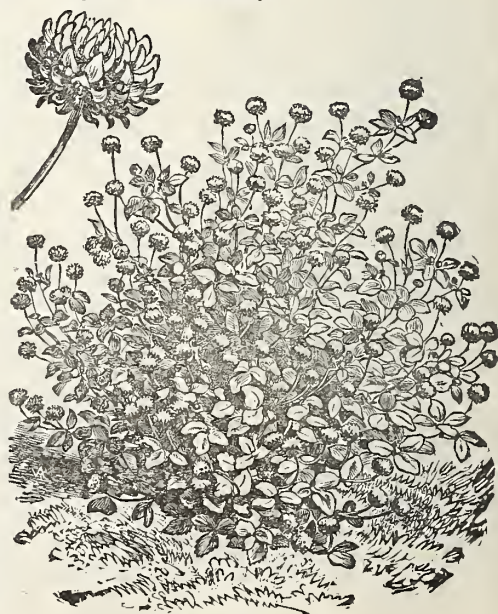
By mail postpaid, 1b. 32 cts. By express or freight, 22 cts. per lb.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 22 cts. per lb.; bushel of 60 lbs., \$12.25. Price fluctuates.

My Alsike Clover, 2½ acres, sown for grazing my milk cows, is beautiful, and in all respects satisfactory.—N. B. WESCOTT, Accomac Co., Va., June 29, 1916.

The seeds did fine and I am more than pleased with them all, especially the Alsike Clover, which has never been grown in this section before. You may be sure you will get some orders for Alsike next year from this section.—C. W. ASBURY, Dunlow, Wayne County, Sept. 4, 1916.

WHITE CLOVER

This is very largely used in lawn and pasturage mixtures, and is indigenous to the soils throughout this section. It makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Does well all through the South. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre; it is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses. See our Special Mixtures, pages 78 and 79. By mail postpaid, 1b. 70 cts. By express, 1b. 60 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over, 55 cts. per lb.



Alsike Clover.

White Bokhara or Sweet Clover

(Melilotus Alba)

This has been very largely and generally sown in some of the Western States the past few years. We have never regarded it as of much value for this section, and would not recommend its being sown on any except limestone lands or land containing plenty of lime. Where it succeeds, it makes a large growth, but care should be used to cut it while quite young, for feed or forage, as when it gets old, cattle do not relish it, and it is not of very high nutritive value. It furnishes good inoculation as a crop to precede alfalfa, and is also adapted for sowing on hillsides that are liable to wash or gully; but it will not succeed well on lands that do not contain some lime content. It is also largely used for sowing for bees.

White Bokhara can be sown either in the spring or fall. Should be sown at the rate of about 15 lbs. per acre. It is rather slow to germinate, and does not come as quickly as the red or the mammoth clover, owing to the fact that the seed always contain a certain percentage of hard seeds, and on this account it has been found that very much better stands are obtained by scarifying the seed, and we offer the seed both in its natural condition and also scarified. The scarified seed will furnish a larger percentage of germinating seeds and come up quicker.

Prices of WHITE BOKHARA or SWEET CLOVER.	In 10-lb. lots and over,	
	Per Lb.	Per Lb.
Unhulled . . . . .	.15	.18
Hulled and re-cleaned . . . . .	.20	.25
Scarified . . . . .	.23	.28

I sowed an acre in White Bokhara this spring. In July cut better than a ton of splendid hay from it, many of the stalks being from 42 to 48 inches high. A second cutting was made early in October. I am positive that with the proper treatment it will do as well, if not better, than other clovers, in addition to inoculating for alfalfa. My stock is ravenously fond of it, and there have been no ill effects from it as claimed by some.—W. R. MEHAFFEY, Mattoax, Amelia Co., Va., Oct. 26, 1915.

The Hulled and Re-cleaned Sweet Clover came up to my entire satisfaction. I inoculated it, and the crop is fine. I can recommend it to the public.—W. B. REEVES, Alleghany Co., N. C., Oct. 13, 1916.
The Sweet Clover did not germinate very well, but it is coming now thick this year.—WM. A. PRICKITT, Monmouth Co., N. J., May, 1916.

Burr Clover

Adapted for fall and summer seeding only. For the South it is a most valuable winter-grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer comes fully on. After once being seeded, it reseeds itself and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. It is admirably adapted for use with Bermuda Grass, and the combination of the two makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage. Fuller information in our Fall catalog, issued in August.

Burr Clover Clean Seed, lb. 25 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 22 cts. per lb.

Crimson Clover

Adapted only for late summer and fall seeding

Farmers should take every available means of sowing all their vacant lands in Crimson clover, as it makes a fine winter cover crop—an excellent grazing crop during the winter and early spring—the earliest green feed—an excellent hay crop and a splendid soil-improving crop to plow under early, to be followed by corn, cotton or other crops of the same year.

A crop of Crimson clover plowed under is equal to an application of stable manure. It makes land rich and mellow, fills it with humus or vegetable matter and increases the yield of corn, cotton or other crops which follow it, to a wonderful extent. Sow at the rate of 15 pounds per acre, broadcast, in July, August or September. Crimson clover is very successfully sown at the last working of corn, cotton or similar crops.

TRADE-MARK BRAND CRIMSON CLOVER SEED—the best quality obtainable—Lb. 15 cts.; bushel \$8.00. Price fluctuates.

Late White-Blooming Crimson Clover

Same as regular Crimson, only has white bloom instead of crimson. Later than the regular Crimson, but makes a larger growth. More desirable for hay and forage. The white blooms contrast with the dark green foliage, and make a beautiful appearance in the fields. Trade-Mark Brand Seed, lb. 15 cts.; bushel \$8.00.



Dwarf Essex Rape

Makes Splendid Pasturage for Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry

This crop is very highly recommended for pasturage for cattle, sheep and hogs, furnishing most rich and nutritious pasturage within six to eight weeks from the time of sowing. The fattening properties of Rape are said to be very much better than those of clover. It also makes splendid green feed for poultry. In this section Rape can be successfully sown both in the spring and fall.

One of our customers reports excellent results from using Rape for soil-improving purposes. It makes a quick and rapid growth of vegetable matter, which, turned under, should act as a decided soil improver. We have not made experiments along this line ourselves, but suggest it to our customers, especially in view of the high prices of cow peas and soja beans this year. We shall also be glad to hear from any of our customers who sow Dwarf Essex Rape as a soil improver, as to their opinion of the soil-improving qualities of this crop.

English-grown Dwarf Essex Rape is considered hardier and will make a better growth. Japanese-grown Dwarf Essex Rape can be sold at a lower price than the English-grown. It is well adapted for spring seeding, and we believe will give good results, where it is desired to sow it for soil-improving purposes.

Rape also makes an excellent spring salad, to use the same as kale or turnip salad.

Where no kind is specified on orders, we will always fill orders out of the English-grown seed.

For spring sowing, sow as early as you can conveniently get it in, the earlier the better, although it can be successfully seeded any time during March or April. Rape is best sown in drills, at the rate of 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, or it can be sown broadcast, when 6 to 8 lbs. per acre should be used.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.—English-grown. Pound 15 cts. (post-paid lb. 25 cts.); 10-lb. lots and over, 12 cts. per lb.; in 50-lb. lots and over, 11 cts. per lb.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.—Japanese-grown. 12 cts. lb.; 10-lb. lots, 10 cts. per lb.; in 50-lb. lots, 8½ cts. per lb.

Can't Praise Our Rape Seed Too Highly

Your Rape seed are the best I have ever used. I think it the best of hog forage. I can't praise it too highly.—O. T. MAY, Orange Co., Va., Oct. 12, 1916.

Hogs and Fowls Very Fond of Rape

The Dwarf Essex Rape seed I bought from you this fall did fine. Only wish that I had more of it, as the hogs and fowls are so fond of it.—M. T. COGHILL, Caroline Co., Va., Oct. 21, 1916.

The Best of Green Foods for Hogs and Poultry

I sowed the Dwarf Essex Rape seed bought of you in garden lots with a little mixture of oats for green feed. I had the rape cut and fed it to my hogs and let my chickens run in the lots, thus feeding both hogs and chickens from the same lot. I consider this about the best green feed a person can sow for hogs, poultry, etc.—H. BYRNE, Bedford Co., Va., Oct., 1916.

Had the Best of Success With Our Dwarf Essex Rape

I have had the best of success with your Dwarf Essex Rape. I don't think any one should try to raise hogs without it. It will do well to sow in September for winter grazing and in March or April for spring grazing. I mix oats and rye with my Rape, and I know of nothing that beats it.—R. E. LEE NORTHCUTT, Anson Co., N. C., Oct. 22, 1915.

Wood's High-Grade Grass Seed

WOOD'S GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS ARE HIGH-GRADE, NEW CROP SEEDS, carefully selected so as to be sure of supplying seeds only of first-class germination and of the best qualities that it is possible to obtain. The satisfaction which our seeds have given has caused our business in these seeds to become one of the largest in this country. Handling grass and clover seeds in the large quantities we do, enables us to supply them at the lowest possible prices for the best quality seeds.

SEEDING GRASSES AND CLOVER SEEDS

THE BEST TIME in the spring is from the middle of February to the middle of April. A good, firm seed-bed is of prime importance, and, to secure this, the ground should be well and deeply plowed some time previous to seeding if possible. It should then be harrowed and reharrowed several times, so as to put it in first-class condition. After the ground is in good tilth, the seed should be carefully sown, either by hand or using the Cahoon or Cyclone Broadcast Seed Sowers, and then cover by rolling, or, if a roller is not available, by a light or brush-drawn harrow. Rolling is, however, preferable, as it firms the soils and does not cover the seed too deep. Care should be taken not to cover the seed more than about an average of half an inch deep. Wood's Pure Animal Bone and our Standard Bone Meal are the best fertilizers you can apply for grass and clover, as they are immediate and also lasting in their effect.

Grass and clover seeds can be satisfactorily sown with spring oats or other grain crops in the spring, but when sown in this way, the oats or other grain should not be sown as thickly as ordinarily, and it is better to cut the grain crops before they are fully matured, in order to give grass crops full chance for development.

SOWING GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS IN THE SPRING ON GRAIN WHICH WAS SOWN LAST FALL.—Grass and clover seeds can be satisfactorily sown in the spring on fall-sown grain crops, and the grain crops are materially benefited by the preparation necessary for covering the grass seed. The best method is to run a harrow over the wheat, oats or other grain crop, then sow the seed, and then run the harrow crosswise over the field, so as to give slight covering. This harrowing and cross-harrowing does not injure the grain crops, but really benefits them, acting as a cultivation for these crops. A good firm seed-bed is also secured for the grass and clover seeds, our experience with grass and clover sown in this way has been very satisfactory, both as regards increased grain crops and a good stand of the grass. A top dressing of 200 to 300 lbs. of fertilizer to the acre can be applied at the same time the grass is sown, very beneficially. The application of fertilizer in this way will not only increase the grain crop, but help the grass very materially.

FALL SEEDING OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS.—September is the best month for seeding grasses and clover in the fall, although they can be safely put in up to the middle of October. If sown after that time, it is better to defer sowing clover until the spring, although Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Red Top or Herds Grass, Timothy and similar grasses, can be satisfactorily put in up to the first of November in the eastern part of the Carolinas and further South.

THE DESCRIPTIONS that we give in this catalog are especially full and complete. The description of the varieties, the suggestive combinations with other kinds, the adaptability for various soils and conditions, with other information, will be found of especial use and value in arriving at correct conclusions as to the best varieties of grasses to use for the purposes which are desired to be obtained.

PRICES ON GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS FLUCTUATE.—The prices named are those ruling at the time this catalog is printed. We will quote prices at any time, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at ruling prices at the time order is received.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

(Also called **EVERGREEN GRASS**)

One of the Most Valuable Hay and Pasturage Grasses for the South. Early Maturing, Large Yielding, and Especially Valuable in Combination With Orchard Grass, Both for Hay and Grazing.



Tall Meadow Oat Grass

MEADOW FESCUE or RANDALL GRASS

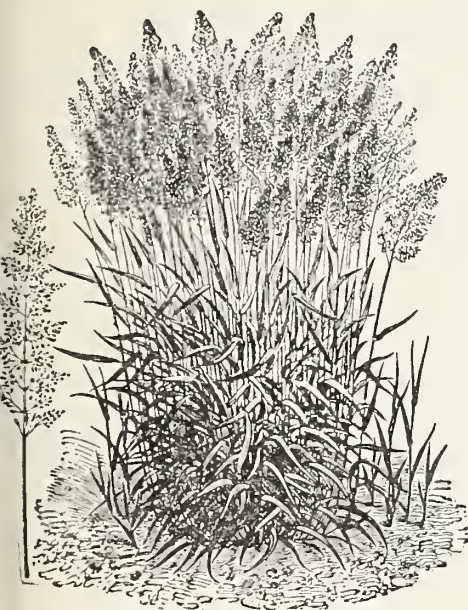
(*FESTUCA PRATENSIS*)

Meadow Fescue is particularly well adapted to our Piedmont and mountainous districts, and also gives excellent results on good loamy or heavy soils all through the South. It is a splendid spring and summer grass, and makes more and thicker leafage than even Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

It is also especially useful for fall and winter pasturage, as it remains green throughout the winter. Sow either in the spring or fall, at the rate of two bushels to the acre, if sown by itself. When sown with Red Top and Timothy, sow one bushel (14 lbs.) Meadow Fescue, 5 lbs. Fancy Clean Red Top and 6 lbs. Timothy per acre. Sown for a grazing mixture with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, add half a bushel each of these two grasses. Price, 1b. 18 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 15 cts.; 100-lb. lots and over, 14 cts. per lb.

The Tall Meadow Oat Grass I regard as one of the finest hay grasses we have. It grows high and yields a fine crop.—J. D. SMITH, Alexander Co., N. C., Oct. 16, 1916.

This grass is increasing in popularity wherever it is grown. It seems to make more leafage and grazing and a larger yield of hay, and to keep green longer, both during the winter and summer, than other grasses. It is especially desirable and adaptable to the South. It withstands the heat and drought of mid-summer and cold of winter, starts very early in the spring, and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay it can be cut twice in a season. Its nutritive qualities are first-class. It ripens at the same time as Orchard Grass, and gives the very best results sown with it and Red Clover. For hay it should be cut while in bloom. Tall Meadow Oat Grass is best adapted for good loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils, and better results than any other grass on light, medium or sandy soils. Farmers who have been sowing this grass for years are especially well pleased with the returns from it, and are sowing constantly increasing acreage each year. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of two to three bushels per acre, either in the spring or fall. Sown with Orchard Grass and Red Clover, the quantities usually sown are one bushel (11 lbs.) Tall Meadow Oat Grass, one bushel (14 lbs.) Orchard Grass, and 8 lbs. Red Clover. The addition of 6 or 7 pounds Fancy Clean Red Top or Herd's Grass seed to the acre in this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. This combination is excellent and one that has given the most satisfactory results. Price, 1b. 20 cts. Trade-Mark Brand Seed, bushel of 11 lbs., about \$2.00.



Herd's Grass, or Red Top

RED TOP, or HERD'S GRASS

THE BLUE GRASS OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

Red Top or Herd's Grass is one of the best and most satisfactory grasses all throughout the South. It is well adapted to all soils and situations, succeeding well on light, sandy soils, as well as stiff upland and low ground, and it really succeeds better in moist situations than almost any other grass. After once being established, it thickens and improves year by year, taking possession of the land and increasing in yield and quantity each successive year. Red Top or Herd's Grass is really one of the most valuable of all grasses for the South, and it should be a large constituent part of all mixtures intended for permanent hay or pasture. It seems indigenous to all our Southern soils and while it lasts a long time and spreads rapidly, it is easily eradicated in case it is desired to put the land in cultivated crops. It makes excellent pasturage and good crops of fine quality hay. It is rather late in starting in the spring and matures its crops at the same time as timothy. Is excellently adapted for seeding with timothy for hay, and furnishes excellent pasturage afterwards. When it gets well established it spreads and will gradually supplant other grasses. Red Top or Herd's Grass is also one of the best grasses for hillsides or lands likely to wash. Our Trade-Mark Brand of the Fancy Clean Red Top is of extra fine quality, and carefully cleaned for impurities. It requires from 8 to 10 pounds to seed an acre of the Fancy Cleaned seed. When sowing with timothy, sow 6 pounds of the Fancy Cleaned seed and 8 pounds of timothy per acre. It can be sown either in the spring or fall. Red Top or Herd's Grass has again turned out a plentiful crop the past season, enabling the seed to be sold at reasonable prices. This is a great boon to our farmers, as we really regard Red Top or Herd's Grass as one of the best of all grasses for use throughout the South. Price, per lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 13 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 12½ cts. per lb.

The Red Top seed I bought of you has proven entirely satisfactory to me. I sow my Red Top and Timothy mixed. The Timothy will not stick only two years and by that time the Red Top has the ground all matted and then I rely entirely on the Red Top for hay or grazing purposes.—W. M. PARRISH, Otto, Macon Co., N. C., Oct. 14, 1916.

I always sow Herd's Grass, which when cut before it gets too ripe has always made very satisfactory hay. It seems to be a native grass in East Virginia and I don't think there is any other grass that will take its place on the greater portion of these lands.—J. N. HANGER, Louisa Co., Va., June 23, 1915.

ORCHARD GRASS

(*Dactylis glomerata*)

Orchard Grass is a very vigorous grower, and yields large crops of excellent and most nutritious hay, and will last for years in increasing value with proper treatment. It is succulent and nutritious, and when mowed requires only a few days of seasonable weather to start it growing again, and usually two good crops of hay can be cut in a season. Orchard Grass is also excellently adapted as a pasture grass, and also succeeds in shady situations, such as orchards, parks, etc., better than most other grasses. Orchard Grass succeeds and grows upon nearly all soils that are not saturated with water. It does best, however, on loamy uplands or moderately stiff soils, although it will succeed very well even on soils that are inclined to be of a sandy texture. It matures early, and is excellently adapted for sowing with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Red Clover, and this mixture is very highly recommended. Orchard Grass fields can be kept in a continuous state of productiveness, provided a light seeding is made early each spring; should any bare spots appear in the field, an occasional top dressing of stable manure during the winter or ground bone or fertilizer early in the spring will fully maintain its productiveness.

Orchard Grass can be sown either in the spring or fall, although it is best sown in the spring. Sow at the rate of two bushels per acre, or if sown with Red Clover, 1½ bushels of Orchard Grass and 8 lbs. of clover are the quantities usually sown. Also see under "Tall Meadow Oat Grass" for suggested combination with that grass.

Present price of our Trade-Mark Brand Orchard Grass, lb. 22 cts.; bushel of 14 lbs. \$2.75; choice quality seed, bushel \$2.65.

The Orchard Grass seed I bought of you was the very best. I sowed them the first of April and the grass is now looking fine.—A. W. HUFF, Dugspur, Carroll Co., Va., Oct. 16, 1916.

The Orchard Grass, Clover, etc., which I got this spring came up finely and made a good stand.—T. P. SOMERVILLE, Gordonsville, Orange Co., Va., May 12, 1916.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum pratense*)

This makes one of the most popular, nutritious and salable of hay grasses. It is best adapted for sowing on clay or heavy loam, lowlands or in mountainous districts, although it will do well on any good loamy soils, provided moisture is abundant. It does not succeed so well, however, as orchard, tall meadow or herd's grass on soil of a sandy or loamy texture, and is not of so much value for pasturage as other grasses. The stand of Timothy will also be injured if grazed or cut too closely. The yield of hay on good ground is from one and a half to three tons per acre. Timothy requires good land to make good crops. It does not root as deeply, and is not considered as much an improver as other grasses; consequently should not be sown on land deficient in humus or vegetable matter, nor on soils of a light or sandy nature. The best clover to sow with Timothy is the Sapling, as it matures and ripens with Timothy. The practice of sowing the common red clover with Timothy in this section is not advisable, as they do not ripen together, the clover being ready two or three weeks before the Timothy; thus, either one or the other must be cut at a stage which will not give the best results. Red Top or Herd's Grass and Meadow Fescue mature at the same time as Timothy, and are excellent grasses to sow with it, both for hay and pasturage. They will increase the yield of hay and will very largely increase the yield and value of the pasturage. Timothy by itself requires to be sown at the rate of about a peck (11 lbs.) to the acre, or with clover, 10 lbs. of Timothy and 6 lbs. of Sapling clover will give a good seeding. A mixture of Timothy, Red Top, Meadow Fescue and clover should be sown in the following proportions: 8 lbs. Timothy, 6 lbs. clover, 6 lbs. Fancy Red Top, ½ bushel Meadow Fescue. These will furnish an excellent mixture, both for hay and pasturage, on good loamy or low-ground soils. Present price of our Trade-Mark Brand, lb. 10 cts.; bushel of 45 lbs. about \$3.00. Price fluctuates.

Timothy is the most reliable grass for hay in this section. Lasts from two to three years, according to condition of land when seeded.—E. A. RHODES, Botetourt Co., Va., June 29, 1914.

Timothy does better on our clay soils than any other grass; about three or four cuttings is what we get.—J. W. LYLE, Rockbridge Co., Va.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

THE GRASS THAT MADE OLD KENTUCKY FAMOUS FOR ITS FINE HORSES AND CATTLE AND PERENNIOUS FARMING COUNTRY.

Kentucky Blue Grass is one of the richest and most nutritious of pasture grasses, and should be largely used in all pasture mixtures, except on very light or sandy soils. For fall, winter and spring it makes the very best of pasturage, and, mixed with other grasses like Herd's Grass, or Red Top, and Meadow Fescue or Randall Grass, will give an excellent all-the-year-round pasturage.

Land well set in Blue Grass lasts longer than other grasses. In fact, a good Blue Grass pasture is considered to improve from year to year, and on land where it is well adapted, rarely ever requires reseeding.

Kentucky Blue Grass can be sown either in the spring or fall.

It grows rather slowly at first, but soon forms a compact turf, making a fine permanent pasturage when once established. A thick, well-set sod of Blue Grass is usually considered an ideal pasturage, both for nutritious qualities and yield, and wherever Blue Grass succeeds it should be one of the principal constituents of all pasturage mixtures.

Blue Grass being a little slower to become well set than other grasses; it is also a good plan to sow some Perennial Rye Grass with it, when sowing in the fall.

It should be sown at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre. Per lb. 25 cts.; bushel (14 lbs.), \$2.25. Special prices in quantity.

BERMUDA GRASS

This is a most valuable perennial pasturage grass all through the South, and also produces good yields of hay in the far South. It is very well adapted to light soils, and in some sections of the South is the only pasturage grass that will make a good sod on this class of soil. It also does very well on clay and loamy soils. It is rather late in the spring, but stands hot, dry weather remarkably well, making a most valuable summer pasturage grass.

Bermuda Grass is very largely used for sowing on hillsides, railway embankments, mill dams, etc., for binding and holding the soil. We sold large quantities of this seed for use on the Panama Canal embankments.

Bermuda will furnish more summer pasturage during hot, dry spells than any other grass we have ever had experience with. It is rather difficult to eradicate when once established, but this is also a strong recommendation wherever permanent grass is desired. Provided proper methods are used, however, Bermuda Grass land can easily, if desired, be planted in other crops, the only requirement being that the Bermuda grass sod be deeply plowed and thoroughly inverted, so as to give the crops that are planted on same a good start when the shade from these prevent the Bermuda grass from growing.

Bermuda Grass with Burr Clover also makes a very desirable combination, the Burr Clover being in green, growing conditions during the winter, when the Bermuda Grass is dormant. Burr Clover is of course only adapted for fall seeding, but can be sown on sacrificed Bermuda sod during September or October.

Bermuda Grass increases crop production.—Fine crops of cowpeas, corn and wheat have been raised on Bermuda grass sod that, previous to the land being taken up in it, would hardly produce a crop at all, showing that Bermuda grass is not only a most valuable pasturage grass, but is also a valuable permanent improver of the soil. The seed should be sown the end of March and May at the rate of 6 to 8 pounds per acre. Do not sow too early, as the seed will not germinate in cool weather. Prepare the ground well, making a good, firm seed-bed, as the seed is small and cover very lightly with roller or brush harrow (roller is best) to a depth of not more than half an inch. **Pound 45 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 40 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 38 cts. per lb.**

I am glad to report that we have excellent results from the Bermuda Grass seed. Every one says it must be unusually good seed.—MRS. B. F. BUTLER, Buncombe Co., N. C., July 27, 1915.

NATAL GRASS

(*Tricholeana Rosea*)

Originally introduced from South Africa. It is very much like crab grass in habit of growth, but makes a heavier yield of better hay. It has become thoroughly established in parts of Florida, and is gradually spreading over the sandy coast lands westward. The roots are killed by heavy frost, but from central Florida southward it becomes perennial, and is used for permanent meadows. Further north it only makes volunteer growth in fields from which early crops have been gathered, producing a heavy growth in corn fields after cultivation ceases.

We were very much impressed with the growth of this grass at the Arlington Test Farm, near Washington, and from our observation there believe that it will produce a heavy growth of hay on the lighter soils through the South Atlantic States; and, while in this section it is only to be recommended as an annual, from the nature of the grass, we believe that wherever it is sown it will make volunteer growths in fields where it is introduced.

We recommend to our farmers to experiment with it on an extensive scale, believing that it will prove to be a most valuable hay grass all throughout our Southern States. Sow in April or May at the rate of about 10 lbs. per acre.

Pkt. 10 cts.; 1b. 50 cts. (postpaid 1b. 60 cts.); in 10-lb. lots and over, 45 cts. per lb.

Red, or Chewning's Fescue

(*Festuca rubra*)

This is rapidly increasing in popularity. It makes a fine growth and thick turf, and is most valuable for lawns and lawn mixtures, as well as being a very desirable grass for pasturage. It is also particularly well adapted for putting greens on golf courses, and is especially suited for this purpose throughout the South. Makes a thick, green sod, which stands adverse conditions of weather remarkably well. **Pound 35 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 32 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per lb.**

Rhode Island Bent Grass

This is a very desirable grass for lawns, pasturage and golf courses. It has creeping or stoloniferous roots, and spreads and holds to the soil in a very tenacious way, and at the same time is easily eradicated if it is desired to do so.

Our seed is American-grown, of superior quality and germination. **Pound 40 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 38 cts. per lb.**

Crested Dogtail

A valuable pasturage grass, largely used in mixtures, recommended for dry soils and situations. Does well on hillsides. **Per pound, 35 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 32 cts. per lb.**

RHODES GRASS

Rhodes Grass is recommended for cultivation in Florida and the southern part of the Gulf States, and is especially promising for the semi-arid regions of the extreme southwest, where the temperature does not fall below 20 degrees Fahrenheit.

It is best sown in April or May. The seed bed should be very thoroughly prepared, and the seed covered very lightly. It must, however, be in contact with moist soil to germinate readily. Five to ten pounds of seed is sown to the acre. **Pound 60 cts. (postpaid 70 cts.); in 10-lb. lots and over, 50 cts. per lb.**

Rhodes Grass has been grown in Florida for the last three or four years, with marked success. It is of fine growth, and the quality of the hay is said to be equal to that of the best timothy hay as grown in more northerly latitudes. One Florida farmer has reported that in sixty days from sowing his Rhodes Grass was ready for the mower. It will spread so as to smother out Bermuda, Crab and Nut Grasses. Those who have grown it in Florida, Texas, and the Gulf States pronounce it unexcelled in growth and value by any other grass.

Rhodes Grass is a perennial, growing from three to four feet high, with a large number of very long, narrow and tender leaves and with rather few branching stems. When grown from seed, its growth is commonly erect the first season, but the second season it makes runner-like branches two to four feet long, with root at the joints and so cover the ground quite rapidly.

While the principal value of Rhodes Grass is for grazing, it is also used for hay, giving two to three cuttings of about one ton each per acre. The hay is of excellent quality. The grass bears severe drought and moderate frost without injury, but is easily killed by plowing late in the season.

I have tried the Rhodes Grass and Sudan Grass, and found them to be all right.—B. A. THOMASON, Richland Co., La., Jan. 19, 1915.

I sowed the Rhodes Grass rather late in spring. It turned out dry, but it did well. I got two cuttings of hay.—D. STEENBOCK, Elberta, Baldwin Co., Ala., Oct., 1916.

Perennial Rye Grass

A quick-growing, very early maturing grass, which furnishes good grazing and hay, and does very well in mixtures with grasses like Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat. It makes the quickest growth of any of the grasses, and for a grass to make a quick, leafy sod, will give the most satisfactory results. When sown by itself, sow 30 pounds per acre, either in the spring or fall. Fall seeding, however, gives best results. **Pound 12 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 10 cts.; 100-lb. lots and over, 9 cts. per lb.**

Pacey's Perennial Rye Grass

A selection of Perennial Rye Grass, particularly well adapted for lawn and pasturage purposes, making a quick, leafy growth of fine texture. **Per lb. 12 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 11 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 10 cts. per lb.**

Italian Rye Grass

(*Lolium italicum*)

Recommended principally for fall seeding. Yields three or four cuttings per year of most nutritious hay; a very valuable grass, particularly adapted for rich loamy soils or low grounds, does better in damp situations than other grasses. Full description in our Fall Catalogue, which will be mailed on request. **Pound 12 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 10 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 9½ cts. per lb.**

Velvet Blue Grass

(*HOLCUS LANATUS*)

This grass is grown to a considerable extent in the Valley of Virginia, some of the farmers in Rockbridge county, Va., having quite a considerable acreage of it. It is very highly appreciated, particularly as a pasturage grass. It starts early in the spring, being about the first grass to furnish pasturage, and it continues to furnish excellent pasturage up to June. Its growth starts again in August, and it furnishes very heavy grazing during the months of September and October, and it is considered to be a good fall fattener. When it heads out and seeds out, it is a very attractive grass in appearance, and every year we have customers who are impressed with it and send us specimens for identification, stating that they wish to get some of the seed. It will not yield as heavy crop or hay as Orchard Grass, and is not considered as nutritious for hay as it is for pasturage. It is considered, however, an excellent grass to use mixed with other grasses; it catches well on nearly all soils, and will hold and spread until plowed up. While we have usually considered this grass to be not equal in nutritive qualities to Orchard Grass, some farmers claim that they consider the hay equal to Orchard Grass hay. It is particularly well adapted for light and upland soils, and we recommend it in mixtures with Orchard and Tall Meadow Grass, particularly where it is desired to increase the yield of pasturage. **Pound 20 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 18 cts. per lb.**

Sudan Grass

Sudan Grass has been very generally grown all over the country during the past two years, and is proving a very satisfactory summer forage crop, being used largely in place of Millet and other forage crops in some sections.

The advantage of sowing Sudan Grass, over millet, is that it will yield two or three good cuttings of forage from one seeding during the season. It makes most excellent and nutritious hay, and is unquestionably a good hay-producing crop, both in quality and yield.

SOWING THE SEED.—The seed should not be sown until the ground and weather become warm, in this section not earlier than the first of May. Can be sown either in drills from 18 inches to two feet apart at the rate of about 10 lbs. per acre, and cultivated, or can be broadcasted or drilled thickly at the rate of 25 to 30 lbs. per acre.

The hay should be cut as soon as the grass is fully headed, and early cuttings are specially advisable where more cuttings per season are expected. The grass can be cut with a mower, the same as other grasses. Sudan Grass stools out thickly after the first cutting, and makes a thicker growth for the second and third cuttings than for the first cutting.

Sudan Grass is an annual, and requires to be sown each season.

By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 50 cts. By express or freight, lb. 45 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 42 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 40 cts. per lb.

The Sudan Grass I bought of you I seeded the second week in May. I think it is a fine hay crop. I saved two crops of it. It grew from 4 to 8 ft. tall, and as for food, there is none better, and I will just say I think it pays to sow Sudan Grass. I expect to sow some another year. I thank you for advice.—I. R. YEATTS, Whittle's Depot, Lunenburg Co., Va., Oct. 20, 1916.

It may interest you to know that I have a small patch of Sudan Grass growing in two-foot rows planted June 2d, which is now 7 ft. high, and nearly all of it out in seeding stage of growth. I cut a little of it on the 28th of July, and on the 8th inst. it was from 8 to 10 inches high again. All of our stock eat it with a relish. You need not hesitate to recommend it for this section as a valuable crop.—JOS. W. C. GRAVES, Madison Run, Orange Co., Va., Aug. 10, 1916.

I am very much pleased with the Sudan Grass seed purchased of you. Did not get it planted until June 26th. On August 24th from $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre I cut three 2-horse loads of hay; on Oct. 12th from same land cut two 2-horse loads. Both horses and cattle seem to enjoy the hay very much. Planted in April, I believe we could get four cuttings.—CLARENCE P. LACHICOTTE, Waverly Mills, Georgetown Co., S. C., Oct. 21, 1915.

The Sudan Grass sowed was very successful. Can get four cuttings of hay 3 or 4 ft. high each season.—GEO. T. PATE, Gibson, Scotland Co., N. C., Oct. 27, 1915.

Johnson Grass

A most valuable permanent hay grass for the South. Yields three or four cuttings per year, yielding one and a half to two tons per acre at a cutting, equal in nutritive qualities to the best timothy hay. It is not properly a grass, but really a perennial sorghum, and can only be sown to advantage in the spring. It can be sown any time during March or April, but April is the best month for sowing. It makes a large yield of most nutritious hay, and will yield three or four cuttings per year, yielding on good land one and a half to two tons per acre at a cutting. Its nutritive qualities are said to be superior to timothy hay, and when carefully handled, it is one of the most valuable and satisfactory forage crops that the Southern farmers can grow.

Letters from customers fully bear out the great value of this crop for the South, the only caution we would give regarding it is to cut it before the seeds ripen, in order to confine it to the fields where it is grown. While it can unquestionably be eradicated from the land by close cutting and grazing and late fall or winter plowing, still it is better to sow where it can remain as a permanent crop. The roots of Johnson Grass are easily killed by cold weather, and exposure of the roots by late fall or winter plowing will effectually eradicate it wherever freezing cold weather occurs. Sow at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre in the spring. Thick seeding (one and a half bushels to the acre) is best, as it produces a finer stalk. Besides a larger yield is made by thick seeding, and costs no more for harvesting.

By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts. By express, lb. 15 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 12 cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 10 cts. lb. A bushel weighs about 24 lbs.)

I have great pleasure in reporting to you that the Johnson Grass I bought of you last spring did fine. I cut three crops and left a good covering on and for fall grazing. It makes excellent hay. I think farmers ought to sow more Johnson Grass.—CLYDE FARRISH, Warren, Albemarle Co., Va., Oct. 22, 1915.

The Johnson Grass seed I bought of you last spring proved satisfactory; in fact, it is a very familiar grass to me, and has always proved very satisfactory and profitable. I have cut seven cuttings in one season. It will reseed from the roots and seed.—W. H. TILLER, Lugoff, Kershaw Co., S. C., Oct. 28, 1915.



Sudan Grass.

Paspalum Dilatatum

We believe that Paspalum Dilatatum is destined to prove one of the most valuable and satisfactory grasses all throughout the South. It makes excellent hay and splendid grazing and succeeds and makes its best growth during warm weather, and has great drought-resisting qualities. Paspalum Dilatatum should not be sown as early as other grasses, as it requires warmth and moisture to germinate satisfactorily.

BEST METHODS OF SEEDING PASPALUM

If sown alone, it is better to sow it from the middle of March to the middle of April, and it should be sown at the rate of 6 to 8 lbs. per acre, on well-prepared land. We believe that its greatest value, however, is when sown in mixtures with other grasses, as above indicated, and we strongly recommend to our farmers everywhere to make at least a small seeding of this valuable grass, even if it is only seeded on a portion of their hay or pasture fields, as we believe that its great value will soon make itself apparent wherever it is sown.

Pkg. 10 cts.; lb. 45 cts. (by mail 55 cts.); in 10-lb. lots and over, 42 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 40 cts. per lb.

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures

Specially Recommended for Permanent Hay and Pasturage

The best time for sowing WOOD'S SPECIAL GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURES in the spring is the end of February or during March, although they can be seeded satisfactorily early in April; but the earlier they are sown, the better. Information regarding preparation of the land and seeding is found on page 74.

There is no question but what our Special Grass and Clover Mixtures yield more pasturage and much better crops of hay, and that the meadows or pastures will keep in good, productive condition very much longer than where only two or three varieties of grass or clover are sown, as is so frequently the custom with our farmers.

WOOD'S SPECIAL GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURES are put up from grasses, in such proportions as experience has shown are best suited to the different soils and purposes for which they are recommended. Those for permanent pasture are composed of grasses which succeed each other in growth and give a succession from the first of spring till late in the winter; while for those desired more for cutting for hay, we have combined grasses which ripen together. The different mixtures are prepared both as to quantity and varieties best adapted to the soils and situations for which they are recommended. We shall take pleasure in giving our customers the benefit of our knowledge and experience in regard to mixtures to be sown, or we will be glad to advise them as to suitable grasses for their soils and purposes at any time that special information may be desired.



WOOD'S SPECIAL GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURES
GIVE THE LARGEST YIELDS OF HAY AND PASTURAGE.

Wood's Trade-Mark Brand Seeds Used In All of Our Grass Mixtures

In all of our grass mixtures we use our Trade-Mark Brand Seeds only, the best quality obtainable, and of tested germination, the quality and purity of the seeds we sell being always our first consideration. We give under the heading of each mixture the kinds of grasses contained in the different mixtures. All are combined in suitable proportions as best adapted for the soils or purposes for which they are recommended.

We are continually in receipt of letters from our customers, speaking of the splendid results which they get from our Special Grass Mixtures, and we give below extracts from some of these letters, giving our customers' experience.

MIXTURES Nos. 1 to 5—For Permanent Pasture but will also make large yielding Crops of Hay

MIXTURE NO. 1—For light, gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Perennial Rye Grass	Crested Dogstail
Red Clover	Meadow Fescue
Alsike Clover	Orchard Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Alfalfa	Kentucky Blue Grass
White Clover	Velvet Blue Grass
Paspalum	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 20 cts. (by mail 30 cts.); 10-lb. lots and over, 18 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 17 cts. per lb.

I sowed the No. 1 Grass Mixture the last of September, 1915, and I have a fine stand, and I am now pasturing it. It makes a fine pasture. I am well pleased with it, and will want \$75.00 worth of grass and clover seed this fall.—T. W. RITTER, Greensboro, Guilford Co., N. C., June 17, 1915.

MIXTURE NO. 2—For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Meadow Fescue	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Alsike Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	White Clover
Kentucky Blue Grass	Timothy
Alfalfa Clover	Red Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 20 cts. (by mail 30 cts.); 10-lb. lots and over, 18 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 17 cts. per lb.

The Mixture No. 2 Grass Seed purchased from you last spring gave almost a perfect stand. I seeded 12 acres of this mixture, and it looks very promising.—JAMES T. WADDILL, Lunenburg Co., Victoria, Va., Oct. 23, 1915.

MIXTURE NO. 3—For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Alsike Clover	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Red Top or Herds Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
White Clover	Perennial Rye Grass
Red Fescue	Timothy
Meadow Fescue	Velvet Blue Grass
	Alfalfa Clover

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 20 cts. (by mail 30 cts.); 10-lb. lots and over, 18 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 17 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 4—For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Kentucky Blue Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Timothy	Italian Rye Grass
Orchard Grass	Mammoth Clover
Alsike Clover	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Meadow Fescue	Meadow Foxtail
Tall Fescue	Velvet Blue Grass
	Paspalum Grass

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 20 cts. (by mail 30 cts.); 10-lb. lots and over, 18 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 17 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 5—For wet bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Red Top or Herds Grass	Velvet Grass
Italian Rye Grass	Paspalum
Meadow Foxtail	Alsike Clover
Meadow Fescue	Kentucky Blue Grass
Timothy	Mammoth Clover
	Alfalfa

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 20 cts. (by mail 30 cts.); 10-lb. lots and over, 18 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 17 cts. per lb.

Mixtures Nos. 6 to 9—For Mowing for Hay; will also make splendid pasturage.

OUR SPECIAL MIXTURES for mowing for hay are composed principally of grasses which ripen together for the first cutting, but they also contain smaller proportions of other grasses which will increase considerably the second cuttings, and also add very much to the pasturage yield, in case it is desired to use the fields for pasturage afterwards.

MIXTURE NO. 6—For light gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Orchard Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Red Fescue	Meadow Fescue
Alsike Clover	Alfalfa Clover
Paspalum	Velvet Blue Grass

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 20 cts. (by mail 30 cts.); 10-lb. lots and over, 18 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 17 cts. per lb.

My No. 6 Grass Mixture did fine. I had grass 5 feet tall. I sowed your Mixture No. 6 eight years ago, and I cut more grass this season than ever before.—G. F. COFFEY, Gragg, Avery Co., N. C., Nov. 1, 1916.

Your No. 6 Grass Mixture, which I bought of you last fall, has given entire satisfaction. I seeded it about Sept. 20th and got a fine stand. I am cutting it now. Will get not less than 1½ tons per acre. I will want more seed next fall.—S. H. LEWELLYN, Manteo, Dare Co., June 14, 1916.

I am glad to say that the No. 6 Grass Mixture bought of you has given me good results, and is all you claim it to be. I am pasturing colts on it. I also mow it. It makes excellent hay.—J. H. WILKINS, Alamance Co., N. C., June 23, 1916.

MIXTURE NO. 7—For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Perennial Rye Grass
Meadow Fescue	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Alsike Clover
Red Top or Herds Grass	Alfalfa Clover
Timothy	Velvet Blue Grass
Kentucky Blue Grass	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 20 cts. (by mail 30 cts.); 10-lb. lots and over, 18 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 17 cts. per lb.

I obtained a splendid stand from the No. 7 Grass Mixture purchased from you last fall and am more than pleased with it, and shall use some more of this mixture this fall.—ROBERT PATTERSON, Russellville, Hamblen Co., Tenn., July 17, 1915.

I am pleased to say that the No. 7 Grass Mixture I ordered from you last spring has given perfect satisfaction. I think it a good mixture for our bottom lands here.—C. I. NIFANG, Winston-Salem, Forsyth Co., N. C. Oct. 29, 1915.

MIXTURE NO. 8—For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Meadow Fescue	Alsike Clover
Orchard Grass	Timothy
Perennial Rye Grass	Paspalum
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Meadow Foxtail
Kentucky Blue Grass	Alfalfa Clover
Red Top or Herds Grass	Velvet Blue Grass
Red Clover	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 20 cts. (by mail 30 cts.); 10-lb. lots and over, 18 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 17 cts. per lb.

SPECIAL MIXTURES FOR PUBLIC PARKS, GOLF COURSES, AND BASEBALL GROUNDS

We have given a great deal of attention and study to the preparation of Special Mixtures for use on golf courses in the South and East. We are prepared to supply the following mixtures, which, with the proper attention, will give the best results:



I sowed 100 lbs. of No. 8 Grass Mixture last spring. I got a fine quantity of feed from this fall cutting, and from the way it looks now I am expecting a good quantity next year. I think it is a great mixture. I shall sow more of it next spring.—CHAP BODENHEIMER, Germantown, Stokes Co., N. C., Oct. 21, 1915.

MIXTURE NO. 9—For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Meadow Foxtail	Italian Rye Grass
Red Top or Herds Grass	Alsike Clover
Timothy	Kentucky Blue Grass
Meadow Fescue	Paspalum
Sapling Clover	Velvet Blue Grass

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 20 cts. (by mail 30 cts.); 10-lb. lots and over, 18 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 17 cts. per lb.

Your No. 9 Mixture is fine. I didn't cut it until late and I cut the weeds off it and raked it and it is showing up fine. I think I will have the best grass in this country. Everybody thinks it is fine and I am well pleased with it, so I wish you good success.—W. M. WORMICK, Richardson, Lawrence Co., Ky., Oct., 1915.

My land is low and overflows 2 to 3 times a year, but does not seem to kill out the No. 9 Mixture, and we have gotten some very fine cuttings of hay off of similar land. In fact, we have just cut about 12,000 lbs. of No. 9 from lowlands, and are getting it up today.—H. J. PENN, Madison, Rockingham Co., Sept. 5, 1916.

Park Meadow Mixture (No. 10).

A most desirable and valuable mixture, especially adapted where it is desired to put land down in permanent grass fields. This mixture contains a larger variety of grasses than any of our mixtures, and is admirably adapted both for permanent pasturage and hay, making a thick-set turf, which makes a fine appearance for large parks or meadows. We have sold this mixture to our customers now for several years past with very satisfactory results, and it has been used on large scale on some of our most beautiful suburban farms throughout this and other sections. Our Park Meadow Mixture on account of the greater number of grasses contained in it, is adapted to a greater variety of soils than any of our other mixtures. We would recommend it for use on any soils, excepting possibly very light soils or heavy low grounds. On account of the large number of grasses contained in this mixture, it should be sown a little thicker than the ordinary mixture, and if properly sown and well put in, will furnish excellent continuous grazing throughout the year or very large and satisfactory yields of hay.

We would recommend that it be sown at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre. By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.. By express or freight, per lb. 20 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 19 cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.

Wood's Fair Green Mixture

This mixture is especially recommended for golf courses and public parks south of Virginia, and will form a thick turf, giving an excellent playing surface all the year round, and at the same time will remain green through the heat of summer. This contains Bermuda Grass, which is the best drought-resisting grass for the South.

After repeated tests on golf courses south of the Mason and Dixon Line, we have found that grasses containing a fair proportion of Bermuda Grass make by far the best and most satisfactory fair green mixture.

This mixture can also be seeded on baseball parks, croquet lawns, public squares, or a school or college campus, or any place where a wiry, tough, permanent sod is desired for constant use. By express, 25 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots and over, 22 cts. lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.

Putting Green Mixture

Composed of the fine dwarf-growing grasses which produce the thick, velvety turf most desired by golfers. 35 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per lb.

SEED OATS—Best and Largest Yielding Varieties



Burt or Ninety-Day Oats.

Swedish Select One of the Best, Most Satisfactory, Largest Yielding of White Spring Oats

The oats are large, thick, white, plump, and heavy grain. This oat has given very general satisfaction all throughout this section. Price of the Swedish Select Oats, peck 40 cts.; bushel \$1.10; in 10-bushel lots and over, \$1.00 per bushel.

The Swedish Select Oats were the finest seed that we had ever sowed, and although they were sowed very late on account of wet weather—not being sowed until the first day of May—they made a good growth. We did not let them get ripe, but cut them to feed in the sheaf. The heads were well filled, and had we threshed them, would have yielded a good amount of grain.—OLIN V. WILSON, Ritchie Co., W. Va., Oct. 20, 1916.

White Spring Oats

This is the variety most generally sown throughout the North and West, and is also quite largely grown in this section, although the newer varieties offered by us are decidedly preferable, both as to yield and reliability of cropping. Price of our Trade-Mark Brand White Spring Oats, heaviest and cleanest quality, about 85 cts. per bushel; in 10-bushel lots and over, 80 cts. per bushel.

Black Spring Oats

Our stock of these oats is specially heavy seed. Black oats usually are considered heavier yielding than the white varieties, and are in high favor in some sections.

Price, Trade-Mark Brand, about 95 cts. per bushel; in 10-bushel lots and over, 90 cts. per bushel.

Fulghum

This oat came into prominence in the South in 1913. It is of the rust-proof type, slightly earlier than either Appler or Bancroft, and a heavier yielder. Our tests made at our farm showed that, seeded March 16th, they matured June 29th, two or three days later than the Burt, and five to ten days earlier than either the Appler or the Bancroft. Trade Mark Brand: Peck 40 cts.; bushel \$1.25; in 10-bushel lots and over, \$1.20 per bushel.

Oats sown in the spring should be put in as early as practicable, for best results, and should be sown thicker than fall seeding, as they do not have time for stooling out so thickly as fall-sown oats. The Burt Ninety-Day Oat continues to be the most popular variety for spring seeding, making a very quick-growing and large-yielding oat. Spring-seeded oats should be put in at the rate of two to three bushels to the acre, and some farmers even sow them more thickly than this, claiming that they get much larger yields from thick seedings.

Burt or Ninety-Day Oats

The Quickest Growing, Most Prolific and Surest Cropping of Spring Oats

For a spring oat for seeding in March and April, the Burt is unquestionably the best and surest yielding of spring oats; the advantages claimed for it being that it is earlier to mature, free from rust, healthy, clean and vigorous growth of straw, and makes a remarkable good yield of clean, bright, heavy grain. On account of its earliness to mature, it is one of the surest cropping varieties for the South. Color and appearance of grain somewhat resemble the rust-proof oat, but it is a little lighter in color. Peck 40 cts.; bushel 90 cts.; in 10-bushel lots and over, 85 cts. per bushel. Special prices on large lots.

Used Burt Oats for three successive years; by far the best Spring Oats

I have used the Burt Oats for three successive years, and I find them by far the best spring oats I have ever used. The yield is so much better to the acre than other varieties, making them a favorite for spring planting with many of my acquaintances as well as myself.—C. N. MOORE, Pender Co., N. C., Oct. 31, 1916.

Burt Oats excellent; give good results both for feed and threshing for grain

We have found the Burt to be an excellent oat for spring sowing, and we do not think that any farmer who wishes to sow oats for hay or threshing for feed or seed will not make a mistake in buying them.—H. M. WEBB & SON, Caldwell Co., N. C., Oct. 19, 1916.

Burt Oats the best of Spring Oats; do better with thick seeding

I have been sowing oats for a number of years. I have sowed many varieties and I find Burt or Ninety Day Oats the best spring oats that I have ever sowed. They do well on low or high land. I sowed $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre, and find it better than having them thinner. I find all the seeds that I get from T. W. WOOD & SONS to be the best that I can get anywhere.—C. A. PARKER, Hertford Co., N. C., Oct. 16, 1916.

Appler Oats

The Appler Oat is equally well adapted for sowing both in the spring and the fall, but when put in the spring, should be sown before the middle of March. It makes a strong, quick-growing oat, bunchy heads, heavy grain. While originating in the State of Georgia, this oat has been grown to a considerable extent both in this section and in other Southern States, and has proved to be one of the best and most reliable of rust-proof oats for the South. Price, peck 40 cts.; bushel \$1.00; in 5-bushel lots and over, 95 cts. per bushel.

Bancroft Oats

Our experiments with this improved strain of rust-proof oats last year proved to be one of the best and largest yielding and surest cropping of spring oats. It matures in about ninety-five days, and is a very superior variety, both in yield and in appearance of grain. Wherever they have been grown they have made a decided impression as a most superior cropping oat. We recommend them to our customers, believing that they will become one of the leading and standard varieties in a very short time. Price, peck 40 cts.; bushel \$1.00; in 10-bushel lots and over, 95 cts. per bushel.

Red Rust Proof Oats

These oats are very popular throughout the South, especially on the light, sandy soils of the coast region. They are also preferred for low grounds or in situations where other oats are much inclined to rust. They make a large yield of fine heavy grain. They are usually sown both in the fall and spring. Price fluctuates. Present price of our Southern grown Trade-Mark Brand, best and cleanest quality, bushel 85 cts.; choice quality, bushel 82 cts.

Virginia Gray Winter or Turf Oats

When sown early, before the middle of March, these oats will far outyield the ordinary spring oats, making a larger crop and heavier grain. For seed purposes, too, it is most desirable to sow winter oats in the spring, as they make a better and cleaner seed oats for sowing in the fall than if continual seedings are made from the fall-grown oats. Sow at the rate of 2 bushels per acre. Price fluctuates. Present price Trade-Mark Brand, bushel \$1.00; in 10-bushel lots and over, 95 cts. per bushel. Prices quoted at any time upon request.

I have grown the Virginia Gray Winter Oats, both in Virginia and North Carolina, and find them to give me better crops under various conditions than any other oats I have sown. I also find all seed bought of you true to name.—SPOTSWOOD BURWELL, Vance Co., N. C., Oct. 1915.

Sorghums and Forage Plants

SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM

This variety not only makes a much larger yield of syrup, but syrup of a decidedly superior quality to the ordinary variety of sorghum, and is the only kind that should be used for making sorghum syrup. It is not a difficult matter to make sorghum, and with a variety like this new Sugar Drip, we believe that the making of sorghum will become very general, not only for home use, but also for sale in our local markets. It is also excellently adapted for forage, making an excellent growth, and is more juicy and succulent than other kinds. **Price of Sugar Drip Sorghum: Pkt. 10 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.00.**

Sugar Drip Superior to Other Sorghum.

The Sugar Drip Sorghum I bought of T. W. WOOD & SONS is superior to other sorghums I have tried, being very prolific, growing large stalks on ground too poor to grow corn, and making molasses of a delicious flavor.—MRS. H. C. CARTER, Blackstone, Nottoway Co., Va., Nov. 15, 1915.

Sugar Drip Makes the Best Tasted, Prettiest Colored of Syrups.

Sugar Drip Sorghum seed received in spring. It has been planted, cut and made up, and I wish to say it is the best tasted, prettiest colored, and made more syrup than any cane I have ever tried, and I have planted different kinds. I always find your seed true to name though. I expect to give you all of my orders for seed that I need.—MRS. J. L. MAY, Evington, Campbell Co., Va., Oct. 16, 1916.

Very Pleased with Sugar Drip Both for Green Feed and Syrup.

The Sugar Drip Sorghum, the seed of which I bought from you in the spring, made a very satisfactory crop of cane. We fed this green to our hogs and cows all through the summer months, and then had a good portion of the core, that was planted out and made into syrup for the table. I was very pleased with the variety of sorghum.—N. H. G. BALFOUR, Lumber Bridge, Robeson Co., N. C., Oct. 5, 1916.

Sugar Drip the Best of All Sorghums.

I have been raising your Sugar Drip Sorghum for four years past, and find it the best all-around sorghum we can get here. It is best, clear and fine-tasted, and those who make it up tell me IT IS EASIER MADE UP, takes less cooking and skimming than any other kind.—S. C. HUEY, R. 2, Atoka, Tipton Co., Tenn., May 15, 1916.

Made 175 Gallons of Molasses from One Gallon Seed.

I bought one gallon of Sugar Drip Sorghum seed from you. I planted one acre, made 175 gallons of molasses of excellent flavor, and threshed from same 37 bushels clean seed.—J. F. PATTERSON, Slate Spring, Calhoun Co., Miss., April 14, 1916.

Sugar Drip Sorghum the Best Ever Grown.

I furnished the Sugar Drip Sorghum seed which I purchased from you to four different customers, and I am glad to state that they are very much pleased with their crop from it. They all claim that it is the best that they have ever grown.—C. C. BOLTON, St. Paul, Wise Co., Va., Oct. 17, 1916.



Sugar Drip Sorghum

Makes the Largest and Best Yield of Superior Quality Syrup

EARLY AMBER SORGHUM

Furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage, which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. It grows 10 to 12 feet high. Sow broadcast for forage at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. **Pkt. 5 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bushel about \$2.50.**

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM

This variety is rapidly growing in favor wherever it is grown. Similar in growth to the Early Amber, but it is claimed that it produces a heavier crop. This and Early Amber are not recommended for syrup purposes. The Sugar Drip is much better, where it is desired to plant to make sorghum syrup. **Pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 10 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.75.** Bushel price fluctuates.

FETERITA

A new drought-resisting forage plant which has given most excellent and satisfactory results wherever it has been sown, and is remarkable for its drought-resisting qualities. Feterita is earlier in maturity than Kafir Corn and is considered superior, both in grain and fodder production. We have sold it quite generally throughout the South, and received very satisfactory reports from our customers who used it. Feterita should be planted and cultivated the same as Kafir Corn, after the ground and weather get warm, from April to July. **Price, lb. 12 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 9 cts. per lb.; 100 lb. lots, 8 cts. per lb.**

Feterita Makes Rapid Growth; Can Be Cut 3 or 4 Times

Feterita is the best plant for cutting for annual crop. Comes up quickly, so as to enable one to cut from 3 to 4 times. Cows seem to like it better than Teosinte, and it makes a decidedly more rapid growth.—JAS. D. HARDEN, Society Hill, Darlington Co., S. C., Dec. 9, 1915.

SHALLU

A new grain and forage plant of decided promise, which has received the enthusiastic endorsement of our customers. Shallu should be planted at the same time as Sorghum or Kafir Corn, in drills 24 to 30 inches apart. It stools out after the first cutting, producing a second growth equally as good as the first.

In harvesting the seed, the tops are cut off and cured in a dry place, and threshed out. For forage the stalks can be cut the same as other similar forage crops. It starts its growth again very quickly after cutting, and will in favorable weather mature a second crop within about sixty days after the first cutting.

One of our Florida customers states that when it is planted early in the season it produces two crops of seed and forage from one planting, and that for flour, feed and grain it will equal anything in the United States, while for chickens, hogs, sheep and horses it at all times takes the place of corn.

We recommend this new forage plant to our customers, believing that it will prove a most valuable acquisition, particularly as a forage plant and for raising a most desirable and nutritious grain for poultry and other stock. **Price, lb. 12 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 9 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 8 cts. per lb.**

Shallu One of the Best Fodder Plants—Yields Quantities of Grain

I have tried your Shallu or Egyptian Wheat and can say that the yield in so dry a summer proves it to be one of the best fodder plants I ever tried, yielding as much fodder as Teosinte and great quantities of grain. I believe that with a good season the grain yield would be greater than corn with a fodder and does not fire, but remains green 'till seed are ripe. I am much impressed with it and believe that the plant will prove the most valuable fodder and grain plants we have yet tried. W. T. PULLIAM, King, Stokes Co., N. C., November 6, 1914.

Shallu Did Fine; Was a Wonder

The Shallu I bought of you last year did fine. I planted it in July last year; good season followed it, and it was a wonder.—F. J. PERKINSON, Crewe, Nottoway Co., Va., Oct. 20, 1916.

WOOD'S SPRING PASTURAGE MIXTURE

Makes the Quickest-Growing, Largest Yielding and Most Nutritious Grazing for Spring and Early Summer Pasturage.

This is a mixture of Spring Barley, rye, Speltz oats and rape, combined in proper proportions to make a quick, early and nutritious spring pasturage, and is specially valuable to come in for use earlier than the regular grasses and clovers; will supply excellent, nutritious grazing two to three weeks before the regular pastures should be grazed, and give a large and continuous yield until summer comes on. The sowing of this mixture will also prove of benefit to the land, where it is desired to plant corn or other crops later in the season. **Price, \$1.60 per bushel of 40 lbs.; 10-bushel lots and over, \$1.55 per bushel.**

I sowed your Spring Pasturage Mixture for spring grazing, and find it is going to afford good, thick grazing as well.—B. E. HUDSON, Belroi, Gloucester Co., Va., Nov. 2, 1915.

Wood's Spring Pasture Mixture gave satisfaction in every particular.—F. E. KNOELLER, Waverly, Sussex Co., Va., Oct. 9, 1916.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

Canada Field Peas, sown early with oats, usually make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious spring forage crops that can be put in; but they should be sown early in February or not later than the middle of March, for the best results. The earlier they are put in, the better. Under favorable circumstances, Canada Field Peas will yield more nutritious forage to the acre than any similar crop that can be seeded in the spring, and they make a complete food, feeding grain being unnecessary when horses and cattle are fed on oat-pea hay. Sow in January, February or early in March, at the rate of one bushel per acre, with one and a half bushels of rust proof or spring oats. **Present price, qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.00; \$3.50 bushel.** Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time upon request. Cotton sacks, holding 2 bushels, 18 cts. extra.

Last spring I got seven tons of good hay off of three acres of land. This hay was composed of your Canada Peas and just enough rye to hold it off the ground. There are people around here who never heard of Canada Peas and rye together, but you bet they saw it here.—ED. P. BENBOW, Guilford Co., N. C., Dec. 6, 1915.

GERMAN MILLET

German Millet makes a large-yielding and most nutritious hay crop, quick-growing and easily cured. It requires, however, to be seeded thickly—not less than one bushel per acre—and the crop should always be cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. If the seed is allowed to form, the stalks get hard, and it does not make nearly as good quality hay, and at the same time it is more exhaustive to the land. It can be sown at any time from the middle of May until the end of July. Do not sow too early, as it does not grow off well until the soil and weather get warm. It matures its crop in from 6 to 8 weeks after seeding. Our Southern-grown German Millet makes much better growth than Western-grown seed.

Sowing German Millet with cow-peas for a hay crop seems to be increasing. Sown in this way, it should be sown with some quick-maturing variety of cow-peas, such as Whip-poorwill or New Era, and should be sown at the rate of about three-quarters of a bushel of millet and one bushel of cow-peas to the acre. It is necessary, when these crops are sown together, to cut the crop at the time that the millet is ready to cut for hay, regardless of the maturity of the cow-peas. Sown together in this way, they make a much larger yield than either crop alone, and cure up and make splendid, nutritious feed.

Price of our Trade Mark Brand Tennessee German Millet, about \$1.90 per bushel of 50 pounds.

My experience with your German Millet seed is that they were seed of the highest quality. Good germination, and made the heaviest hay crop of any seed ever sown.—J. J. MASSEY, Pleasant Hill, Northampton Co., N. C., Oct. 12, 1916.

I have planted your Trade Mark Brand German Millet seed for past three years, and I consider them the best that money can buy.—A. M. HUGGINS, Lamar, Darlington Co., S. C., Oct. 22, 1915.

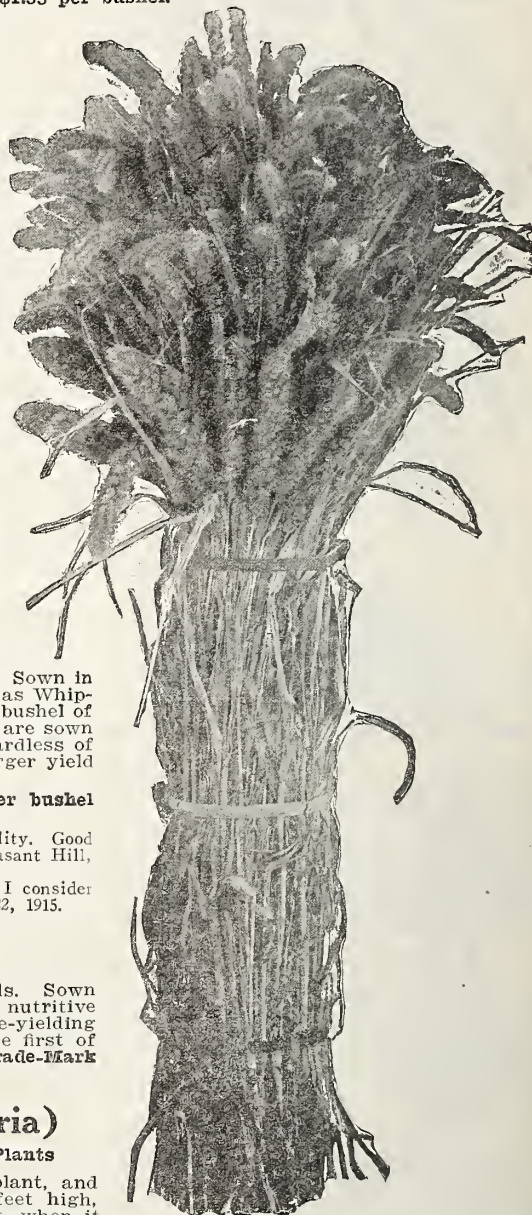
HUNGARIAN MILLET

This is only recommended for sowing on good low grounds or rich soils. Sown on this class of soils, it makes a very superior hay, and considered equal in nutritive qualities to timothy hay. For uplands or light soils, it does not make as large-yielding crop as the German Millet. Hungarian Millet can be sown any time from the first of May to the end of July, at the rate of one bushel per acre. **Price of our Trade-Mark Brand Hungarian Millet, about \$1.75 per bushel of 48 pounds.**

PEARL, or CAT-TAIL MILLET (Pencillaria)

One of the Best and Most Nutritious of Continuous-Cutting Green Forage Plants

This makes a most nutritious and valuable continuous cutting forage plant, and is increasing in popularity throughout the country. It will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but cutting can be commenced when it has attained the height of 3 to 4 feet, when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way three or four times in a season. It is largely used by dairymen and others who have cattle, for furnishing them green food through the summer, as if a sufficient quantity is sown, it can be cut as desired, furnishing a daily supply of green food until killed by freezing weather. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, making a most nutritious feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It can also be cut two or three times during the season from one seeding. Sow five pounds of seed per acre in drills three feet apart. Pearl, or Cat-Tail Millet should not be planted before May. It is a tropical plant, and requires warm soil and warm weather to germinate well and grow off to best advantage. **Pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 20 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 16 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 15 cts. per lb.**



German Millet

I have planted your Pearl Millet for a number of years, and find it the best forage crop that I can raise. I cut it every 15 days.—W. T. DAVIS, Florence Co., S. C., Nov. 16, 1915.

I found the Pearl or Cattail Millet to be satisfactory for a green feed for cows. I planted in rows heavily manured, and cut when about two feet high. It is a rapid grower, and can be cut several times.—W. H. WALKER, Hillsboro, Orange Co., N. C., Oct. 20, 1916.

WOOD'S PRODUCTIVE SEED CORNS—WHITE VARIETIES

Wood's Prize Winning Boone County Corn

The Boone County Corn continues to be one of the most popular and satisfactory corns everywhere it is grown, and is highly recommended as an early-maturing, large-yielding corn for upland or good light loam soils. The ears contain from 18 to 24 rows, and are well filled from butt to tip. It has white cobs of medium size; the kernels are creamy white, very deep, with fine large germs. The depth of kernels always insures a large percentage of shelled corn. Foliage is abundant, leaves thick and succulent, and it makes excellent fodder. Has a good, strong-growing stalk, which stands up well. Boone County Corn usually takes the majority of premiums at both the State and county fairs in this section and can be classed as one of the best early-maturing, large-yielding white corns, and one of the most highly-bred corns in cultivation.

Our Prize-Winning Stock is specially grown and selected from pedigree corn, and has taken a number of prizes throughout this state, and is specially recommended for planting for largest yields and superior quality.

WOOD'S PRIZE-WINNING BOONE COUNTY: Per quart 25c.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.00. Selected ears of Prize-Winning Stock, \$3.50 per bushel crate.

BOONE COUNTY CORN. Selected Seed, Regular stock: Price per quart 20c.; peck 70c.; bushel \$2.00.

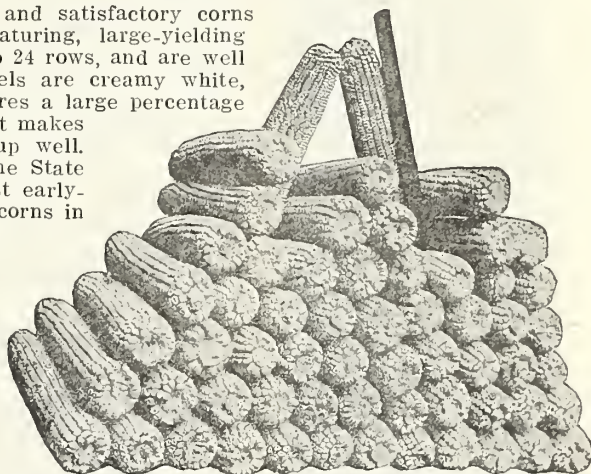
Wood's Prize-Winning Boone County, the Finest Corn Ever Raised.

I believe Wood's Prize-Winning Boone County Corn is the best corn that was ever in this country. I got my corn planted late, but it is the finest corn I ever raised.—L. S. KESSINGER, Mercer Co., W. Va., Oct. 9, 1916.

Boone County Corn Yielded 90 Bushels Per Acre.

I am thoroughly pleased with the yield of your Prize Winning Boone County Corn. One acre yielded me this season 90 bus. and the average on 4 acres is 80 bus.—JNO. G. FISHER, Campbell Co., Va., Oct. 22, 1915.

I want to thank you for the Boone County White Corn I ordered from you last spring. I think it is fine.—R. W. REYNOLDS, Norman, Richmond Co., N. C., Nov. 16, 1915.



Boone County Never Fails to Give Good Results.

I have had three years' experience with your Boone County Corn, with gratifying results. Have tried it under all conditions, and it has never failed to give good results. Had several acres on public road this season. Although we had a dry season it attracted everybody's attention by the richness of the foliage and the large ears. The dry weather had very little effect on it.—JOHN P. TURNLEY, Walker Co., Ga., November 6, 1914.

Prize-Winning Boone County Yields One-Third More Per Acre Than Other Corns.

I wish to state that the Boone County Corn (Prize Winning) I ordered of you has proven of excellent quality. Owing to very dry season it did not have a fair chance, but produced about one-third more corn per acre than any other corn I have grown or seen this season.—G. H. FERGUSON, Tuscaloosa Co., Ala., November 6, 1914.

Casey's Pure Bred Corn

This corn has been grown, bred and disseminated by one of the leading corn growers of this State, for several years past, and has proved to be one of the best white corns for this section and farther South. It is a pure white corn, deep-grained and very attractive, and has taken a large number of prizes at our State and County fairs. It is of medium growth, and medium early in maturity, making large sized and well-filled ears, of superior quality grain. **Quart 25 ets.; peck 80 ets.; bushel \$2.50.**

Casey's Pure Bred Corn did finely for me. I have as pretty corn as I ever saw.—H. H. DANIEL, Brunswick Co., Va., Oct. 20, 1915.

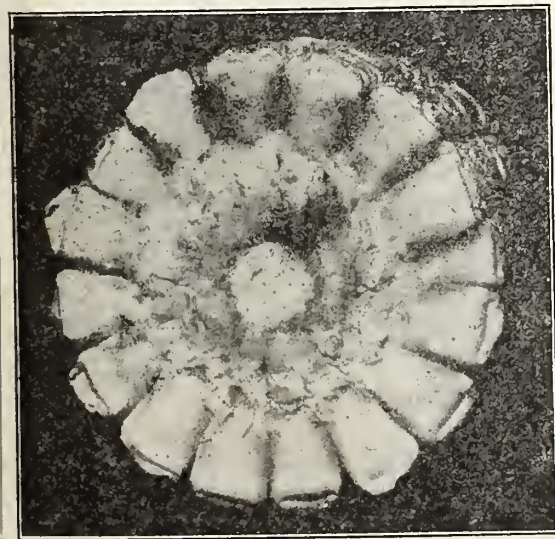
I have been raising corn for the past 20 years and think more of Casey's Pure Bred Corn than any other corn I ever raised.—C. T. POTEET, Summers Co., Va., Feb., 1915.

Casey's Purebred Corn is one of the greatest producers that ever came to this country, also your Gold Standard Corn gave great satisfaction, also your Prolific Ensilage made good by one-half over the other corn. I filled my silo this year with $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Last year of common seed corn I put 20 acres in the same silo. It only filled two-thirds full.—L. H. FERRELL, Mason Co., W. Va.,

Improved Southern White Snowflake

This is a most valuable field variety, one that makes a large yield, and, when ground, makes meal of the finest quality. It also makes a splendid roasting-ear corn, being deep-grained, producing large-sized ears, of a shape that is most salable for green corn in our markets. It is an early and quick-growing variety, maturing its crops in about 100 days. It grows about 8 feet in height; ears set 4 to 5 feet from the ground. Nearly always produces two ears to the stalk. Does not blow down easily, and is valuable for replacing. Will make good corn in poor land where other sorts with large stalks will fail. Our market-garden customers will find this a particularly valuable sort for making green corn to sell for roasting ears. **Pkt. 10 ets. postpaid; quart 25 ets.; peck 80 ets.; bushel \$2.50; bushel crates \$3.50.**

I think very highly of the Snowflake Corn. It is a good, hardy, rapid-growing corn. It ears low and even. All of the ears are about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground. It has a good long growth of fodder and as few barren stalks as I have ever seen in corn in my experience. It stood the drought unusually well. The ears are large and even, with very little shucks, which I like very much.—H. T. WICKHAM, Hanover Co., Va., Oct. 24, 1915.



Casey's Pure Bred Corn

Last spring I purchased from you two bushels of your Eureka seed corn for my season's planting. I have realized on an average of one hundred bushels to the acre from the crop and at the present time have about thirty bushels of carefully selected seed ears chosen in accordance with the Government agricultural methods and left standing on the stalk until fully matured no one stalk bearing less than two ears.—HERMAN W. SNIDOW, Giles Co., Va., Jan. 21, 1915.

Virginia White Dent

The standard variety of white corn grown throughout this section. It has deep grains, comparatively small cob, and makes a good growth of both stalk and fodder. Our stock of this has been grown by the same growers for the past ten years, and selections and improvements made each successive year. We recommend this as a most satisfactory and large yielding white field corn, especially for river low ground. **Peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.00; 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.90 per bushel.**

Selected ears Virginia White Dent, \$2.50 per bushel crate.

Blount's Prolific

This remarkably prolific corn was introduced by Prof. Blount, who, starting with two ears to the stalk, has succeeded in improving it so as to produce from three to six ears. It is a large-yielding white variety of flinty nature, making excellent meal. Reports of this corn from Texas and Alabama Experiment Stations rank this as one of the largest yielding of field varieties for the South. For late planting the corn has no superior. It is of quick growth, matures up well and yields splendidly. Blount's Prolific also makes a first-class ensilage corn. Our stock of this corn is an extra fine strain carefully bred. **Pkt. 10 cts. postpaid; quart 25 cts.; peck 80 cts.; bushel \$2.50; bushel crates \$3.00.**

Blount's Prolific Corn that I got from you last year did fine, as it was so wet, but it would have done better if we could have gotten our corn plowed more. I like it better than any other ensilage corn I have used. It matures early and makes a good, leafy fodder and has good ears. I think there will be more of it used here next year.—F. F. ARMSTRONG, Fauquier Co., Va., Oct. 16, 1916.

I am well satisfied with the Blount's Prolific Seed Corn I got from you. It yielded well and matured early. I find it makes excellent meal.—JAS. W. GUTHRIE, Carteret Co., N. C., Nov. 3, 1915.

Virginia White Dent Corn

Bigg's Seven-Ear Corn

A remarkably prolific corn, which has given the very best and most satisfactory results to our customers. Mr. Biggs, the originator of this corn, states as follows: "For twenty years I have been making this highly prolific corn and I believe it to be the best corn that I have ever seen. I made one year thirty-three and one-third barrels to the acre, have made twenty-five barrels to the acre several years, have often made twenty, never less than fifteen."

This corn can be most successfully planted for a heavy-yielding variety in competition for prize-winning yields per acre. The ears, while of good size and attractive appearance, owing to so many being produced on one stalk, are not suitable to win in an exhibition of ear corn. Reports from our customers show it to be, however, one of the largest yielding of white corns. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.00.**

Bigg's Seven Ear Corn just can't be beat. It is the largest yielding corn I ever saw, and I intend to put most of my crop in it another year.—L. W. THOMASON, Muscogee Co., Ga., Oct. 26, 1915.

Hickory King Corn

A very popular and productive white corn, especially for high land, and it is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four average-sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large, broad and beautifully white, making the finest quality meal. The cob is often so small that a large-sized grain will cover the end of it. **Quart 25 cts.; peck 80 cts.; bushel \$2.25.**

I consider Hickory King Corn the best I ever planted. The large grains and very small cob make it an ideal field corn, and to me, there is no finer mutton corn. I expect to save a lot of fine seed from the seed I got from you last spring.—W. W. KING, Camden Co., Ga.

Old Virginia Shoe Peg Corn

Especially recommended for planting on light, sandy, loamy soil, and for roasting ear corn for shipping green. As it is a quick vigorous grower can be planted late and usually produces one good medium to large size ear, but sometimes two ears to the stalk. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel \$2.50.**

Shenandoah White Dent

A selection of deep-grained white dent corn, made by one of our customers in the Shenandoah Valley. It has proved in our tests to be one of the largest yielding of white corns, maturing ten to fifteen days ahead of other similar varieties, and at the same time making a large and most satisfactory yield. It makes a growth under ordinary circumstances averaging about nine feet in height, and is a very uniform growing, highly-bred, large yielding white corn. We recommend it with confidence to our customers, believing it will give most satisfactory crop results. **Per pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 80 cts.; bushel \$2.25.**

SHENANDOAH WHITE DENT on ears, \$3.00 per bushel crate.

Shenandoah White Dent Corn is an ideal corn for the sea coast of the Carolinas. Earliness all that can be desired. Shall certainly plant again and larger acreage.—W. T. HART, Charleston Co., S. C., Oct., 1915.

The Shenandoah White Dent Corn is the best field corn I have ever seen. I made ten barrels per acre of well-matured corn with an unfavorable season.—J. M. CURTIS, Fauquier Co., Va.

Columbian Beauty Corn

A highly bred white corn. Originally grown and selected by one of the most prominent corn growers in western North Carolina. It produces one or two ears to the stalk, and is a good yielder. It has a large, broad, deep white grain; large ear, medium, red cob. The size and depth of the kernel insures a large percentage of shelled corn. One important point in its favor is that it is a rapid-growing corn from the start, and gets ahead of grass and weeds better than other varieties. It is medium early to mature, and cures up well. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 80 cts.; bushel \$2.25.**

Cocke's Prolific Corn

This is a valuable variety of white corn, first produced by the late General Cocke on his plantation on the James river. Since that time it has been very greatly improved by careful selection and cultivation. On land of good fertility, and especially on river low grounds, it may be relied upon to produce from two or four ears to the stalk and we have seen growing as high as eleven good ears to the stalk. This prolificacy makes it a heavy-yielding corn. One farmer in Fluvanna county, Va., produced 160 bushels of corn of this variety on one acre of land, and 1,575 bushels on fifteen acres, or an average over the fifteen acres of 105 bushels per acre. Had the season been a more propitious one, he believes the yield would have been still larger. The ears are of good average size, the grain being white, flinty nature, making an excellent meal or hominy corn. Our stock of this corn has been steadily improved by selection, and we believe that we have the best and most productive stock of this variety in existence. **Pkt. 10 cts. postpaid; quart 20 cts.; peck 80 cts.; bushel \$2.25.**

SELECTED EARS COCKE'S PROLIFIC, \$3.00 per bushel crate.

Cocke's Prolific Corn is the best kind of corn I have ever planted, and I expect to plant no other kind next year. It stands dry weather better than all other kinds, and all the other seeds I got from you, all gave satisfaction and will get more from you in the spring.—J. W. LYTS, Sumner Co., Tenn.,

Eureka Corn

This corn is a selection from the famous Cocke's Prolific, producing larger ears, but not so many to the stalk. The ears frequently measure from 10 to 14 inches long. It is a pure white, medium hard corn; fine keeper and excellent corn for market or milling. Also a fine corn for ensilage. Has from two to three ears to the stalk; on good land will yield 60 to 135 bushels to the acre. Grows from 12 to 16 feet high; will weigh about 60 pounds to the measured bushel. This corn, like all two or three-eared sorts, will do best on good land, and is especially adapted for bottom land. For this class of soil this is one of the largest yielding of white corns. Extensive variety tests in Virginia showed this and the Cocke's Prolific to be the largest yielding of all corns planted. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 80 cts.; bushel \$2.00.**

EUREKA SEED CORN, on ears, \$3.00 per bushel crate.

Wood's Prize Winning Gold Standard



The Gold Standard Corn I bought of you last season produced excellent results.—L. O. JARRELL, Caroline Co., Md.

Improved Golden Dent

We sell thousands of bushels of this splendid yellow corn every year, and it is one of the best and most reliable cropping yellow corns in cultivation. It makes a large-sized ear, small cob; deep grains, which are of a bright, attractive golden yellow color. It is singularly robust, and withstands injury by adverse weather or other unfavorable conditions better than any other sort we know of, the ears and grain maturing remarkably well, and always being marketed in bright, sound condition. Produces two to three ears to the stalk, and for a first-class, large-yielding yellow corn particularly adapted to the South. It is strongly recommended. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 80 cts.; bus. \$2.25.**

Reid's Early Yellow Dent

A splendid, highly-bred yellow corn, of early maturity and large yielding. Very popular in Piedmont sections, but is also well adapted to all sections where an early and large-yielding yellow corn is desired.

Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 80 cts.; bushel \$2.00.

Reid's Early Yellow Dent is fine. It did well for me. Under the conditions it did exceedingly well. I couldn't say too much for either this or Wood's Prize-Winning Boone County.—L. S. KESSINGER, Mercer Co., W. Va., Oct. 19, 1916.

Virginia Yellow Dent

A popular strain of Virginia-grown corn, which is giving excellent results in all sections. Early to mature, and makes a large yield.

Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.00.

I wish to say that for the first time in my life I made corn enough to run me until corn comes again, and I lay it to planting Wood's Early Virginia Yellow Dent and Wood's Golden Dent. I cordially thank you for your good seed book.—J. BALLANTYRE, Berkeley Co., S. C., Jan., 1915.

An extra fine selection of this variety, grown in Fauquier County, Va., on which our grower has won First, or Blue Ribbon prizes for the best ten-ear exhibit of this corn at numerous corn shows, including the National Corn Show Exhibit.

We strongly recommend this as one of the best and most productive varieties of yellow corn in cultivation, and it is particularly desirable where it is desired to grow it to compete at county or state fairs.

It is early in maturity, making a good, stout stalk, ordinarily about nine feet high, well foddered, and producing one to two large ears to the stalk.

The grains are deep, and of the most attractive yellow color; cob comparatively small.

We strongly recommend our Prize-Winning strain of this Gold Standard Corn, as one of the best yellow corns in cultivation.

Price: Quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.00; \$2.50 per bus. Selected ears in crates, \$3.50 per bushel crate.

The Gold Standard Corn did well. I don't think I could have planted better corn for stock.—C. E. THOMAS, Greene Co., Tenn.

Improved Leaming

This continues to give the very best and most satisfactory cropping results wherever it is grown. Succeeds well on all soils, but gives better and more satisfactory crop on light or medium soils than other kinds. It does not make a very large growth of stalk, but produces two or three ears to the stalk, makes large sized ears, with no barren stalks. It is also of very superior feeding qualities, the claim being made that four bushels of this corn will put as much fat on a hog or steer as five of ordinary corn.

It matures early, stands adverse conditions of the weather remarkably well, and is really one of the most reliable cropping corns on our list. It is not quite equal in appearance of grain to our Improved Golden Dent, nor has it proved quite as popular as a seller, but some of our farmer customers report that for yield and feeding qualities they would rather plant the Leaming than any other yellow corn they have ever grown. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.50.**

Among the yellow corn planted in this section, Improved Leaming seems the best. I had about 30 acres in it, and it has proved highly satisfactory.—C. H. PARK, Prince Edward Co., Va., Oct. 20, 1915.

Improved Leaming is the best early corn I ever planted on poor soil. Will plant it again next year.—H. D. POTTER, Beaufort Co., N. C., Oct. 19, 1916.

The Improved Leaming Corn bought of you in 1914 and 1915 and also the Improved Golden Dent Corn gave perfect satisfaction, so much so until I intend to buy again this spring. I never want to plant a crop without it.—E. C. WADFORD, Clarendon Co., S. C., Jan. 13, 1916.

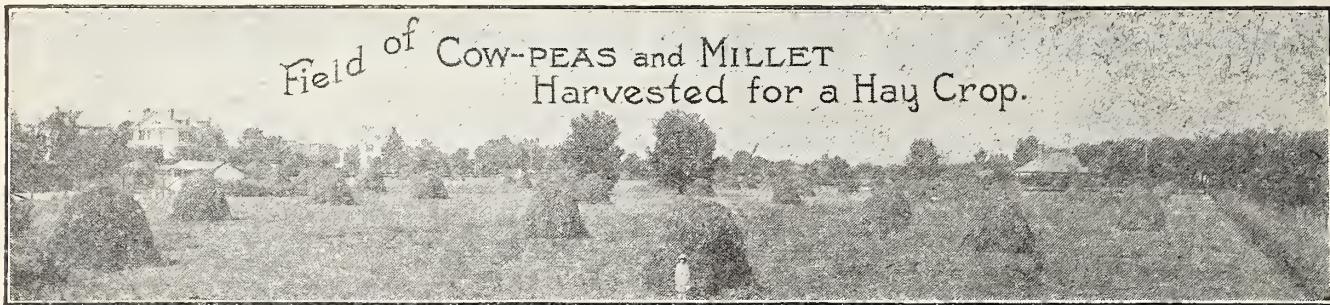
Wood's Famous Southern Ensilage Corns

In Ensilage Corns our trade has grown to very large proportions, and we are to-day, we believe, the largest dealers in this class of corn in this country, not only selling very large quantities throughout this section, but also having a very large trade throughout the North and West, and also selling considerable for export to foreign countries.

Virginia has long been noted for supplying the best Ensilage Corn, and our Pamunkey, Eureka, and other varieties are quite generally grown all over this country.

Virginia-grown corns, on account of climatic reasons, make much larger growth in the North and West than corns grown in other sections. Our corns, too, are cured under natural conditions, and are unsurpassed in vigorous germination. Prices named above include new grain bags. For description of varieties, see page 6.

Field of COW-PEAS and MILLET
Harvested for a Hay Crop.



Field or Cow Peas

The most valuable and surest-cropping of summer forage and soil improving crops.

Cow Peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productiveness of our soils than by sowing the Cow-Peas. It is not necessary to turn under the crop of vines to improve the soil, and it is really considered more economical and the best way to cut off the crop of vines and cure them as a forage or hay crop, and then turn under the stubble and roots. Even when the crop is cut off, the land is left in very much better mechanical condition, and the productiveness very much increased over what it was before the crop was grown. The Cow-Peas, to a greater extent than any other leguminous crop, has the power to extract nitrogen and ammonia from the atmosphere and to store same in the vines and roots, so that, even if the crop is cut off, the land is enriched and its condition improved. From 10,000 to 18,000 pounds of green fodder per acre have been produced by the Cow-Pea.

TO GROW FOR HAY they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality, and produce the crop in so short a time. The bacon made from hogs fed on the dried peas is much sweeter and more solid, and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as if fed on corn.

FOR ENSILAGE they are unsurpassed, being more nutritious than green corn and other crops used for this purpose. Where it is desired to turn the whole crop under as a soil-improver, it is better to do so after the vines are partly dead. A good picking of the dried peas can be made before plowing under, if desired.

FERTILIZING COW-PEAS. Acid phosphate or bone and potash are usually considered the best fertilizers to use on cow-peas, and it is not, as a rule, considered desirable to use fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia. Our experience proves, however,

that fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia is sometimes quite useful on poor lands or land that is deficient in humus or vegetable matter, and that the crop of cow-peas will be improved materially on this class of soils by its use.

SOWING COW-PEAS WITH SOJA BEANS, KAFFIR CORN, ETC.—Cow-Peas are quite frequently sown with Kaffir corn, sorghum, soja beans or corn, in order to furnish some support and to enable the vines to be cut and harvested to better advantage. Soja Beans should be sown at the rate of about half a bushel to one bushel of cow-peas. When Kaffir corn or sorghum is sown with cow-peas, it should be sown at the rate of one peck of Kaffir corn or sorghum with one bushel of cow-peas to the acre.

The sowing of **Cow Peas and German Millet** for a hay crop has proved very satisfactory with some of our farmers, who have been enabled to sell the product very readily at good prices. Wherever this feed is used, it is very much liked, one of our farmers reporting that after starting its sale in this city, he received constant repeat orders from his customers until his stock was entirely exhausted, selling his entire crop at good, profitable prices.

The **New Era** and the **Whippoorwill** are the best kinds for sowing with **German Millet**, and are recommended usually at the rate of one bushel of peas to half a bushel of German Millet per acre. The crop should be cut when the millet is ready. The peas will have reached the dough state by that time, and make an excellent combination of large-yielding and most nutritious feed.

Cow-Peas can be sown in May, June or July, at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre.

Brabham —Our own experience—and fully confirmed by our customers—has proven conclusively that this new pea is one of the best and most productive, both as regards the growth which it makes and the yield of shelled peas. It holds its foliage well, making it particularly valuable where it is desired to save and cure the forage. It is a hybrid between the Iron and the half-crowder form of Whippoorwill, and is upright in growth. It has proved to be disease-resistant, embracing the good qualities of both the Iron and the Whippoorwill. It is better adapted for light soils than for heavy soils. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel \$3.25.**

The Brabham Peas made a heavy, vigorous growth, about ten days or two weeks later than Groit. Excellent for hay, and in my opinion would be the pea to sow with corn, as we sometimes do here for hay.—**GEO. W. BELL, Salisbury, Wicomico Co., Md., Oct., 1916.**

The Brabham Peas I got of you last spring did fine. The only pea that stands root knot.—**T. A. NIBLOCK, Tyler, Smith Co., Texas, Oct. 24, 1916**

Iron —A variety of cow-peas which is remarkable for its vigorous growth and disease-resistant qualities, and is especially adapted for hay or forage, as it retains its leaves and foliage better and longer than other kinds. On account of its disease-resistant qualities, it is especially valuable in some sections of the South, as it is entirely resistant to the attacks of the wilt-fungus, root-knot worm or nematode, and will produce a good crop on pease-knot land where other varieties will fail to make a crop. Even if this pea did not have the above remarkable qualities to recommend it, it would be a most valuable variety and one that is destined to come into general use. It is medium early, very prolific bearer of peas, and is also particularly valuable for hay and forage. The seed of this variety is also smaller than the average cow-pea, consequently it does not require as many to seed an acre as other varieties. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel, about \$3.00.**

My experience with Iron Peas has been that they make a good crop of vines and seed on land that would not make other varieties. I believe they are the best peas I ever planted.—**J. M. GREY, Darlington, Darlington Co., S. C., Oct. 5, 1916.**

Whippoorwill —A favorite, early, upright-growing variety, more largely used and sold than any other kind. Has brown speckled seed, which are easily gathered. Makes a good growth of vine, which can be easily cut and cured as dry forage. We recommend this where an early variety of good growth and height is desired. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel, about \$3.00.**

I had some Whippoorwill Peas with Millet and I am sure that is the best hay I have ever raised.—**D. R. BYNUM, Raleigh, Wake Co., N. C., Oct. 22, 1915.**

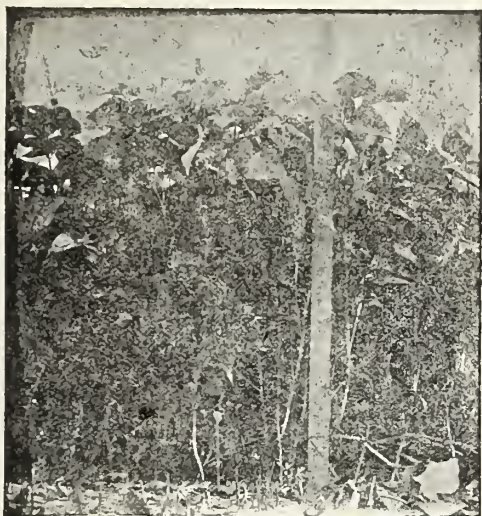
I consider the Whippoorwill one of the best varieties of Cow-Peas in that it grows erect, matures in a short time and is very productive in seeds that do not shatter easily.—**H. TURNER ROWE, Ripley, Charles Co., Md., Oct. 20, 1916.**

Two-Crop Clay —This new pea has attained considerable popularity in South Carolina, where it originated. Its name is fully descriptive of its good qualities, as from its quick maturity, two crops can be planted and harvested during one season. It can be advantageously used both as a forage and soil-improving crop, and also for making a profitable crop of dried peas. Its quick maturity gives it many advantages. Planted early, the crop can be harvested and plowed under in plenty of time for fall crops. Planted late, it will make better and quicker growth than other kinds. It is also especially valuable for Northern and Western planting, where the seasons are short. **Price, pkt. 10 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$90 cts.; bushel \$3.25.**

Groit —A fine, new, early maturing cow-pea, somewhat resembling New Era in appearance and size of seed, but makes a larger growth. Very highly recommended as an early-maturing, large-yielding variety. **Price, 10 cts. per packet; 20 cts. per quart; 90 cts. per peck; \$3.25 per bushel.**

New Era

An early maturing variety which has proved very popular and satisfactory. Upright growing, quick to mature, and is remarkably prolific of peas. Rather small vine which cures easily, making splendid dry forage. The seed are smaller in size than the ordinary cow-pea, so that it does not require as many to seed an acre, from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bushel per acre will give ample seeding.



Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel, about \$3.25.

Mixed Cow-Peas —The principal varieties in the Mixed Cow-Peas we offer are the Clay, Black, Wonderful, Whippoorwill and other Southern varieties. A great many Southern farmers prefer to sow Cow-Peas in mixture, as they grow thicker, producing a better crop of vines and forage than sowing single varieties alone. Where the crop is desired for soil-improving it is really an advantage to sow these mixed peas. Price fluctuates. **Peck 85 cts.; bushel, about \$2.75.**

In regard to Mixed Cowpeas I bought of you last spring, I was well pleased with them for forage crop. I cut as fine a crop of hay from them as I ever saw. I don't think the Mixed Peas can be beat for forage crop now.—J. H. PETER, Moneto, Bedford Co., Va., Oct. 18, 1916.

Mixed Cow-Peas with Soja Beans —Where desired we can furnish Mixed Cow-Peas with Soja Beans. It is quite an advantage to sow Soja Beans with Cow-Peas. The Soja Beans are upright in growth and help to hold up the Cow-Pea vines. They are admirably adapted for cutting for hay, the Cow-Peas adding considerably to their nutritive value. The advantage of sowing Cow-Peas in mixture has long been recognized by our Southern growers, and the added advantages of sowing Soja Beans with them will make their use more popular than ever. **Price, peck 85 cts.; bushel, about \$2.75.**

There was an enormous growth of vine this summer from planting of Mixed Cowpeas and Soja Beans, but when we cut the Cowpeas, which were in proper condition for hay, the Soja Beans were flowering. The Soja Beans were most useful in holding the heavy growth of peas off the ground.—E. NELSON FELL, Warrenton, Fauquier Co., Va. Nov., 1915.

The Mixed Cowpeas I bought of you last spring were sowed one bushel to the acre in lot, land loam soil. I think every one of them came up, as they were plenty thick and were the finest field that old farmers ever saw grown in that country. They were 5 ft. high. I had to disc them before following them.—J. S. ROBERTSON, Bluefield, Mercer Co., W. Va., Oct. 16, 1916.

I have ten acres of the finest Mixed Pea Hay I ever had or saw. I believe every seed came up. I bought the seed peas of T. W. Wood & Sons.—D. K. GARNETT, Bushy, Middlesex Co., Va., Oct., 1916.

Black —This is the standard variety, and the one most largely grown in this immediate section. It is very prolific, makes a fine growth, both of vine and leaves, and a good yield of peas. It is a splendid land-improver, and most valuable as a forage crop, and makes an enormous yield of rich, nutritious feed. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bus. about \$3.00.**

The Black Cowpeas that I bought of you did fine. I sowed them with your Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans and the results were very satisfactory.—FRANK J. LEHMANN, Macon, Powhatan Co., Va., Oct., 1916.

Clay —One of the medium late varieties of cow-peas. Vigorous growth of vine, running habit. Very popular all through the Southern States. A little earlier than the Unknown or Wonderful Pea, and a good variety for soil-improving. **Pkt. 10 cts. postpaid; qt. 20 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel about \$3.00.**

The Clay Cowpeas I purchased from you, I had a splendid crop of hay from them this past summer. I find that the Clay Pea does best on rich land and the Black Cowpea does best on thin or poor land.—C. W. STRICKLAND, Buchanan, Botetourt Co., Va., Oct. 28, 1915.

Taylor or Early Crowder —This is a large speckled pea, making a large growth of vine, a long large pod, and a large yield of shelled peas. It is early to mature, upright in growth, and a most valuable variety. One of the best hay peas grown. It is also one of the most profitable and surest cropping to plant for a crop of peas. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel, about \$3.25.** Prices of all cow-peas fluctuate.

Wonderful or Unknown —This popular variety makes an enormous and remarkable growth of vines, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. In yield and growth of vines it surpasses any of the varieties of cow-peas. The vines are of a running habit, and cover more ground and make more hay than any other variety, but make rather fewer pods and fewer peas in proportion. Should be planted in May in order to come to full maturity. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel, about \$3.35.**

Red Ripper —Red-seeded; a most desirable and productive variety. Makes short running vines and a fair yield of peas. One of the medium late varieties. Very popular in sections where it is known. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel, about \$3.25.**

EDIBLE COW PEAS

Make Profitable Money Crops to Plant Either for Sale, Green or Dry.

The varieties named below are not only valuable as forage and soil-improving crops, but the dried peas are readily salable during the winter, at much higher prices than ordinary cow-peas. The dried peas of the varieties named below are largely used all through the South and in other sections of the country, as table peas during the winter, and the demand for them is constantly on the increase. To make a money crop, as well as to improve the soil at the same time, these varieties are most valuable and desirable. They are also sold quite largely on our Southern market in a green state during the season, and our truckers and market-gardeners find them a very profitable crop to grow in this way.

Cream Crowder —This new pea is not only one of the earliest to mature, but is also one of the most prolific and best flavored table peas in our list. It is also excellent to use for a forage crop and soil improver, as it makes a large growth of vines. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.00.**

The Cream Crowder Peas bought of you this year were decidedly superior to any variety of peas that I have ever eaten. Every one who ate them were of the opinion that they were superior to the blackeye or any other variety.—S. C. GOGGIN, Rustburg, Campbell Co., Va., Oct. 7, 1916.

The Cream Crowder Peas I bought of you last spring proved a very profitable yielder and the best eating pea I have tasted, also sold all I had to spare of the Green Peas at 20 and 25c per quart.—J. B. MINER, Virginia Beach, Va., Nov. 5, 1916.

Extra Early Blackeye —These are ten days to two weeks earlier than the Large Blackeye, and a most valuable variety. They do not run as much as the Large Blackeye Pea, but grows more in bush shape and hold the peas up well off the ground, and the pods are very thick-set on the vine. This variety is particularly valuable for truckers and market-gardeners who sow Blackeye Peas to sell green on the market, and is also a specially desirable variety for late planting, as well as for early market. **Pkt. 10 cts. postpaid; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.50.**

Early or Rams-Horn Blackeye —A valuable early strain of the Large Blackeye; not quite as early as the Extra-Early Blackeye, but larger in size of peas and growth of vines. Similar in growth of vine and makes larger yield than the Large Blackeye, and quicker to mature, and on this account is very desirable. **Qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.25.**

The Rams-Horn Peas did well. I planted a peck of them and gathered 13 bushels, after a large family ate out of them all the time they were green. The Rice Peas did well. I am gathering them now. They made about 8 bushels to the peck. I planted them between corn rows.—LUCIUS POTTS, Warsaw, Duplin Co., N. C., Nov. 30, 1915.

Large Blackeye —The Large Blackeye Peas are more prolific, better flavored, and bring a higher price than the ordinary Blackeye, and farmers will find it more profitable to plant these than the ordinary Blackeye; they make a more profitable crop to grow for picking the dry peas for sale in our markets during the winter. **Pkt. 10 cts. postpaid; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.10; bushel \$4.00.**

Gallivant or Lady —This is an old-fashioned pea, which is very popular in sections where it is known. The peas are small in size, of very fine flavor; superior in table qualities to the Blackeye Pea. It is very prolific, and a desirable variety to grow. It is known in some sections as "The Lady Pea." **Pkt. 10 cts. postpaid; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.00.**

Gallivant or Lady Peas did O. K., and were fine for table use and bring a good price.—D. P. McNEILL, St. Pauls, Robeson Co., N. C., Oct. 11, 1916.

Rice —This is a most valuable and productive variety. It is one of the earliest to mature, and yields enormously of shelled peas, which are valuable for use as dried peas during the winter. They are superior in flavor to Blackeye Peas, and somewhat similar in appearance to the Gallivant, or Lady Pea, but are larger in size. Both these and the Gallivant Peas are very popular wherever grown, and they are usually readily salable at higher prices than Blackeye Peas. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.00.**

Prices of all Cow Peas fluctuate. Will take pleasure in quoting prices at any time upon request.

SOJA BEANS —Profitable for Crop of Beans, and One of the Best of Summer Forage Crops.



In addition to the fact that Soja Beans make one of the best of summer forage crops, and are splendid soil-improvers, they are coming rapidly into use and popularity for use as table beans, and also for canning, the same as navy beans for "pork and beans." They are also being very largely used for the extraction of oil for commercial purposes. Their uses for these purposes have increased their popularity to a wonderful extent.

This increased demand is causing them to sell at much higher prices than they have in the past, and it is making them one of the most profitable crops for our Southern farmers to grow for a crop of beans.

The increased use of Soja Beans is likely to continue, and we recommend the growing of this crop to our Southern farmers, as likely to prove very profitable in the future. They are also a particularly valuable crop for growing in boll weevil sections in place of cotton.

In some sections, the beans are harvested by being cut, and threshed in a bean or grain separator afterwards. In other sections they are gathered by a bean harvester which gathers the crop in the field, and we are inclined to think that this is the best and most satisfactory way of harvesting the bean crop.

To grow for a crop of beans, they should be planted in drills three feet apart, at the rate of about half a bushel to the acre, and cultivated the same as for corn.

For a forage and soil-improving crop, they are best sown broadcast at the rate of about a bushel to the acre.

For forage and soil-improving purposes, however, they give, in our opinion, best results when sown in connection with cow peas, and half a bushel of Soja Beans with three pecks of cow peas to the acre will give excellent results.

Soja Beans are also a particularly valuable crop to plant for hogs, and they can be planted by themselves for this purpose, and also in the corn rows, and the hogs turned in to feed on the beans after the corn is harvested. The Soja Beans contain more protein and fattening qualities than corn.

Soja Beans do equally well on both light and heavy soils, and resist drought and hot weather to a remarkable extent, making them a particularly desirable crop for the South.

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOJAS

The largest growing and most popular of soja beans for forage purposes. A little later in maturity than other kinds, but makes larger yields, both of forage and seed. Especially valuable for this section and further South. **Pkt. 10 cts. postpaid; qt. 20 cts.; peck 80 cts.; bushel \$2.60.** Price fluctuates. Crop values not settled at time catalog is printed.

Wilson Early Black Sojas

A very prolific variety, and one of the best, in our opinion, for the northern states, where a quick, early variety is desired. Average height on good land is about three feet. The State Experiment Farm of Delaware, after a most extensive investigation of different varieties of Soja Beans, recommends the Wilson Black as ahead of any as a combination hay and seed variety. It was found to mature in about 115 days, to stand up well, make pods a good distance from the ground, and retain its seed. Its fine stem enables it to cure quickly for hay, which is particularly a point in its favor for planting in Delaware, New Jersey and more northerly latitudes, and no late variety of soja beans will compare with it for hay-making in these sections.

Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel, about \$3.60.

The Wilson Black Soy Beans made a fine quality of hay, with plenty of beans, and about a month earlier than the Mammoth Yellow. I think the hay is very superior, as I find the stock eat it without any waste. I am well pleased with all the field seeds I bought from you last year.—J. BROCKLEY, Warwick Co., Va., Feb. 10, 1916.

Early Dwarf Green Sojas

An early maturing variety of the soja beans, which makes a large yield of the shelled beans, but does not make as large a growth as other varieties. It is well adapted for late planting or in Northern sections, where other varieties do not have time to mature. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.50.**

Ito San Sojas

A very satisfactory variety to grow in a short season. Produces seeds fairly well, and matures in 95 to 100 days. Branches well, so as to be very satisfactorily mown. The plants are of medium size, averaging 25 to 30 inches in height. Will mature as far north as southern Wisconsin and southern Michigan. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.20; bushel, about \$4.25.**

Tar-Heel Black Sojas

Dark green foliage. Slightly earlier than Mammoth Yellow. Heavy growth of vine, upright in habit, and a soja bean that is destined to become very popular. Fully equal to any variety of soja beans for hay or seed production. It is fast growing in popularity wherever planted. **Pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 80 cts.; bushel, about \$2.50.**

Hollybrook Early Sojas

Makes a quicker growth and matures their crop two to three weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow Soja. It makes a large yield, both of forage and peas, and the added advantage of its earliness makes it a most distinct and valuable acquisition. It is a sure cropper and a vigorous, quick-growing variety. Sown as a forage or hay crop, it is much easier to cure and handle, and makes even a more nutritious crop than cow-peas. **Per pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel \$3.25.**

The Hollybrook Early Soja Beans purchased of you greatly pleased me. Grew 3½ feet high and filled with beans from the bottom to the very top. Planted in same lot with peas along side of them yielded 3 bushels beans to one of peas.—B. P. WILLIAMSON, Wake Co., N. C.

Brown Sojas

This is one of the best varieties for forage and soil-improving purposes, making a quick and large growth of forage. Is also very prolific in its yield of beans. Probably better adapted for sowing with cow peas than any other kinds, on account of its maturing with the cow pea crop to better advantage than the Mammoth Yellow. **Per pkt. 10 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck 80 cts.; bushel, about \$2.50.**



VELVET BEANS

The Sensational Forage and Soil-Improving Crop—Cost Less to Seed Per Acre Than Any Other Crop.

Velvet Beans make an enormous growth of vines; greater, in fact, than any other known forage plant, in the same length of time, far surpassing the cow-pea in growth. Velvet Beans are usually planted in rows four to five feet apart, at the rate of about half a bushel per acre. As a soil improver they are considered superior to cow-peas, as they make so much larger growth and so much heavier amount of foliage. The proportion of nitrogen contained in the vines is about the same as in cow-peas, as they make so much larger growth and so much heavier amount of foliage. The proportion of nitrogen contained in the vines is about the same as in cow-peas, and as the yield is so much greater, the total amounts of nitrogen and humus added to the soil are correspondingly larger. A crop of three tons will add much nitrogen to the soil as will a ton of cotton-seed meal, while the amount of humus will be three times as great.

Also makes splendid, nutritious fall and winter grazing.—In the South, Velvet Beans are used very largely for winter grazing, and for that purpose it is one of the best crops that can be grown on the light soils and in the long season of the Gulf Coast and Florida. The crop should be allowed to grow until December or until killed by frost, after which it can be grazed through the winter, as the vines, leaves and pods decay very slowly, and remain palatable a long time. Early in the year, the crop remaining on the ground is usually plowed under as a soil improver, and adds very materially to the tons will add much nitrogen to the soil as will a ton of cotton-seed meal, while the amount of humus will be three times as great.

100-Day Velvet Beans —This new Velvet Bean is creating a sensation wherever it is planted. It is the quickest-growing and earliest maturing of the Velvet Beans, and is well adapted for growing in districts further north than Velvet Beans ordinarily have been grown. It will succeed and mature from Virginia southward, and will make a large growth in more northerly sections, even where it does not mature the seed.

It makes a wonderful soil-improver and forage crop, and the best of grazing for cattle, and is, in our opinion, destined to very largely take the place of other Velvet Beans all thru the East and Middle South. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.50; in 5-bus. lots and over, \$2.40 per bu.**

100-Day Velvet Beans the Best and Cheapest of Soil Improvers.

The 100-Day Velvet Beans I got from you certainly made a good crop, and I think they are one of the best and cheapest soil improvers, besides making a splendid fall and winter grazing pasture. Too much cannot be said in behalf of this bean.—LUCIAN H. PHELPS, Supply, Brunswick Co., N. C., Oct., 1916.

100-Day Velvet Beans Makes Poor Land Rich, and Poor Stock Fat.

The 100-Day Velvet Beans are what you claimed them to be so far as growth and planting are concerned. I did not plant mine until the first days of June and they are not matured at present, but the beans and the foliage I have plenty of them, and if frost stays off for a few days longer I will have plenty of dry beans. I think they are the thing to make poor land rich and to make poor stock fat.—LINDSEY ENNIS, Duke, Harnett Co., N. C., Oct. 9, 1916.

Can't Say Enough in Praise of 100-Day Velvet Beans.

I can't say enough in praise of 100-Day Velvet Bean. I have the finest growth of feed I ever saw on the same quantity of ground. My hogs and cattle are doing fine on them now.—D. K. GARNETT, Bushy, Middlesex Co., Va., Oct., 1916.

Yokahoma Velvet Beans —An early variety of Velvet Beans which is proving very popular throughout the South. Makes a large, quick growth, and is rapidly increasing in popularity wherever it is grown. **Pkt. 10 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50.**

Florida Speckled Velvet Beans a very strong growing vine; has dark purple flowers in short clusters. The beans nearly round in shape, and borne in a dark velvety pod about three inches in length. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel about \$2.75.**

Chinese Velvet Beans —This new velvet bean is rapidly coming into great popularity wherever it is grown, on account of its earlier maturity than the regular velvet bean. It makes even a ranker and larger growth of vines and leaves than the regular Speckled Velvet Bean, and is of more value for soil-improvement. It grows off vigorously from the start, and is better adapted for planting in more northerly districts than other kinds. The use of Velvet Beans, both as forage and grazing and soil-improving crops, is increasing everywhere, and the quicker growth of this variety will make Velvet Beans more generally planted than heretofore. **Price, 20 cts. per qt.; \$1.00 per peck; \$3.50 per bushel.**

Kaffir Corn

Makes Larger Yield of Fodder—Also Specially Valuable to Grow for Grain for Cattle and Poultry.

The great value of this crop has long been appreciated in the West, and it is to-day grown on the largest scale in the Western States. It makes a large growth of forage, and is also particularly valuable on account of its yield of grain, which makes most nutritious feed, both for feeding to all kinds of stock and to poultry. Kaffir Corn in the last few years has also been very generally sown with cow-peas, broadcast, at the rate of a peck of Kaffir Corn to a bushel of cow-peas. Sown in this way the Kaffir Corn helps to hold up the cow-peas off the ground and this causes a larger growth of cow-peas and both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feed. For a forage crop, when sown by itself, Kaffir Corn should be sown broadcast at the rate of from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bushel per acre. When sown for a forage crop, either by itself or with cow-peas, the crop should be cut before it is fully headed out.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN.—The standard variety to grow both for forage and for making seed to feed to poultry and cattle. **Pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 10 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bus. \$2.00.**

Yellow Milo Maize

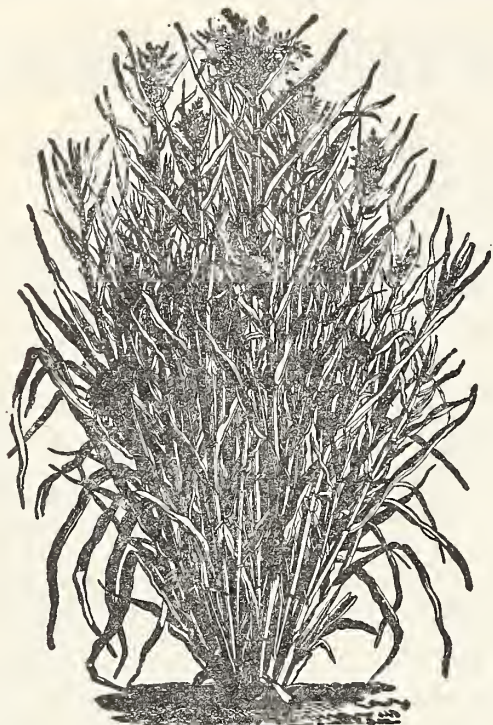
This makes a thick, succulent growth of forage, very nutritious and of splendid milk-producing qualities. This, like sorghum, can be cut over two or three times, where it is desired to cut for green forage. Also makes excellent ensilage, or can be cured same as other sorghums. **Found 10 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel \$2.00.**

Sowed the Kaffir Corn and Sorghum with Black Peas on rich land in August and am cutting an immense growth of forage. Will have probably 60 tons dry from less than 20 acres. If I could leave it another ten days it would probably add twenty tons, but am afraid of frost.—RALPH IZARD, Spotsylvania County, Virginia.

Improved Evergreen Broom Corn

An excellent variety; is a good length, fine straight, and has a green appearance when ripe, and sells at the highest market price. Sow in drills three feet apart, and thin out to three inches. Sow 5 lbs. per acre. **Pkt. 10 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bus. \$2.50.**

Price of book, "Broom-Corn and Brooms," telling all about growing and marketing Broom-Corn, 60 cts. postpaid.



TEOSINTE

A Most Valuable and Enormous Yielding, Continuous Cutting Forage Crop

We strongly recommend our customers who have not done so, to sow this splendid forage crop. If a sufficient quantity is sown, it will furnish a continuous daily supply of most nutritious green food for horses and all kinds of cattle all through the summer. It also makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously and being more nutritious and even better relished by all kinds of stock than corn fodder. In appearance it somewhat resembles Indian corn, but the leaves are much larger and broader, and the stalks contain sweeter sap. It produces a great number of shoots, very thickly covered with leaves, yielding an abundance of forage. It stools out enormously after being cut, as many as forty-five stalks having been grown from a single seed. The first cutting can be made when it is two or three feet high. Sow in May or June at the rate of 2 to 3 pounds per acre in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. Ounce 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts. (postpaid 60 cts. lb.); in 5-lb. lots and over, 45 cts. lb. Special price in quantity

The following extracts from letters from customers give some idea of its great value:

Teosinte is in my opinion one of the best forage crops to be had. A very small area of land planted in Teosinte will with proper cultivation yield a wonderful amount of green feed at a time when feed is usually scarce.—DR. J. A. WHITE, Scotland Neck, N. C., Oct. 19, 1916.

I wish to say I tried your Teosinte last year and find it to be a very productive grass. I got four cuttings.—J. F. RIERSON, Campbell, Stokes Co., N. C., April 29, 1916.

Had fine success with the Teosinte. Consider it splendid for milk cows.—MRS. S. G. HOLLEMAN, Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., Oct. 7, 1916.

BENE (Sesame Orientale)

A tall annual herb, sometimes 3 to 4 feet in height, producing flowers followed by seed pods, which shatter after ripening, and the seeds—of an oily nature—are produced in great profusion, and much relished by poultry. The oil from the seed is sweet, and is sometimes used for culinary purposes, like olive oil, and the parched seeds are used in confectionery. It is, however, as a crop to attract and sustain wild birds, particularly quail and partridges, that we chiefly recommend it. The seed is drilled in rows 3 feet apart, as soon as danger of frost is over. Five pounds of seed is sown to the acre. Our supply of the seed will be ready in March. Price, per lb. 45 cts. (postpaid 55 cts. lb.); in 10-lb. lots and over, 40 cts. per lb.

I had the Bene planted and was looking at it yesterday and think it is extra good for birds. Found bevy of quail feeding on it. It has a stiff stalk that I believe will stand upright all winter, and while the seed in upper part of pods has fallen out, I find the pods about one-half to two-thirds full of nice seed, and see no reason why birds could not feed on them all winter. I shall sow much more of it next year.—H. C. TUTTILL, Vance Co., N. C., Nov. 3, 1914.

Beggar Weed or Florida Clover

(Desmodium Molle)

If this crop had been given a name according to its value, it would have been one of the most justly deemed and popular forage and soil-improving crops throughout the South. It is highly recommended as a forage plant for thin sandy lands and pine barrens. Makes a vigorous growth, 2 to 5 feet high, yielding largely for hay and pasture; nutritive value compares favorably with red clover, cow-peas, etc.

On the sandy pine lands of the South Atlantic and Gulf States is probably the most valuable forage plant that can be grown. Its growth is dense, 2 to 4 feet, sometimes 7 feet; the forage crop abundant and nutritious.

Sow at any time after frosts are over until the middle of June, in drills 3 feet apart 3 to 4 lbs. per acre, or broadcast, 10 to 12 lbs. per acre. Cover 1 to 2 inches. When 2 feet high, may be cut for hay or green feed, and will produce successive crops branching largely from the roots. Beggar Weed is not in any sense a pest, and can easily be eradicated, either by cultivation in other crops or cutting. POUND 40 cts. (postpaid 50 cts. per lb.); in 10-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. per lb.

The Beggarweed gave very satisfactory results, and I think it worthy of more attention. Used in both green state and cut, sown for hay; all stock are very fond of it. Soil was quite poor, but very good stand.—INO. E. CHASE, Drewry's Bluff, Chesterfield Co., Va., Oct., 1916.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower

The best variety for the farmer. Makes heads nearly double the size of the common kind, and makes a much larger yield of seed. Will yield, under favorable conditions, 40 to 60 bushels to the acre, and yields of as high as 125 bushels have been reported under exceptionally favorable conditions. It is highly recommended for poultry, and the best egg-producer food known, and the leaves make excellent fodder, relished by all kinds of stock. The seed is a good food for horses, and yields a fine quality of oil. The strong, thick stalks can also be used for fuel. Cultivate the same as corn. When the seed is ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely in a rail-pen having a solid floor, or in a corn crib. After curing sufficiently, so that they will thresh easily, flay out and run through a threshing machine and clean with an ordinary fanning mill. Some species of sunflower are largely planted in the flower-garden for ornament. See Flower Seed pages. It is claimed in some sections of the South that the growth of a sunflower crop near the house acts as a preventive of malaria.

Per lb. 10 cts. (postpaid 20 cts. lb.); 10-lb. lots and over, 9 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 8 cts. per lb.

BUCKWHEAT

For a late summer crop Buckwheat is very desirable and profitable, especially in mountainous sections. It is easily grown, makes splendid flower food for bees and a large yield of grain, which can usually be sold for remunerative prices. It is also valuable for turning under as an improver of the soil. Even when grown for the grain crop, Buckwheat is not considered exhaustive to the soil. As a smothering crop, where the land contains objectionable weeds, it is very desirable, and it puts the soil in admirable condition for crops to follow.

JAPANESE. This variety of Buckwheat ripens a week earlier than the Silver Hull, and yields more largely than that variety. The kernels are larger than those of other sorts, but owing to its branching qualities, it need not be sown quite so thickly. Peck 60 cts.; bushel about \$1.85. Cotton bags ($2\frac{1}{2}$ bu.) 18 cts. extra.

The Japanese Buckwheat did fine. Made a splendid crop.—L. S. BOWYER, Lexington Co., Va., Nov. 2, 1914.

SILVER HULL. A prolific and favorite sort, making a fine quality flour. A superior variety in every way to the ordinary Buckwheat, which it has almost entirely superseded. Peck 60 cts.; about \$1.85 per bus. Current prices quoted on application. Cotton bags ($2\frac{1}{2}$ bu.) 18 cts. extra.



Peanuts

For medium light, loamy or sandy land, peanuts are one of the most profitable crops that can be grown. They yield very largely—yields of 50 bushels per acre being reported on land too poor to plant in corn. In addition to the yield of nuts, they yield quite largely of nutritive forage, and will yield ordinarily about a ton of excellent dry forage per acre, in addition to the crop of nuts.

Peanuts should be shelled before planting. They should be planted in May or early June, in rows about 2½ to 3 feet apart, dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart, one in a hill. Cover one or two inches deep. Cultivate three or four times with a cultivator, so as to loosen the earth and keep down weeds, and at the last working, with a small turn-plow throw the dirt to the nuts. Do not cultivate too late in the season, as late cultivation is likely to injure the formation of the nuts. It is also advisable to make an application of lime, scattering it on top of the row just after planting, and to use a top-dressing of land plaster just after the last working. Peanuts require plenty of lime to make first-class nuts, and the use of lime and land plaster as above mentioned is recommended by the most successful growers.

In harvesting, plow the peanuts and then stack against stakes stuck into the ground, the roots with the peanuts on them, to the center, and the leaves outside.

Improved Valencia Peanuts

We secured this new peanut direct from Spain. It is a most desirable and productive variety. It is certainly a distinct improvement in appearance over any variety now in common use. The pods are close and well filled, containing from three to four nuts to each pod. It is of very mild, sweet flavor, and we believe will prove to be a most valuable and desirable variety, and that it is destined to supersede very largely the old Spanish peanut which has been generally grown through this section.

IMPORTED
VALENCIA.—Pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 26 cts.; peck (7½ lbs.) \$1.25; bus. (30 lbs.) \$4.00.

VIRGINIA-GROWN
VALENCIA.—Pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 15 cts.; peck \$1.00; bus. (30 lbs.) \$3.00.

Last year I bought a small amount of Valencia Peanuts. Was so well pleased with their taste and appearance that I induced my neighbors to



get some. This year we planted no other kind. The stores want them because they satisfy their customers. Most of the yields ran 3 and 4 nuts to the shell.—HARRY BYERLY, Baldwin Co., Ala., Oct., 1916.

I did not plant the Improved Valencia Peanuts I got from you until after oats came off, about the last week in May, and therefore I do not expect this was a fair test for them, as I expect if they had been planted earlier they would have made more, but will say I am very well pleased with them. I don't know how many I made, as I have not measured them, but we had a Community Fair at Cornwell Oct. 19th and they got first prize.—WILL A. MCKEOWN, Chester Co., S. C., Oct. 24, 1915.

Spanish Peanuts

In addition to their value for growing for nuts, these are very largely used in the South as a forage and fattening crop for hogs and other stocks. They are early to mature, very productive, and in the far South, where they can be planted in April, two crops can be made in a year, the second crop being planted early in July, the tops making a hay crop and the nuts a grain crop. In harvesting, the nuts hang to the vine and tops and nuts are fed together to hogs, cows and horses as a whole grain ration. Spanish Peanuts grow in more compact form than Virginia Peanuts, making it possible to grow them closer, making the cultivation easier to save. While the nuts are smaller, they are very much sweeter and of finer flavor than the larger sorts, and the "pops" so common in large varieties are seldom found in the Spanish. These and Chufas are two of the best crops in the South for fattening hogs, and no Southern farm, where stock is raised should be without them. Qt. 15 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel (30 pounds), \$2.75. Special prices on large lots.

I have planted Spanish Peanuts for a number of years. They certainly lead all crops for fattening hogs. I have been pleased with all seeds obtained from you.—G. W. CLARK, Jefferson Co., Ga.

Improved Virginia Peanuts

This is the variety most generally grown for commercial use, and makes considerably larger nuts than the Spanish. The peanuts we offer are selected from the best and most productive crops grown in this section. Peanuts are one of the most profitable and satisfactory crops that are grown in the South, and we recommend to all our customers, even if they do not plant for market, to plant at least a small patch of peanuts for home use or stock feeding. Quart 15 cts.; peck 70 cts.; bushel (22 pounds), \$2.00. Special prices in quantity.

Virginia Bunch Peanuts

The Virginia Bunch Peanuts are rapidly growing in favor wherever they are planted. They are about a week earlier than the running peanuts, and will, in wet weather, mature better than the running kind. They also make larger nuts, bringing from one to one and a half cents per pound more on the market than the running kinds, and are much easier to cultivate and harvest. They are fully equal to, and some growers claim make larger yields than the running peanuts. Their many advantages in other respects make them decidedly preferable for planting as a profitable crop. The bunch peanuts are usually planted flat, but in cultivating, the earth is thrown to them, making more of a ridge culture than is usually customary with the running variety. Price per quart, 20 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bus. of 22 lbs. \$2.25.

Jerusalem, or White French Artichokes

Artichokes make an enormous crop of nutritious feed for hogs and all kinds of cattle. They will yield, ordinarily, twice as much



as potatoes on the same land. Should be planted and cultivated the same as potatoes, although, where desired, hogs can be turned on them about two weeks after the blossoms fall, and allowed to feed on the roots throughout the winter, except when the ground is frozen.

Artichokes are almost entirely hardy and it is best not to dig them until ready to feed. They will stay in perfect condition in the ground until spring. Of course,

as they cannot be dug during frozen weather in the winter, it is sometimes desirable to dig a sufficient quantity, so as to have a supply of feed during severe spells of winter weather. Otherwise, it is much better to allow them to remain in the ground until ready for use.

Artichokes can be planted any time in April, the earlier the better. Plant in rows four feet apart, dropping the artichokes 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. It requires 4 to 5 bushels to plant an acre. If land is poor, apply a good potato fertilizer at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds to the acre at the last working of the artichokes.

Price, peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.40 per bushel.

Jerusalem Artichokes Fine for Hogs

I can recommend your Jerusalem or White French Artichokes for hogs. They are fine. We made about 50 or 60 bushels to one bushel planted and on poor land at that.—C. W. PLEASANTS, Oxford, Granville Co., N. C., Feb. 16, 1915.

I am pleased with results with Jerusalem Artichokes, although I planted them on thin land; they did fairly well, and the hogs certainly do like them. I expect to plant more next year. I can plant them in fence corners where nothing but weeds grow, and other places, and make lots of feed with no work but planting the artichokes.—CLARENCE NIELD, Gleason, Weakley Co., Tenn., Jan. 10, 1916.

Improved Varieties of Cotton Seed



The varieties of Cotton Seed that we offer are all grown in the Carolinas, by the best and most reliable growers. Owing to the rapid spread of boll weevil in parts of Georgia and Alabama, we have discontinued obtaining any varieties of cotton from those states, so as to avoid any possible danger of disseminating the pest of the cotton crop.

The stocks we offer are mostly obtained from the originators of the different varieties, or from the best and most reliable growers in the states named. We use every care in procuring our seeds, to get them from high-yielding and prolific crops, so as to supply our customers with the very best seeds obtainable, and we confidently recommend the cotton seed which we offer, as being much superior to ordinary stocks, and entirely free from any danger of boll-weevil infection.

Mitchell's Improved Early Prolific (RE-IMPROVED KING)

Mitchell's Early Prolific is very early, very prolific and a large yielder of lint. Defies boll-weevil and all insect in the greatest possible way. It is a broad, double-limbed, double-bolled and fruits with lightning rapidity, until frost. The earliest by fifteen days, and every day counts for advantage and profit in defying insects and in making more fruit before frost. Has made a bale of cotton in thirty days fruiting time, and 1,640 pounds lint per acre. Ideal under intensive culture, and double cropping with clover, oats and early spring vegetables. Plant every other row in spring vegetables. This cotton responds to distance most wonderfully, and from shedding, by giving distance.

This cotton can be universally grown as the safest, surest and the most profitable crop. The seed sealed and guaranteed by the originator. Exclusively grown on the largest plantations in the South. The demand in boll-weevil territory for seed will increase this variety for all that can be grown.

PRICE—\$2.00 per single bushel. 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.90 per bus.; 20-bus. lots and over, \$1.80 per bus.

Your Mitchell's Early Prolific Cotton is very early. I shall make very near two bales per acre on ordinary land. I am perfectly satisfied with it.—W. H. CRUMPLER, Pikesville, Wayne Co., N. C.

Sloan's Prolific

Obtained direct from Mr. Sloan, who has been improving this cotton for eight years, taking the best stalks in the seed patch and planting them each successive year; and in this way he has produced one of the best and most prolific cottons grown in the South; a cotton that will produce, under favorable soil and weather conditions, from two to three bales per acre. It is an early-maturing variety, of large boll, gives a high average turnout of lint, and has proved one of the best and most profitable varieties grown in North Carolina.

From a personal visit to the farm where this cotton was grown, we are very much impressed with its superiority, both in quality and productiveness.

Per peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.90; 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.75 per bushel.

Wannamaker Pedigree Cleveland

Our stock of this cotton seed is entirely different from and superior to the original Cleveland, and has been carefully and skillfully bred up to a high degree of superiority. It is early to mature, produces large bolls with equal prolificness to small-bolled cotton, and is strongly recommended as one of the best and most productive varieties, either for boll-weevil or no-boll-weevil sections. It is a healthy growing, fine cotton, seed saved from crops that are entirely free from disease, and very strongly recommended as one of the best and most profitable varieties.

Per peck 60 cts.; bushel \$2.00; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.90 per bushel.

Simpkins' Ideal Prolific Cotton

One of the best and most productive early cottons; grown ninety days from planting to boll. It has produced as much as three bales per acre, averaging 40 per cent. lint, and in tests made at the Arkansas Experiment Station it averaged first out of twenty-eight varieties tried.

This cotton also took first premiums at the North Carolina State Fair for several years.

The advantage of planting an early maturing cotton like the Simpkins is well understood by all cotton growers, particularly where danger of boll weevil exists.

Price, per peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.90; in 10-bushel lots and over, \$1.75 per bushel.

Sea Island

Sea Island Cotton is the finest long-staple cotton grown, and is the kind most universally grown all through the islands off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, as it sells at much higher prices than other cottons.

While this cotton is grown to advantage in some other sections of the country than the Charleston District, it is necessary to procure seed fresh from the Sea Islands every season, if the high qualities of this cotton are to be maintained. Our seed is obtained from one of the best growers of this celebrated cotton.

Pkt. 10 cts.; peck 70 cts.; bushel \$2.50; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$2.40 per bushel.

Cook's Improved

The Cook is one of the few early maturing types of the large boll cottons recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for sections of the cotton belt infested or about to be infested by the boll weevil. This cotton grows a large and strong stalk, and fruits exceedingly well. It is not a cluster cotton, with heavy, thick foliage, but one that limbs out well, starting close to the ground.

It should be planted on average fertile lands in 5-foot rows, and the plants spaced 18 inches apart. Where the lands are very rich, 6-foot rows should be used for the best results.

It has a good upland short staple, and should give an averaged turn-out at the gin of 40 per cent. lint.

This variety is not only recommended for boll-weevil sections, but has been very generally grown in North and South Carolina for several years past, and is rapidly forging to the front as one of the leading varieties of cotton in the sections where it has been grown.

Per peck 50 cts.; bushel \$2.00; in 10-bushel lots and over, \$1.85 per bushel.

Sugar Loaf

This cotton is supplied to us by one of the best and most successful North Carolina growers. All grown on one farm, and stock that can be relied upon to give the best and most satisfactory results under favorable weather and planting conditions. Sugar Loaf is one of the earliest cottons to mature; very prolific, and makes a large yield of fine quality lint. It is disease-resistant, and very popular in sections where it is grown. It is a particularly desirable variety for boll-weevil territory, on account of its earliness and prolific yielding qualities.

Pkt. 10 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel \$2.00; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.85 per bushel.

Early King

An early variety of cotton of Sugar Loaf type, introduced in North Carolina a number of years ago. It still continues very popular in some sections.

Pkt. 10 cts.; per peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.90; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.75 per bushel.

The cotton seed I bought of you beats any in my neighborhood. Its fine.—J. B. LEE, Currituck Co., N. C., July 11, 1916.

INOCULATING CULTURES For Leguminous Crops



Inoculated ALFALFA Uninoculated
Photographed on same scale. Plant on left
not inoculated—Plant on right inoculated
with **MULFORD CULTURE** for Alfalfa.
All other conditions identical.

THE CONTRAST SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

MULFORD CULTURES are scientifically prepared and tested by experts, in the biological laboratories of H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, U. S. A., with the same degree of care as Mulford Antitoxins, Serums, Vaccines, etc., which are standard all over the world.

Be sure to specify the particular legume on which you desire to use the **MULFORD CULTURES**, otherwise we will not know how to fill your order.

ALFALFA (Lucerne)
CRIMSON CLOVER
SWEET CLOVER
WHITE CLOVER
RED CLOVER
ALSIKE CLOVER
MAMMOTH CLOVER

BURR CLOVER
YELLOW CLOVER
BERSEEM CLOVER
COW PEAS
SOY BEANS
CANADA FIELD PEAS
PEANUTS

VETCH
HORSE BEANS
VELVET BEANS
PERENNIAL PEAS
SWEET PEAS
GARDEN PEAS
GARDEN BEANS

LIMA BEANS
LUPINS
SAINTFOIN
LESPEDeza
BEGGAR WEED
AND OTHERS

Those printed in CAPITAL LETTERS can be shipped immediately from stock. The others will be prepared to order and are supplied in a few days.

PRICES:

Mulford Cultures are supplied for the varieties of legumes listed at the following prices:

Garden Size ($\frac{1}{4}$ acre)..... 50 cts. 1-Acre Size..... \$1.50 5-Acre Size..... \$5.00 ("A Dollar per Acre")

Trial Packages (For Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans, and Sweet Peas only), 25 cts.

In lots of twenty-five acres or more on one order, either of one kind or assorted, 90 cts. per acre.

(These prices include delivery on freight shipments)

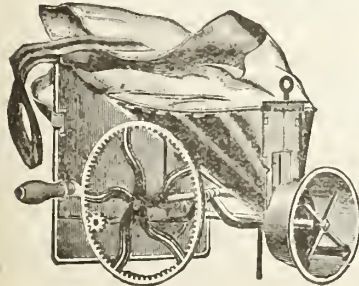
FARMOGERM

We Can Also Supply FARMOGERM for the Crops Listed Above

PRICES: Garden Size.....50 cts. each. 1-Acre Size.....\$1.50 each.
5-Acre Size.....\$5.00 each.

Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower

FOR SOWING SEED, GRAIN, CLOVER SEED, ETC.

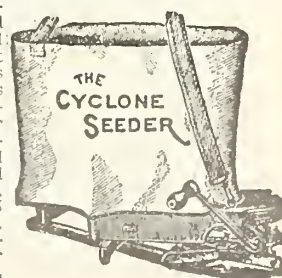


The best seeder manufactured, and sows all kinds of grain, clover seed, etc., rapidly and evenly. A person entirely unused to seeding can, by following the simple directions sent with machine, sow from four to six acres an hour at a common walking gait. It sows uniformly and saves four fifths in labor by its use. Every farmer should have one of these sowers. Circulars giving full information and directions for use, mailed on application. Price, \$2.75.

Cyclone Seed Sower

A VERY POPULAR SEEDER AND VERY EXTENSIVELY SOLD

This sower is guaranteed to distribute seed perfectly, evenly, and will not throw seed in an upward direction or against the operator, but direct and evenly to the land. Sows clover, timothy, red top or herds grass, alfalfa, oats, rye, wheat, millet, buckwheat, turnip and other varieties of farm seeds. It also distributes bone dust, land plaster and fertilizer to advantage. Clover seed is sown a width of 18 feet; timothy, 15 feet; alfalfa, 20 feet; wheat, 25 feet; millet, 18 feet; oats, 18 feet. Thus, it will be seen that one operator can sow from 40 to 60 acres per day, according to the kind of seed. Price, \$1.50 each.



High Grade Fertilizers

The materials from which our fertilizers are made are of the best quality. The Ammonia and Nitrogen are derived from animal matter, such as Meat, Blood, Fish and High-Grade Sulphate and Nitrate. The Sulphuric Acid is obtained from high-grade Phosphate and Bone. The Potash is derived from sources calculated to produce the best results on the particular crops for which it is recommended. We can offer the following brands of fertilizer subject to change in price without notice at the following prices:

Wood's Standard Potato Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; Potash, 4 per cent. or over. **Per bag of 200 lbs. \$5.10; per ton \$50.00.**

Wood's Standard Potato Fertilizer is especially prepared and recommended for use on Irish and Sweet Potatoes, but owing to the large amount of Potash it contains will give excellent results on almost any kind of root crop. Our truckers generally use 1,000 to 1,200 pounds broadcast or 300 to 500 pounds in drills. This brand is recommended for truckers and market gardeners who are desirous of obtaining high fertilizer containing a very large percentage of Potash.

High Grade Trucker

Analysis Revised: Ammonia, 6 to 7 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash, 1 per cent. **Per bag of 200 lbs., \$4.40; per ton, \$43.00.**

This fertilizer gives the very best results on all vegetable crops, and is especially valuable where quick results are wanted. It also gives most excellent results on general farm crops. A great many good farmers and truckers think it cheaper to buy fertilizers of high grade analysis, even though they use less to the acre, than to buy fertilizers of low analysis and use larger quantities to the acre, as the saving in freight and handling is quite an item.

Market Grower Fertilizer

Analysis Revised: Ammonia, 4 to 5 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10; potash, 1 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$3.60; ton, \$35.00.**

A great many of the large Hanover and Henrico truck growers require a special fertilizer to force their early truck for market, and, therefore, we have had this grade of goods prepared especially for this purpose. We recommend this fertilizer as giving the best results on cabbage, tomatoes, melons and all kinds of vegetables which are grown for market.

Vegetable Fertilizer

Analysis Revised: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash, soluble, 1 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds, \$3.30; ton, \$32.00.**

This fertilizer is especially prepared and highly recommended for all vegetable crops. It gives most excellent results on peas, beans, cabbage, melons and tomatoes. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre in hills or drills, or 600 to 800 pounds per acre broadcast, mixing a little with the soil. A good substitution for stable manure or can be used in connection with it. This also makes an excellent tobacco fertilizer.

Potato Fertilizer

Analysis Revised: Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 9 to 10 per cent.; potash, 1 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$2.90; ton, \$28.00.**

This fertilizer is especially prepared for Irish and sweet potatoes, but will give splendid results on all root crops. On Irish potatoes it will make large, smooth tubers of good keeping qualities. Use 800 to 1,000 pounds broadcast, or 300 lbs. in drills. If used with stable manure, use 400 pounds of fertilizer in the row. For sweet potatoes, 200 to 400 pounds per acre will give good results for producing a large yield of smooth, good-keeping roots. On onions, beets, salsify, parsnips, carrots and celery, use 400 to 600 pounds per acre in drills, mixing a little with soil.

Grain and Grass Fertilizer

Analysis Revised: Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 9 to 10 per cent.; potash 1 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$2.90; per ton, \$28.00.**

This brand is specially prepared for all grain and grass crops. It is quick-acting and at the same time lasting in its results, largely increasing the grain crop, and at the same time acting as a permanent improver, thus also benefitting the grass or clover crop materially, or leaving the land in better condition for any other crop that may follow the grain crop. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre when drilled with the grain. When broadcasted, use at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds per acre, and it is better to apply it before seeding the grain and to harrow all in together.

High Grade Acid Phosphate

Analysis Revised: Available phosphoric acid, 14 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds, \$1.85; ton, \$17.50.**

Analysis Revised: Available phosphoric acid, 16 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds, \$1.90; ton, \$18.00.**

Our experience has led us to believe that nearly all southern soils are lacking in available phosphoric acid and lime, and for this reason acid phosphate is a most valuable fertilizer. It gives excellent results on nearly all crops, but is especially recommended for use on grain and grass. Apply at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds per acre, either in drills or broadcast. If broadcasted, it should be harrowed in at the time of applying, so as to incorporate it well with the soil. When used on grass, clover and grain crops, it is best to apply it 2 or 3 weeks before seeding.

Corn Fertilizer

Analysis Revised: Ammonia, 1.21 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 10 to 11 per cent.; potash, 1 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$2.70; per ton, \$26.00.**

This is especially prepared for the corn crop, containing the necessary ingredients to insure successful crops. It will largely increase the yield of both grain and fodder, besides proving of permanent benefit to the land. Use 200 to 400 pounds per acre in drills.

LAND PLASTER

The principal use of land plaster is as a top-dressing for grass and clover crops in the spring, and for this purpose its use is decidedly beneficial, considerable increases in crops being reported from its use. It should be broadcasted during February or March, at the rate of 200 to 300 pounds per acre. Land plaster is also very useful to conserve the fertilizing qualities of stable manure, as it fixes and holds the ammonia, rendering it more available for use by the growing crops. It can be used to advantage in stables, cattle stalls, chicken houses, on manure piles, etc., to prevent the escape of ammonia and at the same time stop odors. It adds very much to the clean appearance of stables where used and will increase the value of natural manures of the farm to a considerable extent. Land plaster is also used quite largely as an insecticide, particularly in connection with Paris green on potatoes. It is a cleanser and purifier of the land, tending to prevent disease and fungus growths. The low price at which land plaster is sold, and the well-known benefits from its use, should cause it to be generally used by farmers and gardeners. **Price, per bag of 200 lbs., \$1.00; per ton, \$9.00.**

LIME-MARL

Lime-Marl is the kind of lime that our Creator put in the soil when He made it. It is the natural food for plants. It cannot harm the soil, no matter how freely it is used. You could put many tons on each acre, and do no injury. The surplus would just lie in the soil, inactive, until required. It cannot burn up your crops. It preserves vegetable matter. It conserves moisture, which may save a crop in case of a drouth. It is adaptable to acid soils of all kinds. It not only remedies the acidity of the soil; but, in addition, puts the fertilizing elements to work. It is excellent top-dressing for any kind of crops. It will eradicate weeds and sour-grass, which thrive in acid soil. It can be used with nearly all chemical fertilizers; and will make the fertilizer more helpful.

Lime-Marl will not burn out the humus in your soil and destroy the ammonia like burned lime. Lime-Marl is more available than ground limestone, and consequently will give you quicker results and larger crops.

One or two tons to the acre is considered about the right quantity under ordinary conditions. Some farmers use more; some less. You don't waste it by applying it generously. The heavier the application, the longer it lasts. If you want to improve your soil rapidly, as when getting ready for alfalfa in a hurry, put three to five tons on each acre.

You may ask when Lime-Marl should be applied. The best rule is to apply it whenever you can. It benefits all crops, and prepares the soil for their growth. Any time will do. It does not harm the crop, or the soil; but remains ready for use until needed. Its strength is not wasted by exposure.

The secret of the excellent results that you get from the Lime-Marl lies in its high percentage of calcium carbonate, or carbonate of lime. It has been analyzed by various chemists, and the percentage is found to run from 95 per cent to 98 per cent. We guarantee it to run 90 per cent carbonate of lime. But you will notice from our analyses that it runs much higher. Write for special booklet.

Orders for Lime-Marl will be shipped out of the cars just as they arrive from the mines. If our customers will kindly let us have orders ten days to two weeks in advance of the time that the goods are needed it will facilitate shipment very much.

Price, per bag of 200 lbs., 90 cts.; per ton of 10 bags, \$7.50; 2-ton lots, and over, \$7.00 per ton. Special price on car lots.

Wood's Pure Animal Bone

A First-Class Article of Finely-Ground Bone, Specially Recommended for Use on Grain, Grass and Clover Crops.

Analysis.—Ammonia, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; Bone Phosphate of Lime, 50 per cent.; equivalent to phosphoric acid, 23 per cent.; price, per bag of 100 lbs. \$2.50; bag of 200 lbs. \$4.60; ton \$45.00. Special prices on large lots.

Pure Animal Bone is one of the best and most satisfactory fertilizers that the farmer can use. It can always be relied upon to give excellent results upon the growing crops, at the same time being as a permanent improver, showing its results for several years afterwards wherever it is applied. It is the best of dry-weather fertilizers, as, if it is prevented by drought from acting, its strength still remains in the soil, and is thus available when seasonable weather comes on, or for later crops.

It is ordinarily used at the rate of 300 to 500 pounds to the acre, although heavier applications are frequently made. It should be covered or incorporated with the soil at the same time as applied, in order to prevent the escape of ammonia.

Standard Bone Meal

ANALYSIS.—Ammonia, 3 per cent.; Bone Phosphate of Lime, 50 per cent.; equivalent to Phosphoric Acid, 22 per cent.

A first-class fertilizer for general use, giving not only immediate effects, but also lasting and beneficial results. It is steamed bone, not quite as high in analysis as our Pure Animal Bone, but is an excellent fertilizer, and has given the very best results and satisfaction to our customers wherever used. While it can be used to advantage upon all crops, it is especially recommended for grain, grass and clover crops. Bag 200 lbs. \$4.10; ton \$40.00.

Listers' Standard Bone Superphosphate

Lister's Standard is made purely from an Animal Bone basis, and it cannot, of course, be sold quite as low as fertilizers in which the phosphoric acid is derived from acid phosphate, and while fertilizers deriving their

phosphoric acid from the latter source, give, as a rule, excellent results; still it is the opinion of many practical farmers that the animal bone basis fertilizers are more reliable and lasting in their effect, and that they give much surer and better results in dry seasons.

Analysis. Ammonia, 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 9 per cent.; soluble potash, 1 per cent. Bag of 167 lbs. \$3.00; ton, \$35.00.

Lister's Standard is a complete manure, containing all the elements of plant-food, and can be used on any crop as a substitute for stable manure, or, used with it, will give much better results than the use of manure alone. It gives the most satisfactory results on all farm and vegetable crops, being especially recommended for both late and early cabbage, potatoes and corn. It is also excellently adapted for use on grain crops, especially those to be followed by grass. Our customers who have used it for years pronounce it to be one of the most reliable fertilizers for all seasons that they have ever used.

Thomas Phosphate, or Basic Slag

The grade we offer analyzes from 17 to 19 per cent. phosphoric acid, and 35 to 38 per cent. phosphate of lime. It is particularly adapted to the soils throughout this section, and gives specially good results on poorer soils or soils that are deficient in lime and phosphoric content. We recommend its use to our customers, feeling sure that they will be well satisfied with the results. Per bag of 100 lbs., \$1.25; per ton, \$23.00.

MAPES' MANURES

THE MAPES' COMPANY is one of the oldest and most reliable fertilizer concerns in the country, and puts up a fertilizer which is entirely different from the fertilizers usually manufactured in that the **MAPES' COMPANY** does not use Acid Phosphate as a basis for its fertilizers, but makes them purely from animal bone and other high-grade materials. The **MAPES' MANURES**, too, are the result of years of experience and careful experiments by thoroughly competent men, with the different crops for which they are recommended. Our most successful customers have used these high-grade manures in the largest quantities, year after year, and recommended them in the strongest terms for high quality, profitable crops and permanent improvement of the soil. Owing to the European War it is practically impossible to obtain a further supply of potash, consequently the Mapes' Formula and Peruvian Guano Company, has been compelled to change the names and analyses of some of their brands. We can offer the following brands subject to change in price without notice at the following prices:

Mapes' Potato Manure (War Brand)

Analysis: Ammonia $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent; phosphoric acid 8 to 10 per cent (available 8 per cent); soluble potash, actual 1 per cent. Price, per bag of 200 lbs. \$4.50; per ton \$44.00.

Produces better and smoother potatoes and makes a much larger yield. It is specially prepared and recommended for both Irish and Sweet Potatoes, and also gives excellent results on Asparagus, early vegetables, Tomatoes, Sugar Beet, Sorghum, Sugar Cane, Sweet Corn, and is also well adapted and gives the most satisfactory results on Strawberry and all small fruits. Use about 400 lbs. per acre in drill for Irish Potatoes, or about 800 lbs. per acre broadcast; for Sweet Potatoes 200 to 400 lbs. per acre in drill.

Mapes' General Special (War Brand)

Analysis: Ammonia 7 per cent.; phosphoric acid 8 to 10 per cent. (available 6 to 8 per cent.); soluble potash, actual 1 per cent. Price, per bag of 200 pounds \$5.25; per ton \$51.00.

This is a complete manure for all crops, especially prepared for use on average good or heavy soils. On this class of soils it is specially recommended for use on general farm crops, such as Corn, Millet, Oats, Wheat, Rye and for all grain crops and seeding to grass with or without grain. The drilling quality of this manure, and its effect on Wheat, Rye and succeeding grass crops, have achieved for it, after many years' use, a very high reputation.

Fertilizers for Garden Crops

Put up in 100-lb. bags.

To meet the demands for fertilizers in small quantities for garden and farm use we offer **MAPES' POTATO MANURE (War Brand)**, **MAPES' GENERAL CROP (War Brand)**, and **WOOD'S PURE ANIMAL BONE MEAL** all in one hundred pound bags. We quote prices on these as follows:

MAPES' POTATO MANURE (War Brand), per bag of 100 lbs. \$2.50.

MAPES' GENERAL CROP (War Brand), bag of 100 lbs. \$3.00.

WOOD'S PURE ANIMAL BONE MEAL, bag of 100 lbs. \$2.50.

Nitrate of Soda

The most available form in which nitrogen can possibly be applied. Specially recommended for spring use for strawberries and vegetable crops, also grass and grain crops. It is best applied in the spring just at the beginning of the active growing season.

Price, per lb. 8 cts.; 20 lbs. or more, 5 cts. per lb.; 100 lb. bag, \$4.25; per 200-lb. bag, \$8.00; ton \$75.00.

THE IMPLEMENT COMPANY, 1302 MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.

OFFER THE BEST AND MOST IMPROVED

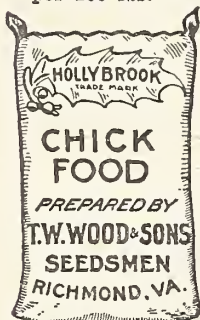
FARM IMPLEMENTS AND FARM MACHINERY.

Avery Tractors, Gasoline Engines, Litchfield Manure Spreaders, Williams' Meal Mill, Nonpareil Lime and Fertilizer Distributors, Watt's Cylinder Power Corn Shellers, Farmer's Favorite Grain Drills, Superior One- and Two-Row Corn Planters, Imperial Plows and Harrows.

Write for prices and Special Circulars of any Farm Implements or Farm Machinery in which you are interested. We call special attention to the **EVERY TRACTORS** and **LITCHFIELD MANURE SPREADERS**, two of the best machines of their kind on the market.

Poultry Supply Dept.

Wood's Poultry Grain Food This mixture contains everything which is needed for the grown fowls—wheat, barley, oats, cracked corn, kafir corn, ground bone and oyster shell, making a complete food, specially recommended for poultry and laying hens at all seasons. Price, 50 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$2.40; 500-lb. lots, \$2.35 per 100 lbs.



Hollybrook Chick Food A complete scientific compound food for young chicks. Prepared so as to fully nourish and sustain the young chicks from the time of hatching until they are fully developed. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.45; 100-lb. bag, \$2.70; 500-lb. lots, \$2.65 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Chick Mash An ideal Mash Food for Little Chicks. Price, 50 lbs. \$1.40; 100-lb. bag, \$2.50; 500-lb. lots, \$2.45 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Growing Food—A dry mash food which promotes rapid growth of bone and muscle. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.30; 100-lb. bag, \$2.40; 500-lb. lots, \$2.35 per 100 lbs.

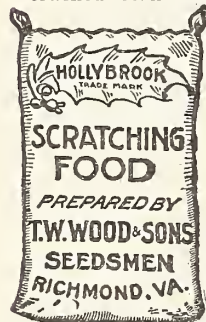
Hollybrook Forcing Food This food is especially prepared for forcing growth, so as to produce early broilers and roasters. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.30; 100 lbs., \$2.40; 500-lb. lots, \$2.35 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Developing Food This is a special food intended for properly maturing the young chicks after they are ready to be weaned from chick food. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.35; 100-lb. bag, \$2.55; 500-lb. lots, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Duck Mash This ranks in excellence with our other "Hollybrook" poultry foods, and is mixed in the right proportions to give the best results for general feeding. 50-lb. bag, \$1.30; 100-lb. bag, \$2.45; 500-lb. lots, \$2.40 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Laying Food is a good balanced ration from which to make the morning mash containing all the elements necessary for egg production and will give most satisfactory results. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.30; 100-lb. bag, \$2.35; 500-lb. lots, \$2.30 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture An ideal mixture of Canada Field Peas, wheat, hemp and other grains especially prepared for pigeons. Containing cracked corn—100-lb. bag, \$2.90; 500-lb. lots, \$2.85 per bag. Containing no cracked corn—100-lb. bag, \$3.00; 500-lb. lots, \$2.95 per bag.



Hollybrook Scratching Food This mixture contains a large assortment of cracked and small grains to be used as an exercise food, scattered in the pens to make the hens work for what they get. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.40; 100-lb. bag, \$2.60; 500-lb. lots, \$2.55 per 100 lbs.

Wood's Scratch Food An excellent mixture of various grains properly balanced and contains no grit or oyster shells. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.30; 100-lb. bag, \$2.45; 500-lb. lots, \$2.40 per 100 lbs.

Green Cut or Mealed Alfalfa

is one of the best green foods for winter use. For winter egg-production, it is absolutely necessary that green food should be fed. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.00; 100-lb. bag, \$1.80; 500-lb. lots, \$1.75 per 100 lbs.

Pin Head Oats This steel-cut oat is of a very high nutritive value. It is easily digested and very valuable as a bone and muscle maker for young chicks. The oat is first hulled and then cut to a desirable size for feeding. Price, 10-lb. bag, 60 cts.; 25-lb. bag, \$1.25; 50-lb. bag, \$2.65; 100-lb. bag, \$4.25

Poultry Mustard Improved digestion means greater nourishment from a given quantity of food; this means more eggs. This is not ordinary table mustard, but is prepared for poultry alone. Feed a teaspoonful for every six fowls; mix with dry meal, then add water. Price, by express, 1½-lb. pkg. 40 cts.; 3-lb. pkg. 70 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.10; 10-lb. pkg. \$2.00; 25-lb. pail, \$4.50.

Darling's Meat Scraps—A high protein meat food for poultry. We have been selling Darling's Meat Scraps for a great many years, and they give universal satisfaction; every bag guaranteed. Feeding instructions same as for Hollybrook Meat Scraps. Price, 10 lbs., 40 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.60; 100-lb. bag, \$3.00; 500-lb. lots and over, \$2.90 per 100 lbs.

Darling's Meat Crisps A clean, wholesome, meat concentrate for poultry. Guaranteed to contain 75 per cent. Protein and will keep perfectly under any condition where ground grain will remain sweet. Darling's Meat Crisps is uniformly ground in three sizes—fine, medium and coarse. Price postpaid, 3-lb. pkg. 35 cts.; 6½-lb. pkg. 68 cts. Price, by express, 3-lb. pkg. 25 cts.; 6½-lb. pkg. 50 cts.

Hollybrook Meat Scraps A standard meat food for poultry of all ages. For success and profit it is absolutely necessary to supply them with plenty

of animal food in winter to take the place of bugs and other insects which they get during the summer months, and to meet this demand we are in position to supply Hollybrook Meat Scraps, which contain from 50 per cent. to 55 per cent. protein, the most expensive and most valuable element in poultry foods. We guarantee every bag to be pure, sweet and free from taint, and the goods to be finely ground. Feed from a dry food hopper. Let the fowls help themselves, they will not eat too much. Meat Scraps can also be fed in a wet mash, using a very little at first and gradually increasing until you are feeding about 10 per cent. of the mixture. For fattening feed more freely. Price, 10 lbs. 40 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.60; 100-lb. bag, \$3.00; 500-lb. lots and over, \$2.90 per 100 lbs.

Blood Meal—If you want eggs in the winter and early spring, when they sell at the highest prices, you must feed animal food. For this purpose Blood Meal is unexcelled as an egg producer; will make your hens lay, your chicks grow fast and keep your fowls healthy. Should be mixed with cornmeal, bran or wet food. 10-lb. bag, 65 cts.; 25-lb. bag, \$1.35; 50-lb. bag, \$2.50; 100-lb. bag, \$4.50.

Poultry Bone—Made from fresh green bone from which the moisture and grease have been extracted, leaving nothing but phosphate of lime and protein. Should be mixed with cornmeal or bran and fed every other day; on alternate days use meat scraps or blood meal. State whether fine, medium or coarse bone is wanted. We keep all sizes. 10-lb. bag, 50 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$1.75; 100-lb. bag, \$3.25.

POULTRY WHEAT—Per bushel of 60 lbs., \$1.50.

WHEAT BRAN—100-lb. bag, \$2.05; 500-lb. lots, \$2.00 per 100 lbs.

SHIP STUFF—100-lb. bag, \$2.30; 500-lb. lots, \$2.25 per 100 lbs.

CRACKED CORN—50-lb. bag, \$1.35; 100-lb. bag, \$2.40; 500-lb. lots, \$2.35 per 100 lbs.

KAFIR CORN—50-lb. bag, \$1.50; 100-lb. bag, \$2.80; 500-lb. lots, \$2.75 per 100 lbs.

FLAX SEED—Per lb. 10 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$7.50.

SUNFLOWER—Lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. for 75 cts.; \$6.50 per 100 lbs.

IMPORTED MILLET—Lb. 7 cts.; 10 lbs. 55 cts.; 100 lbs. \$4.50.

HEMP—Lb. 12 cts.; 10 lbs. for 55 cts.; 100 lbs. \$9.00.

BUCKWHEAT—Bus. (48 lbs.), \$1.60.

GLUTEN MEAL—100-lb. bag, \$2.40.

LINSEED MEAL—100-lb. bag, \$2.70; 500-lb. lots, \$2.65 per 100 lbs.

COTTON SEED MEAL—100-lb. bag, \$2.70.

OATS WHOLE, for sprouting, per bushel of 32 lbs., 75 cts.

OAT GROATS—10 lbs., 60 cts.; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.65; 100 lbs., \$4.25.

GROUND OATS—50-lb. bag, \$1.25; 100-lb. bag, \$2.40.

CORN—White or Yellow—Whole small grain, per bushel of 56 lbs., \$1.25.

COARSE CORN MEAL—50-lb. bag, \$1.25; 100-lb. bag, \$2.40.

WHITE PEAS—For Pigeon and Poultry. Per bushel, \$2.60.

Oyster Shells, Grit, Charcoal

Crushed Oyster Shells—Splendid for poultry to help the formation of egg-shells and keep fowls healthy. Use it freely. Feed alone.

POULTRY SIZE, 15 lbs. 25 cts.; 50 lbs. 40 cts.; 100 lbs. 65 cts.; 500-lb. lots, 60 cts. per 100 lbs.

CHICK SIZE, 15 lbs. 25 cts.; 50 lbs. 45 cts.; 100 lbs. 75 cts.

Mica Spar Crystal Grit—This Grit is prepared especially for poultry, and is one of the sharpest and hardest grits known. Put up in three sizes: fine, medium and coarse. Price, 5 lbs. 15 cts.; 25 lbs. 35 cts.; 50 lbs. 50 cts.; 100 lbs. 75 cts. Special price in 500-lb. lots.

Charcoal—No poultry raiser can afford to be without charcoal. It aids digestion, purifies the blood and promotes the health of the chickens to a wonderful extent. It is prepared in three grades: Grade A (fine granulated) for use in mash mixture; Grade B (medium granulated) for small newly hatched to half-grown chicks; Grade C (coarse granulated) for fowls. Put up in 2-lb. paper cartons and 50-lb. paper line bags. Price, postpaid, 2-lb. cartons, 20 cts. Price by express 2-lb. cartons, 10 cts.; 50-lb. paper-lined sacks, \$1.00.



Sterling Poultry Remedies

This is a meat food and a tonic conditioner that makes hens lay. It is com-

STERLING EGG MAKER

pounded according to a scientific formula and contains animal protein and nitrogenous extracts in a highly concentrated form. This condimental food takes the place of insect life, when bugs, worms, etc., which are natural animal food, cannot be obtained. It will shorten the moulting period, bring on an early egg production and keep up the fowl's strength. At first feed every day at the rate of two table spoons to a quart of meal or wet food, afterward two or three times a week and when the hens commence laying freely it can be discontinued. **PRICE, 2½-lb. pkg. 35 cts. POSTPAID. BY EXPRESS, 2½-lb. pkg. 25 cts.**

Sterling Roup Remedy Roup is a deadly disease, but, if taken in its early stages with the use of our **Sterling Roup Remedy**, you will prevent much loss among your poultry. When first you detect any signs of frothiness or bubbles in the corner of the eyes, or sneezing, snuffles, or a water discharge from the eyes and nostrils, you should not lose time in separating these fowls from the rest of the flock. Such birds should be fed freely and given **Sterling Roup Remedy** in their drinking water. **PRICE POSTPAID, small size (makes 25 gallons of medicine), 31 cts.; large size (makes 75 gallons of medicine), 56 cts.; PRICE BY EXPRESS, small size 25 cts.; large size, 50 cts.**

Sterling Cholera Remedy **Sterling Cholera Remedy** is one of the best possible remedies for cholera in all its forms and stages. Cholera is the most deadly disease affecting poultry, therefore every poultryman should take every precaution to keep his fowls free from this disease. This is put up in powder form, so it can be given to the fowls very easily by putting it in their drinking water. **PRICE POSTPAID, 56 cts.; PRICE BY EXPRESS, 50 cts.**

Sterling Microzone —A wonderful remedy for the prevention and cure of roup, cholera, bowel complaint, sore head, etc. In all cases where the fowls are sick or not doing well, a little **Microzone** should be given every day in the drinking water of all the fowls, as it not only cures the sick, but prevents contagion. Put up in liquid and tablet form at **50 cts. per package, or 12-ounce bottle.** The tablet form may be sent by mail, shipping weight 2 ounces. The liquid must go by express.



Sterling Lice Powder This preparation is carefully compounded and contains no carbolic acid or other chemicals which will injure the fertility of the eggs. It is easy to apply, sure in effect, and can be used in the nest of setting hens without injuring the young chicks or eggs. Vermin will weaken the fowl and make them susceptible to all diseases, which reduces the egg production, also the vitality. For lice on cattle and fleas on dogs, **Sterling Lice Powder** is a most effective remedy. It not only kills the lice and vermin, but purifies the premises and wards off disease. **PRICE POSTPAID, 5-oz. box 16 cts.; 15-oz. box, 33 cts.; 48-oz. box, 62 cts.; 100-oz. box, \$1.20; PRICE BY EXPRESS, 5-oz. box, 10 cts.; 15-oz. box, 25 cts.; 48-oz. box, 50 cts.; 100-oz. box, \$1.00.**

Sterling Liquid Lice Killer **Sterling Lice Paint** is a scientifically compounded preparation for killing lice, mites and their parasites on fowls, but which also does excellent execution on lice and ticks on sheep, hogs, horses and cattle. For poultry it is simply used by sprinkling or spraying on the roosts, which form a vapor or gas of the same weight as the air, which hovers about the bodies of the fowls while they sleep, penetrating the feathers and killing all the insects there. It does away with the handling of the fowls, and is perfectly safe to use as directed, but must not be applied directly on the bodies of the fowls or raw places on cattle or sheep. Directions for use on every can. **PRICE, 1-qt. can, 35 cts. each; 2-qt. can, 60 cts. each; 1-gal. cans, \$1.00 BY EXPRESS.**

Sterling Disinfectant Is unexcelled for disinfecting poultry houses and runs, stables, dog kennels, toilet or any place where a good germ or odor destroyer is needed. One gallon will make 100 gallons of disinfectant. **1-qt. can 50 cts.; ½ gal., 85 cts.; 1 gal. \$1.50, BY EXPRESS.**

Sterlingworth Diarrhoea Remedy A guaranteed remedy for white diarrhoea in young chicks and for dysentery, diarrhoea and all bowel troubles in full-grown fowls. It is the old original **White Diarrhoea Powder**. It is used in the drink of the fowls and chicks. They take their own medicine. We know of nothing to equal it. Keep the remedy on hand and use some in the "little fellows" drink when they are two days old. **PRICE, trial size 25 cts. POSTPAID; box sufficient for several flocks, 50 cts. POSTPAID.**

Conkey's Poultry Remedies

Conkey's Poultry Tonic —A high quality tonic, egg maker, and regulator, good for young and old birds all the year. Contains no filler—and no cayenne pepper or other harmful ingredient. Helps nature do its work in a natural, normal way. Does not over stimulate. **PRICE, POSTPAID, 1½-lb. pkg. 33 cts.; 3¼-lb. pkg. 62 cts.; 12-lb. pail \$1.55. PRICE, BY EXPRESS 1½-lb. pkg. 25 cts.; 3¼-lb. pkg. 50 cts.; 12-lb. pail \$1.25; 25-lb. pail \$2.50.**



Conkey's Roup Remedy —Known to every poultryman. A wonderful remedy that quickly reduces the swelling and brings the bird back to normal. Given in the drinking water. **PRICE POSTPAID, small size 31 cts.; medium size 56 cts.; large size \$1.09. PRICE, BY EXPRESS, small size 25 cts.; medium size 50 cts.; large size \$1.00.**

Conkey's Bronchitis Remedy —A penetrating healing oil in the bronchial tubes. Stops the rattling and effort to breathe. **PRICE, POSTPAID, 56 cts.; PRICE, BY EXPRESS, 50 cts.**

Conkey's Cholera Remedy —For indigestion and so-called cholera in growing and grown birds. Given in drinking water quickly overcomes the diseased, feverish condition. **PRICE, POSTPAID, small size 31 cts.; large size 56 cts. PRICE, BY EXPRESS, small size 25 cts.; large size 50 cts.**

Conkey's Chicken Pox (Sorehead) Remedy

—A dependable remedy for the treatment of this disgusting disease. Package contains salve for application on sores and a blood purifying tonic. Easily applied. **PRICE POSTPAID, small size 31 cts.; large size 56 cts. PRICE BY EXPRESS, small size 25 cts.; large size 50 cts.**

Conkey's Gape Remedy —An easy method of treating the entire brood at one time. Consists of a sneezing powder for sprinkling over the chicks and a Tonic for strengthening the entire system. **PRICE POSTPAID, small size 31 cts.; large size 56 cts. PRICE BY EXPRESS, small size 25 cts.; large size 50 cts.**

Conkey's Poultry Worm Remedy —Should be given at fixed intervals at least four times a year to the entire flock. Given in the food. A treatment that is very important. **PRICE POSTPAID, small size 31 cts.; large size 56 cts. PRICE BY EXPRESS, small size 25 cts.; large size 50 cts.**

Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy —To be given to young chicks from the first drink until they are three weeks old. Aids wonderfully in preventing the development of this dread disease. Also desirable at intervals for the grown birds and especially so at mating time. **PRICE POSTPAID, small size 31 cts.; large size 56 cts. PRICE BY EXPRESS, small size 25 cts.; large size 50 cts.**

Conkey's Limberneck Remedy —Made especially for the treatment of the poisoning which causes this trouble. A powerful remedy capable of producing a quick response to the treatment if case is taken in time. **PRICE POSTPAID, 56 cts.; PRICE BY EXPRESS, 50 cts.**

Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy —A penetrating salve that rapidly destroys the mites causing the scaly growth. Also desirable for brightening up the legs of show birds. **PRICE POSTPAID, 31 cts.; PRICE BY EXPRESS, 25 cts.**

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment —For destroying the murderous head louse. Just a touch on the head will drive them away. Comes in tube form. **PRICE POSTPAID, 10 cts. and 25 cts.**

Conkey's Lice Powder —A particularly efficient preparation for the treatment of the body louse. Dust it on the fowl, in the nests, and in the Dust Bath. **PRICE POSTPAID, 5-oz. pkg. 16 cts.; 15-oz. pkg. 33 cts.; 48-oz. pkg. 62 cts.; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.20; PRICE BY EXPRESS, 5-oz. pkg. 10 cts.; 15-oz. pkg. 25 cts.; 48-oz. pkg. 50 cts.; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.00.**

Conkey's Lice Liquid —A powerful liquid for use in spraying the poultry house. Rids the house of mites if used consistently. **1-qt. 35 cts.; ½ gal. 60 cts.; 1 gal. \$1.00; 5 gal. \$4.00. EXPRESS EXTRA.**

Conkey's Nox-i-cide —An all-round disinfectant, germicide and insecticide. Emulsifies in water and is so powerful that a small quantity accomplishes remarkable results. Therefore, it will go further than most disinfectants. Desirable for use in the house, poultry house, or stable. Always keep a can on hand. **1 pt. 35 cts.; 1 qt. 60 cts.; ½ gal. 90 cts.; 1 gal. \$1.50; 5 gal. \$6.50. EXPRESS EXTRA.**

Rust's Havens' Poultry Remedies

Rust's Egg Producer —One of the best and most satisfactory preparations we have ever sold for feeding to poultry to increase egg production. Our customers who have used it speak in the highest praise of it, saying that it not only largely increases the quantity of eggs, but improves the appearance and condition of the poultry. Feed every day, at first, at the rate of one tablespoon to a quart of meal or wet food; afterwards two or three times a week, and when the hens commence laying freely it can be discontinued. **PRICE POSTPAID**, 1 lb. pkg. 33 cts.; 2½-lb. pkg. 60 cts.; 6-lb. pkg. \$1.18; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.76. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, 1-lb. pkg. 25 cts.; 2½-lb. pkg. 50 cts.; 6-lb. pkg. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

Rust's Soluble Roup Powder —An excellent remedy for fowls and pigeons. **PRICE POSTPAID**, 4-oz. box 31 cts.; 9-oz. box 56 cts.; 20-oz. box \$1.08. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, 4-oz. box 25 cts.; 9-oz. box 50 cts.; 20-oz. box \$1.00.

Rust's Havens Roup Pills —These pills act directly upon the glands and mucous membrane, allay all tendency to fever and carry off all morbid matter from the system. They are entirely free from everything harmful, and believed to be the best remedy discovered for the above diseases. **PRICE POSTPAID**, 50 pills in a box 31 cts.; box of 112 pills 56 cts.; box of 250 pills \$1.06. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, box of 50 pills 25 cts.; box of 112 pills 50 cts.; box of 250 pills \$1.00.

Rust Haven's Climax Condition Powder —A first-class preparation for poultry and cattle. A splendid preventive and cure for cholera and other poultry diseases; it tones up the system and greatly improves the plumage after the trying moulting season. It is also a good medicine for hogs, cattle and horses, and gives splendid satisfaction to our customers who use it. **PRICE POSTPAID**, 13-oz. pkg. 33 cts.; 32-oz. pkg. 60 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.18; 8-lb. pkg. \$1.74. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, 13-oz. pkg. 25 cts.; 32-oz. pkg. 50 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.00; 8-lb. pkg. \$1.50.

Rust's Lice Killing Powder —Contains no naphthalene or other odorous ingredients, it does not affect the flavor of eggs or injure them for hatching when fowls or nests are dusted with it. Directions on each box. **PRICE POSTPAID**, 5-oz. box 16 cts.; 16-oz. box 33 cts.; 48-oz. box 62 cts. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, 5-oz. box 10 cts.; 16-oz. box 25 cts.; 48-oz. box 50 cts.

Rust's Liquid Lice Killer is an instantaneous disinfectant. It prevents and destroys germs, vermin and bad odors. 1-qt. cans 35 cts.; 2-qt. cans 60 cts.; 4-qt. cans \$1.00 **BY EXPRESS**.

Cyphery' Poultry Remedies

Full-Nest Egg Food —An excellent preparation for increasing the yield of eggs and building up the fowls system. **PRICE POSTPAID**, 42-oz. pkg. 35 cts. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, 42-oz. pkg. 25 cts.

Cyphers' Roup Cure —**PRICE POSTPAID**, small size, 31 cts.; medium size 56 cts.; large size \$1.06. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, small size 25 cts.; medium size 50 cts.; large size \$1.00.

Cyphers' Lice Powder —An excellent preparation for killing lice on fowls. **PRICE POSTPAID**, 5-oz. box 16 cts.; 15-oz. box 31 cts.; 48-oz. box 62 cts.; 100-oz. box \$1.20. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, 5-oz. box 10 cts.; 15-oz. box 25 cts.; 48-oz. box 50 cts.; 100-oz. box \$1.00.

Cyphers' Lice Paint is a scientifically compounded preparation for use primarily in killing lice, mites and other parasites on fowls. 1-qt. can 25 cts.; 2-qt. can 60 cts.; 1-gal. can \$1.00 **BY EXPRESS**.

Napcreol —For disinfecting poultry houses, etc. 1-qt. cans, 50 cts.; ½-gal. 85 cts.; 1 gal. \$1.50 **BY EXPRESS**.

Hackett's Gape Cure —An excellent remedy for this deadly disease. It is not given internally, but simply dusted over the chicks and they inhale the dust which kills the worms and germ. **PRICE POSTPAID**, 31 cts. each. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, 25 cts. each.

Macnair's Chicken Powder —Feed your chicks on Macnair's Chicken Powder, and if these barn yard pests eat a chick which has been fed on it they will surely die. On account of the peculiar construction of the stomachs of these animals, what is life to chicks and turkeys is death to hawks. This powder is a medicine that gives wonderful results in safeguarding against and curing Cholera, Gape, Roup, Limber Neck, Indigestion and Diarrhoea. **PRICE**, sample package, postpaid, 31 cts. Larger package (not mailable) 25 cts. and 50 cts. **BY EXPRESS**.

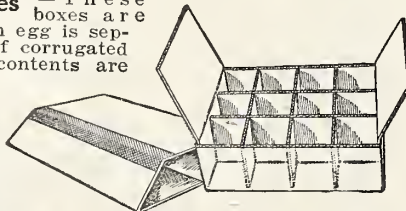
Carbola The Disinfectant that Paints. Carbola is infinitely superior to lime, which loses what slight disinfecting qualities it ever had by slacking when exposed to the air. It is very much better than kalsomine or whitewash because it paints just as clean and bright a white, but will not chip scale or peel off—no matter how many coats are applied. It may be used on either stone, brick, wood, metal or cement, and can be put on over a whitewashed or painted surface. Can be applied with either sprayer or brush. **Price**, trial pkg., postpaid 35 cts., by express 25 cts.; 10-lb. pkg. by express \$1.00; 20-lb. pkg. by express \$2.00; 50-lb. pkg. \$4.00.

Egg Boxes and Carriers

Eyrie Egg Boxes —Specially made for shipping or delivering eggs for setting by express. They are made of corrugated paper, which is the best packing material known. It provides a cushion, which, while elastic, will not crush. The insertion of the handle automatically locks the box. The handle also prevents the putting of anything on top of the box, and provides a means of handling it, thus limiting the liability of rough usage by the express agent. These boxes packed weigh less than three pounds, which makes the express rate to any point in the United States very low. **PRICE POSTPAID**, 15-egg size, \$1.90 per doz.; 30-egg size, \$2.65 per doz. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, 15-egg size, \$1.65 per doz.; 30-egg size, \$2.25 per doz.



Parcel Post Egg Boxes —These boxes are so constructed that each egg is separated by a thickness of corrugated board and the entire contents are surrounded by a double wall of air-cushioned corrugated board. Absolute protection is therefore assured. **PRICE POSTPAID**, 1-doz. size, \$1.12 per doz.; 2-doz. size, \$1.82 per doz.; 3-doz. size, \$1.90 per doz.; 4-doz. size, \$1.28 per ½ doz.; 5-doz. size, \$1.45 per ½ doz.; 6-doz. size, \$1.57 per ½ doz. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, 1-doz. size, 90 cts. per doz.; 2-doz. size, \$1.25 per doz.; 3-doz. size, \$1.50 per doz.; 4-doz. size, \$2.00 per doz.; 5-doz. size, \$2.25 per doz.; 6-doz. size, \$2.50 per doz.



Anderson Folding Egg Box is made of corrugated paper with double-faced corrugated paper partitions protecting each individual egg. Cannot be used for sending eggs by mail. **PRICE**, 50-egg size, \$3.00 per doz., shipping weight 2 lbs. and 2 ozs. each; 100-egg size \$5.00 per doz., shipping weight 3 lbs. and 4 ozs. each.

Humpty Dumpty Folding Egg

Crate —The best, cheapest and most convenient folding egg carrier made. Fig. 1, folded flat; fig. 2, set up closed; fig. 3, set up open; fig. 4, shows half dozen complete, ready for shipment.



Capacity.	Each, Postpaid.	Each, By Express.	Per Doz., B. Express.
3-doz. egg size.....	\$.39	\$.25	\$2.50
6-doz. egg size.....	.44	.30	2.75
9-doz. egg size.....	.51	.35	3.00
12-doz. egg size.....	.58	.40	3.25
30-doz. egg size.....	1.34	1.00	5.50

Farmers' Modern Egg Carriers —A safe and convenient crate for carrying eggs to market. The individual carriers, holding one dozen eggs, are made of tough jute boards with compartment divisions. These carriers are placed in a crate made of light lumber, well balanced and strong enough to withstand any use. **PRICES BY EXPRESS**, 6-doz. size, 90 cts.; 8-doz. size, \$1.00; 18-doz. egg size, \$1.50.

Poultry Helps and Appliances



Nesco Sanitary Drinking Fountains are made in three sizes; the top is made cone-shape; which is a great advantage. It prevents the chickens from roosting on top of them, which is so often the case with a flat-top fountain, and keeps the water fresh and clean. **PRICE POSTPAID**, small size 31 cts.; medium size 38 cts.; large size 48 cts.; **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, small size 25 cts.; medium size 30 cts.; large size 40 cts.

Peerless Wall Fountains are something new and extra serviceable in the way of poultry fountains. They are made with a detachable bottom which makes them easy to clean and keep clean. **PRICE POSTPAID**, 1-qt. size 36 cts.; 5-qt. size 60 cts.; 10-qt. size 89 cts. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, 1-qt. size 30 cts.; 5-qt. size 50 cts.; 10-qt. size 75 cts.



Standard Wall Fountains are made of the best galvanized iron and will last many years with the proper treatment. It can be hung on wall of a building or against an upright post or board at any height. A hood projects over the water trough and prevents the water from becoming soiled. **PRICE POSTPAID**, 2-qt. size 46 cts.; 1-gallon size 63 cts.; 2-gallon size 85 cts. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, 2-qt. size 40 cts.; 1-gallon size 50 cts.; 2-gallon size 75 cts.



Drop Bottom Wall Fountains

These drop-bottom drinking fountains are new, and made of No. 28-gauge galvanized steel. The bottom can be swung open with one hand, as it is secured by one spring in the front, while most fountains have a spring on each side, requiring both hands to open; even then they are opened with considerable trouble. The rod which extends through the hinge of the drop bottom is made of solid brass, preventing possibility of rust or of breaking off. **PRICE POSTPAID**, 2-qt. size 53 cts.; 1-gal. size 70 cts.; 2-gal. size 94 cts. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, 2-qt. size 45 cts.; 1-gal. size 60 cts.; 2-gal. size 80 cts.



Economic Poultry Fountain and Feeder

—These pans make one of the finest feeders that we know of. In the first place there is nothing loose—only one part. Nothing to get lost. The feet supporting the throat socket into which the Mason jar screws are firmly electric welded to the bottom of the pan. They can be used for either food or water and afford a constant clean supply. We do not furnish the glass jar, but any Mason jar will fit them. **PRICE POSTPAID**, small size 26 cts.; large size 31 cts. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, small size 20 cts.; large size 25 cts.



Philadelphia Poultry Marker —This marker is two sizes—one for chicks and one for adult fowls. The sizes of holes punched are shown by the black dots printed at the side of this marker. The size made for adult fowls is too large for proper use on newly hatched chicks. **PRICE**, each, 25 cts. **POSTPAID**.

Cyphers Perfect Poultry Punch

—This punch is so simple in construction that it will appeal to all as a practical tool. It makes a good, clear, clean cut, and does not mutilate the web, as do many cheaper punches. These punches are made expressly for us, and we guarantee them to meet all requirements. **PRICE POSTPAID**, each, 56 cts. **Price by Express** 50 cts. each.



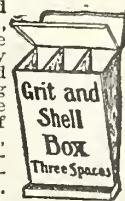
Champion Leg Bands —Give perfect satisfaction. They are neat, light, strong and durable; easily and quickly put on and guaranteed to stay on. This band is made in one piece, in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl. It is made of aluminum, large size for Asiatic class and turkeys; small size for Plymouth Rocks and smaller breeds. **PRICE**, 12, 15 cts.; 25, 30 cts.; 50, 50 cts.; 100, 75 cts. **POSTPAID**.

Poultry Killing Knife

—Every poultry raiser who kills and dresses for market, either chickens, ducks, geese or turkeys, should own one of these knives. They are made of finely tempered instrument steel and will last a lifetime. **PRICE POSTPAID**, 50 cts. each.



Grit and Shell Box —This box is manufactured from the best galvanized iron and contains three compartments for food, shells or grit. It can be hung up against the wall at any height desired, and is a thoroughly first-class article, practically indestructible, and will last a lifetime. It is the best self-feeding "food hopper" on the market. By the use of these self-feeding boxes practically every particle of grit, oyster shells, bone, meal, forcing food, grain, scraps and other materials supplied will be properly used, preventing all waste, and thus increasing the profits. **PRICE POSTPAID**, 60 cts. each. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per doz.



Standard Dry Food Hopper —These Standard Dry Food Hoppers are made somewhat similar to the Shell and Grit Box, but larger. It is a practical labor and food saving device for feeding dry grain food, either whole or ground. They have two compartments, the larger for grain mixture, holding about six quarts, and the smaller one for beef scraps, holding about three quarts. Those who are interested in dry feeding and desire to economize on the cost of grain and beef scraps cannot afford to be without the Dry Food Hopper. **PRICE POSTPAID**, 87 cts. each. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, 75 cts. each; \$6.50 per dozen.



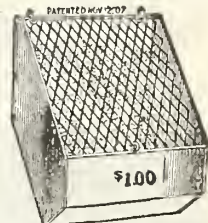
Hub Chicken Feeder is sanitary, keeps feed clean and dry, chickens cannot get into it and waste the feed. **PRICE POSTPAID**, 9-inch feeder, 43 cts.; 15-inch feeder, 60 cts. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, 9-inch feeder, 35 cts.; 15-inch feeder, 50 cts.



One-Two-Three Feeder —For feeding Dry Mash Scraps, Grit, Oyster Shells, Charcoal or any poultry feed. The separator can be arranged so as you can have one, two or three compartments. When used for one kind of feed take out the separator; for two kinds put separator in one end; when used for three kinds, say scraps, shell and grit, put separator in the middle and you have three compartments. **PRICE POSTPAID**, small size 60 cts.; large size \$1.00. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, small size 50 cts.; large size 75 cts.



Boston Dry Food Hopper is made of galvanized sheet iron and is practically indestructible and will last a lifetime. It is also absolutely rat-proof and positive in this action. **PRICE POSTPAID**, small chick size, holds ½ peck, \$1.14; medium size for beef scraps, grit, etc., \$1.04; large size, for dry feed, \$1.25. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, small chick size, \$1.00; medium size, 90 cts.; large size, \$1.00.



The 6 in 1 Exerciser and Feeder —Is just what its name implies. It is a large, rust-proof, galvanized, steel hopper supported on four strong iron legs and devised to hold all the food necessary for poultry.

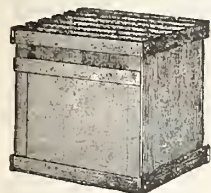


The center hopper holds the mixed grain food, generally composed of cracked corn, wheat, Kaffir corn, buckwheat, barley, oats, etc., and is so constructed that an agitator underneath containing whole corn as bait, can be worked by the fowls to scatter broadcast a small amount each time of the dry grain mixture. It gives the hens the necessary exercise hunting for the grains. Surrounding this center hopper are six compartments made to contain dry mash, beef scrap, grit, charcoal, oyster shells, etc., easily accessible to the fowls, and the feeder is so constructed that no food is wasted. The cover is conical in shape, preventing roosting upon it.

Price—20 qt. size, \$3.50; 40 qt. size, \$4.50 each, **BY EXPRESS**.

Poultry Helps and Appliances—Continued

Shipping Coops



FOR FANCY POULTRY.—These coops are light, strong and easily put together. It is a closed coop made of light lumber, having a two-inch opening front and back under slatted top, so as to give the fowls plenty of fresh air when shipping. They are made in 3 sizes as follows. Shipped knocked down. 12 inches long by 18 inches wide by 18 inches high, 1 bird size, 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen. 18 inches long by 18 inches wide by 18 inches high, 2 bird size, 40 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen. 18 inches long by 21 inches wide by 21 inches high, 3 bird size, 45 cts. each; \$4.50 per dozen, **BY EXPRESS.**

Mann's Green Bone Cutters

—We confidently recommend these bone cutters for we are certain that there is no better green bone cutter manufactured. Green cut bone is one of the best foods for egg production. No. 5 B, \$8.00; No. 7, on stand, \$12.00.



Blackhawk Grinding Mill

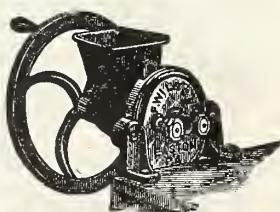
—A most useful machine for poultrymen, as well as for farm and family use. By the use of this machine



you can always have fresh Graham Meal, as well as corn meal for the table. It is easily taken apart for cleaning, and is easily adjusted for fine or coarse grinding. Is adapted for grinding all kinds of grain and seeds, such as wheat, corn, rye, kafir corn, sunflower seed, etc., but cannot be used for bones or shells. **PRICE, \$3.00.**

Dry Bone and Shell Mill

is the best thing for grinding dry bones, oyster shells and coarse grain, like corn. The low price at which it is sold is within the reach of every poultryman. **PRICE, \$5.00.**



Safety Brooder Stove

—This is just the stove for the home-made brooder. Safe and reliable. **PRICE, each, \$1.75; shipping weight 4 lbs.**

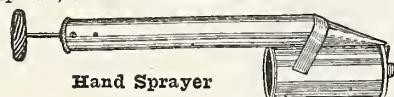


Philadelphia Caponizing Set

—One of the chief advantages of caponizing is that it makes the fowl grow faster, and makes the meat sweeter, and, therefore, capons sell at a much higher price on the market than ordinary fowls. **PRICE POSTPAID, \$2.50.**

Bucket Spray Pump

—Excepting the foot rest and handle, all parts are made of brass, preventing damage from spraying solutions. The air chamber space is large, insuring an even pressure; the valves are of ample size. Excellent for white-washing and disinfecting stables and poultry houses; for washing windows and buggies; putting out fires and various other services. **By mail, postpaid, \$3.25. By express, \$3.00.** 4-foot extension pipe, for reaching into trees and inaccessible places, 40 cts. postpaid. **By express, 30 cts.**



Hand Sprayer

Hand Sprayer

—Very useful in small gardens, greenhouses, for spraying house plants, poultry houses, etc., applying liquids in a fine mist, with no waste. Distributes Slug Shot, Paris Green and similar dry powders perfectly. **By mail, postpaid, 65 cts. By express, 50 cts.**



Bucket Spray Pump



The X-Ray Egg Tester

—The X-Ray Tester is designed for use on ordinary lamp and fits over any style of burner. These testers are thoroughly practical, and where small numbers of eggs are to be tested will answer the purpose as well as the Practical Egg Tester. **PRICE POSTPAID, 31 cts. each. PRICE BY EXPRESS, 25 cts. each.**

The Practical Egg Tester

—This Tester is eighteen inches high, ten inches deep, and ten inches wide, and is just the tester for use on large duck and broiler farms. It is equipped with an extra strong reflector of superior quality. The eggs are held against the hole in the cloth end of the testing tube, bringing in view the development of the contents of the eggs, making it possible to discover the degree of fertility. **PRICE, complete, including box, lamp and reflector, \$1.50 BY EXPRESS.**



Porcelain Nest Eggs

—These eggs are made of first-class flint glass. They do not break easily and will last a lifetime. **PRICE POSTPAID, 35 cts. per doz. BY EXPRESS, 2 for 5 cts.; doz. 25 cts.**

Medical Nest Eggs

—A lice destroyer and nest egg combined. Place in the corner of the nest or under nesting materials, and they will keep the nest sweet and clean. **PRICE POSTPAID, 10 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz. BY EXPRESS 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.**

Gape Worm Extractors

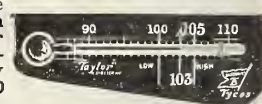
—When gape worms lodge in the wind-pipe they must be extracted, if the chicken is to recover. The gape worms, if there are any, will be found adhering to the walls of the wind-pipe. **PRICE POSTPAID, 25 cts.**

Extras for Standard Cyphers Incubators and Brooders

When ordering extras for either incubator or brooder, be sure and state size and style of machine; also the year manufactured. We carry the following in stock and can forward promptly:

Incubator Thermometers

—The best incubator or brooder thermometer used therein is accurate. Hundreds of hatches in incubators fail because of inferior thermometers, and large numbers of chickens are killed in brooders owing to defective or worthless thermometers. The thermometer here listed is thoroughly tested before shipped. **PRICE 60 cts. POSTPAID.**



Brooder Thermometers

—Each, **POSTPAID, 45 cts.**

Incubator Hygrometers

—Should be used by one who runs an incubator. They regulate the moisture accurately, overcoming the trouble so many have of chickens "dead in the shell." **\$1.50 each, POSTPAID.**

LAMPS with burner and wick complete for No. 0 incubator, 93 cts. postpaid; by express, 75 cts. each. For Nos. 1, 2 and 3 incubators, \$1.00 postpaid; by express 90 cts. each.

LAMP BOWLS without burner for No. 0 incubator, 58 cts. postpaid; by express 50 cts. each. For Nos. 1, 2 and 3 incubators, 70 cts. postpaid; by express, 60 cts. each.

LAMP BURNERS. For No. 0 incubator, 36 cts. postpaid; by express, 30 cts. each. For No. 1 incubator, 50 cts. postpaid; by express, 40 cts. each. For Nos. 2 and 3 incubator, 60 cts. postpaid; by express, 50 cts. each.

TIN DISC AND WIRE (state size of incubator), 15 cts. each, postpaid.

CONNECTING RODS. For Nos. 0, 1, 2 or 3 incubator, 30 cts. each postpaid.

WIRE HANGER FOR INCUBATOR THERMOMETER (state size of incubator), 20 cts. each postpaid.

LAMP WICKS. For Nos. 0 and 1 incubators, 20 cts. per doz. postpaid. For Nos. 2 and 3 incubators, 25 cts. per doz. postpaid.

BROODER LAMP complete with burner and wick for 1909 to 1915 brooder, \$1.00 postpaid; by express, 90 cts. each.

CONNECTING ROD FOR ADAPTABLE HOVER, 25 cts. each postpaid.

T. W WOOD & SONS

SEEDSMEN

Main Offices and Stores:
12 South Fourteenth Street
RICHMOND, VA.

Branch Stores:
Cor. Sixth and Marshall Streets
1707 East Franklin Street

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DON'T WRITE ABOVE

Please forward the following as per terms of your Descriptive Catalog to

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Do not write in
this space

Name _____

(Ladies please use prefix Miss or Mrs.)

Post Office _____ R. F. D. No. _____

County _____ State _____

Express Office _____

Freight Depot _____

State whether to forward by Express, Mail or Freight _____

If to be sent by Mail be sure to include postage on goods not quoted postpaid.

Date _____

P. O. Order . _____

Express Order _____

Check or Draft _____

Cash . . . _____

Stamps . . . _____

Total . . . _____

Boxes

Bags

Crates

Pkgs.

IMPORTANT. PLEASE WRITE YOUR ADDRESS PLAINLY and in full in the blanks above; also keep your order separate from other matters you wish to write about. This enables us to fill orders more rapidly and correctly and your inquiries will receive more prompt attention. Duplicate Order Sheets sent on request.

QUANTITY

NAMES OF ARTICLES WANTED

PRICE

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CYPHERS COMPANY INCUBATORS and BROODERS

For the season of 1917 we offer our customers the Cyphers Incubator Company's complete line of incubators. These **three styles** of high-class, guaranteed hatching machines, running through **eight different sizes**, represent all that is efficient, convenient and reliable in incubator construction. In buying a Cyphers Company Incubator you take no chance.

If you mean business, if you wish for success, we urge you to buy and use strictly first-class brooding apparatus, not some foolish "paper affair" or a cracker-box death-trap that is "made to sell" at a catch-penny price. We recommend Cyphers Company Brooders and Hovers as the safest and most reliable brooding equipment in the market. Thousands of poultry keepers have profited by their use—you will make no mistake in using the Standard Cyphers.

STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATORS

These are machines that for **fifteen years** and more have been recognized as the Standard hatcheries of the world. Tens upon tens of thousands of them have been sold and are in **successful use in every civilized country on the globe**. They are used by more Government Experiment Stations, on more large, practical poultry plants, on more successful duck and egg farms, and by a larger number of foost poultry breeders than all other makes combined. They are the last word to date in incubator building, not a penny being spared anywhere in their construction to make sure of their doing satisfactory work in all climates, under widely different conditions, in the hands of all sorts of people. They are built to hatch and to last. With ordinary care they should last an ordinary lifetime. Every Standard Cyphers Incubator is guaranteed by the manufacturers to do first-class work in the hands of every purchaser who will give it a fair trial. Are built in four popular sizes and at prices as follows:

390-400 Egg Standard Cyphers Incubator

Price, Complete, \$34.00.

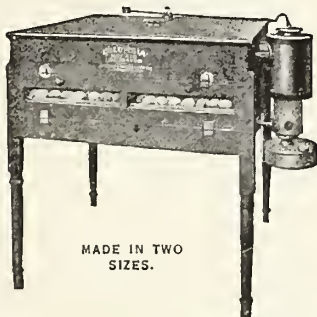
of every purchaser who will give it a fair trial. Are built in four popular sizes and at prices as follows:

PRICES:

No. 0. Cyphers Standard Incubator, 70-egg size.....	\$16.00
No. 1. Cyphers Standard Incubator, 144-egg size.....	25.00
No. 2. Cyphers Standard Incubator, 244-egg size.....	37.00
No. 3. Cyphers Standard Incubator, 390-egg size.....	44.00

COLUMBIA HOT-AIR INCUBATORS

Are built to meet the widespread demand for large-capacity, lamp-heated machines that can be sold at **surprisingly low prices** and yet be guaranteed to do high-class work. Have wooden cases, attractively finished in dark green, with brass trimmings and double walls. Seamless-bottom lamp bowls, best quality brass burners, zinc and steel Standard Cyphers toggle-joint thermostat and same regulating equipment as used on highest-priced machines. Fume-proof, forced draft heater, asbestos covered and metal banded. Automatic in ventilation and embodies diffusive principle. Roomy chick nursery under egg trays. Are made in two sizes: **130-140 eggs, price complete, \$18.00; 240-250 eggs, price complete, \$25.00.**



MADE IN TWO SIZES.

240-250 Egg Columbia Hot-Air Incubator. Price, Complete, \$25.00.

SUPERIOR HOT-WATER INCUBATORS

These machines are exactly what the name says. They are heated by hot water instead of hot air and are "superior" in every detail. The water boiler and tank (tubular) are of heavy-weight copper. Lamp has seamless bowl; burner is best on market. Incubator case is of wood, attractively finished in golden brown, with brass trimmings (hinges, buttons, etc.) and has double walls, with air space insulation. Are equipped with Standard Cyphers zinc and steel toggle-joint thermostat and knife-edge regulator. Have forced water circulation and are automatic in ventilation. Roomy chick nurseries. Are built in two sizes: **60-65 eggs, price complete, \$13.00; 120-130 eggs (see illustration), price complete, \$18.00.**

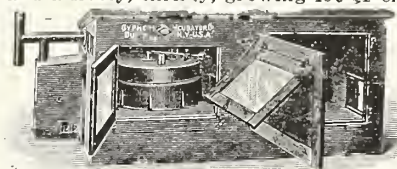


MADE IN TWO SIZES.

120-130 Egg Superior Hot-Water Incubator Price, complete, \$18.00.

STANDARD CYPHERS BROODERS

The Standard Cyphers Brooders are not only fire-proofed and insurable, but are the most durable, convenient, and most efficient indoor and outdoor brooders thus far invented and placed on the market. They are equipped with the same type of high-grade thermostat as used in the Standard Cyphers Incubator—you can, therefore, depend upon an even, steady temperature in the hover, and a lively, thrifty, growing lot of chicks.



These Cyphers 1916 Brooders, all sizes and styles, are self-regulating, self-ventilating and varmint-proof.

The outdoor styles are usable also as colony coops for the growing chicks. They are easily and quickly converted into colony

roosting coops by simply taking out the hover, which is made removable for that purpose.

THIS DOUBLE USE of the Cyphers Brooder means a considerable saving of money. It makes a safe and comfortable enclosure for the young chicks at night, and saves the buying of a coop for them. These outdoor brooders, on account of their fire-proof construction, can be used indoors, although we supply a special brooder, style D, for indoor purposes. All Cyphers 1917 Brooders, both outdoor and indoor, contain **either two or three apartments**. The popular style B (shown in illustration herewith) contains three apartments; first, roomy space under the hover; second, hover chamber; third, well-lighted exercising apartment. It has often been said by users of Cyphers Brooders that "They Mother the Chicks Better than a Hen."

PRICES:

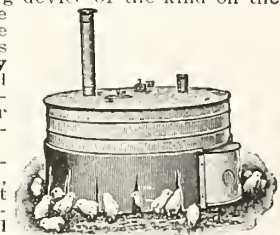
Like Cyphers Incubators, we sell Cyphers Brooders at factory prices, F. O. B. Richmond, Va.

Style A. Cyphers Fire-Proof Brooder.....	\$15.50
Style B. Cyphers Fire-Proof Brooder.....	19.50
Style C. Cyphers Fire-Proof Brooder.....	21.00
Style D. Cyphers Fire-Proof Brooder.....	14.50

CYPHERS PORTABLE HOVER

The Cyphers Portable Hover is the only self-regulating and self-ventilating Portable Brooding Hover thus far invented, and we guarantee it to be the best brooding device of the kind on the market. As it is equipped with the same high-grade thermostat as the Cyphers Incubators and the Cyphers Adaptable Hover, it maintains a **steady and uniform heat**. It is positively and infallibly automatic in ventilation, preventing the trapping of "dead" air or poisonous gases underneath the curtain.

This Portable Hover, as its name indicates, can be picked up at any time, all complete, and moved about without hindering its operation. Very convenient for cleaning and moving. Rated capacity, seventy-five new hatched chicks, or fifty chicks that are ten days to six weeks old. **Price of Cyphers Portable Hover, \$10.00.**



CYPHERS ADAPTABLE HOVER

The Cyphers Adaptable Hover is self-ventilating and self-regulating. It supplies a continuous supply of fresh, pure warmed air under the hover, and at the same time maintains a steady, uniform heat. It is "adaptable" to use in colony coops, in portable houses, in home-made brooder coops, such as goods boxes, piano boxes, and organ cases as well as in large brooding houses. Capacity, seventy-five newly hatched chicks that are ten days to six weeks old. **Price of Cyphers Adaptable Hover, \$10.00.**

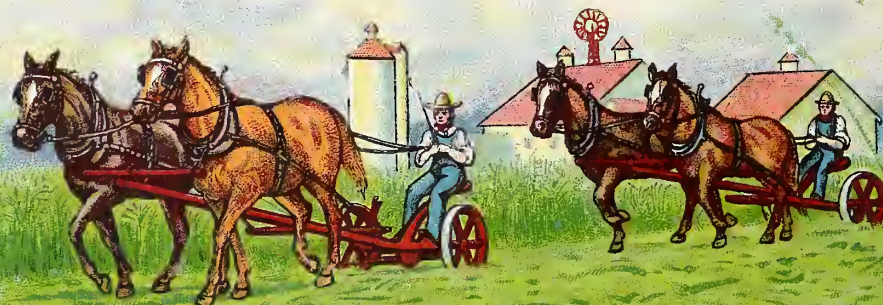
International Sanitary Hover —This is one of the best brooding devices ever devised, it can be counted on to raise your chicks to strong vigorous and active birds. It is called the Perfect Brooding Device. **Price, 100-chick size, \$8.50.**

Cyphers Electric Incubators —The easiest, cleanest and safest method for hatching eggs. By the use of electricity all the necessary annoyances of the oil lamp are entirely avoided. There is no dirt, no smoke, no fumes and absolutely no danger of fire. **Price, No. 1 size, 60 egg capacity, \$20.00; No. 2 size, 120 egg capacity, \$26.00.**

WOOD'S

SPECIAL GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURES

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AND PASTURAGE YIELDS



TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS
ONE OF THE BEST HAY AND PASTURAGE GRASSES



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T.W. WOOD & SONS,

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SEED MERCHANTS

STECHER CO. ROCHESTER, N.Y.